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INDIAN TERRITORY

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WITH A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE TERRITORY

v.22

BY

D. C. GIDEON

IN ONE VOLUME ILLUSTRATED

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Ellis B. Chivers

Mr. Childers was married in 1887 to Miss Fannie Davis, of Waggoner, who bore him two children, named Walter A. and Irene. His present wife was Mrs. Lucy Mosely, to whom he was married in 1896.

GEORGE W. HILL.

George W. Hill, who was born in the Cherokee nation in 1855, is a son of Robert and Litka Hill, his father a prominent white citizen and his mother a member of the Creek nation. His education was obtained at Asbury Mission. Early in life he became prominent in the public affairs of his locality and as soon as old enough to hold office he was elected district attorney of the Muskogee district, serving under the administration of Samuel Checota, and held the same office during the administration of Chief J. M. Perryman, and was then elected a member of the house of kings, in which capacity he served for four years. In the fourth year he was promoted to the presidency of the board of education of the nation, in which capacity he served for three years. On the expiration of that period he was once more elected to the house of kings, and is now a member of that body. He has closely studied the political issues and questions of the day, the needs of the people, their laws and the necessary legislative action, and his work in behalf of his constituents has been commendable and satisfactory.

In 1880 Mr. Hill was united in marriage to a member of the Creek nation, and they had three children,—Amanda, Walter and Melissa. In 1893 he wedded Miss May Crosby, of Mound City, Indian Territory, and they have one child, Ada. On the 6th of January, 1897, he wedded Miss Lucy Grayson, a daughter of William Grayson, of Checota, and their son has been given the name of William McKinley.

Mr. Hill's ranch is located seventeen miles west of Checota, in one of the richest farming portions of the territory. He was a member of the first police organized in the territory and is a member of the Masonic, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternities. He also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in his political associations he is a Republican.

MORGAN J. DURANT.

Morgan Jones Durant has throughout his business career been connected with stock raising interests in this section of the territory, and is now serving as postmaster at Bennington. He was born in Jackson county, of the Choctaw nation, September 12, 1872, his parents being Zozare and Saphira (Cavender) Durant. His father was a native of Mississippi and was a Choctaw Indian. He carried on general farming and stock raising and died March 12, 1887, after a successful and honorable business career. He was a cousin of Hon. Dixon Durant, the founder and original owner of the now important city which bears the family name. The Durants have always been prominent and

influential in public affairs of the nation, having been recognized factors in business, official and professional circles. The mother of our subject is still living and is a native of Mississippi. Her parents were David and Annie (Magee) Cavender, the former a white man and the latter a Chickasaw woman. Mr. Cavender was a native of Philadelphia and loyally served his country as a soldier in the war with Mexico. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Zozare Durant were born the following children: A. P. D.; Nethenius, now deceased; T. P., who also has passed away; Berenetta; David C., deceased; Cordelia; and Zozare.

The well known postmaster of Bennington, Morgan J. Durant, acquired his education in the neighborhood schools and at Walhannucka Institute, in the Chickasaw nation. In 1895 he received from the Choctaw board of education a certificate of qualification for teaching national schools, and he has taught one term.

After arriving at years of maturity he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Carmine Caruthers, a white woman and a daughter of William and Molly (French) Caruthers, of a Texas family.

Throughout his business career Mr. Durant has been a farmer and stock-raiser and owns a valuable tract of land near Bennington, but makes his home in the city. His fields are highly cultivated and in his pastures are found good grades of stock. He displays excellent business ability in the management of his property interests, and at the same time he has creditably discharged official duties. In 1899 he served as deputy sheriff for Jackson county, under Sheriff Mike LeFlore. By President McKinley he was appointed postmaster of Bennington, and entered on the duties of the office on the 1st of April, 1901.

CLAY J. WEBSTER.

The name of Webster has been long and honorably connected with business affairs in the Chickasaw nation, and the present representative is accorded a place of leadership in connection with many of the commercial and industrial concerns which have contributed to the general welfare as well as to individual prosperity.

He was born in Clay county, Texas, October 4, 1877, and after acquiring his education in the schools of the Lone Star state he came to the Indian Territory, in 1892, with his parents, J. M. and Annie M. (Ryan) Webster. On entering upon his business career he joined his father in the establishment of the firm of J. M. Webster & Son, and together they conducted a general mercantile business for about four years, after which they organized the Texas Trading Company, of which J. M. Webster is the president. Both are heavy stockholders in the company and are active in control of what is recognized as one of the leading mercantile institutions of the territory. C. J. Webster was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of Sulphur, and on its establishment was chosen cashier, which position he has since filled in a most capable manner, proving a popular as well as efficient

officer. He is likewise one of the stockholders of the Sulphur Springs Railway Company. He is the president of the Sulphur Springs Loan & Building Association. He carries to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his opinions carry weight in business circles, even among older men, for his advice is always sound.

Mr. Webster is a valued representative of several fraternal organizations. He belongs to Sulphur Springs Lodge, No. 205, F. & A. M.; to Hiram Chapter, R. A. M.; is the noble grand of Fidelias Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., and has membership relations with Magnolia Camp, No. 105, Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat in politics and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

LEVI L. McMANAMAN.

Among the native sons that Indiana has furnished to the Indian Territory was Levi Lincoln McManaman, of Miami, who was born in Jennings county, in the Hoosier state, on the 6th of December, 1805. The father, James McManaman, was a native of Ohio and a son of John Carr and Sarah A. (Smith) McManaman, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage. The McManamans are of good colonial stock, the original American ancestors of the family having come from Scotland in the seventeenth century. James McManaman married Miss Lydia A. Sharp, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and they became the parents of six children, four daughters and two sons, as follows: Mary Frances, who was born in 1855, and became the wife of J. G. Milhouse, of Butlerville, Indiana; Sarah E., born in 1850, and is the wife of William Smith, of Westport, Indiana; Stephen P., of Pratt, Kansas, who was born in 1861, and married Florence Hall, of Nebraska, Indiana; Ida May, who was born in 1863, and married C. O. Rush, of Zenas, Indiana, her death occurring December 5, 1897; Levi L., of this review; and Elma H., who was born in 1875, and is the wife of Otto Hall, of Azalia, Indiana. The father, who was born June 25, 1830, is now residing in Vernon, and the mother, who was born October 9, 1835, is also living. Mr. McManaman, whose name heads this record, acquired his education in the public schools, pursuing his studies in the Vernon high school, at Vernon, Indiana, while in 1887 he took a course in the Baptist University, at Ottawa, Kansas. Before leaving his native state, however, he began teaching. In the spring of 1888 he became a resident of Kansas and there accepted a position in a general mercantile store in Mound City, being employed in that capacity until 1891, with the exception of the year 1889, which he spent as a student in the university. He has been identified with the commercial history of Miami almost from the establishment of the town, for he opened the second stock of goods in the place, being associated in business with F. G. Watson, of Mound City. After two years he sold his interest to his partner and entered upon an independent career as a general merchant, conducting his store for two years,

when he sold out. On disposing of his store he removed to his farm, which he superintended until elected clerk of his tribe. For two years he discharged the duties of that office. He was the principal teacher in the grammar department in 1899, and in the fall of 1900 had charge of a select school in Miami, while during the winter he will teach in the city schools. He has some good farming interests which bring to him an excellent income.

On the 24th of November, 1892, Mr. McManaman was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Richardville, a daughter of Rev. Thomas F. Richardville, principal chief of the western Miamis. She was born in the town of Fontana, Miami county, Kansas, on the 25th of June, 1872, pursuing her studies in Baxter Springs, Kansas, and also in Bacon University, a Baptist institution at Muskogee. Our subject and his wife have a very pleasant home in Miami, supplied with all the modern conveniences, tastefully furnished and celebrated for its generous hospitality. The house was erected by Mr. McManaman, who owns this property in addition to his farm, and at the time of this writing he is erecting a stone block on the main street of the town. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and while living in Kansas was also identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Of the Baptist church he is also a member and contributes liberally to its support. Through his own well-directed efforts and honorable business methods he has acquired an excellent fortune for a young man and his life illustrates what may be accomplished through energy, perseverance and indefatigable industry.

ROLEY C. MCINTOSH.

A prominent citizen of Indian Territory, located at Checotah, is Roley Cub McIntosh, the subject of this sketch. He was born in the Creek nation, near Muskogee, April 22, 1858, a son of Colonel D. N. and Jane Elizabeth (Ward) McIntosh, both of whom are deceased. His early education was acquired in the public schools of the Creek nation, and after the close of his educational career he engaged in farming with his father, remaining there until 1885, when he decided to begin farming for himself, soon proving that he was capable in that direction and particularly successful in the raising of fine horses.

Mr. McIntosh first located near Fame, where he engaged in agricultural labor until 1899, removing then to his present fine place, near Checotah, where he now owns two hundred and fifty acres of land, two hundred of it being under cultivation. Mr. McIntosh understands the breeding of excellent horses, having studied this branch of farming very thoroughly, and has owned some of the best horses ever bred in Indian Territory.

The marriage of Mr. McIntosh took place on December 12, 1886, to Miss Fannie Atkins, a daughter of James G. Atkins, of the Creek nation, and they have four children,—Roley C., Jr., Hector, Mamie and John Randolph. Mr. McIntosh has always been prominent in the affairs of his nation, and for two

terms was district judge of Eufaula district, and has made two trips to Washington city as delegate from his nation. He possesses the high regard of his neighbors and the respect of the whole community.

J. T. DOAK.

J. T. Doak, one of the representative farmers and cattle men of the Indian Territory, was born in McKinney, Texas, May 3, 1858, and came to the Indian Territory with his parents when a mere child. His paternal grandfather, Josiah Doak, was an Indian trader in Mississippi and the last treaty was made at his house there. He came to the Choctaw nation with the Indians and founded Doaksville, the oldest town in that nation, but he died in southern Texas, and his wife, nee Annie Dresser, died at Pilot Point, that state. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Preston Scott, was a native of Tennessee, but died at Austin, Texas, when he was a member of the legislature. His wife was Jennie Caruth, also a native of Tennessee, but died near McKinney, Texas.

J. Dudley Doak, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Doaksville in the Choctaw nation, being the first white child born in that nation. He lived under five different governments of Texas and served as assessor and collector and first sheriff of Collin county, that state, making his home for a time when a boy with Governor Throckmorton. He served four years as captain of a company in the Eighteenth Texas Regiment under General Darnell. He married Miss Lizzie Scott and their union was blessed with six children, three of whom are now living in the Chickasaw nation. His death occurred in Stonewall, Indian Territory, November 6, 1875.

J. T. Doak, whose name introduces this review, was reared and educated in the Indian Territory, going to school with the Indian children. In 1869 he went to Stonewall and lived with ex-Governor W. L. Byrd, but in 1881 went to Velma, where he began his business career in the mercantile field, conducting a store known as Doak's Store. He came to Duncan in 1895, where he engaged in the furniture and also in the feed business until 1901, when he sold out and now devotes his attention to farming and cattle-raising. He has about four hundred acres under high cultivation and about one thousand acres in pasture. He also had other tracts of land, which he has sold at a good profit.

Mr. Doak was married, in 1882, choosing for a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life Miss Lena Horton, a Chickasaw Indian woman, and they had one daughter, Lulu, who was educated at Bloomfield Academy and in the convent at Denison, Texas. The mother died and Mr. Doak was again married, to Mrs. Stephens, a widow whose maiden name was Laura Bowers. She was born in Tennessee, was educated in the common schools of her native state, and came west in 1882, when sixteen years of age, and has since lived in the Indian Territory. She had two children by her first husband,—Samuel Andrew and Hortense. Mr. Doak and his wife are members of the Mis-

sionary Baptist church and he is a member of Duncan Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., and Crown Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M. He has been very successful in all his business undertakings and accumulated a comfortable competence, so that he is enabled to provide a good home for his family and surround them with every comfort. He is a man of sterling worth and commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact both in private and business life, and is well worthy of representation in this work.

CHARLES T. PERRY.

The name of Perry has long figured in connection with the affairs of the Choctaw nation and of a well known and prominent family Charles T. Perry is a representative. He was born on the old Perry homestead, where he now lives, in 1872, his father being the Hon. Nail Perry, who is now serving as senator in the national council. The son pursued his education in the neighborhood schools and in Spencer Academy, his educational training well fitting him for carrying on his business interests in later life. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser. He has about one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the Perry home, conveniently situated a mile northwest of Houston, is one of the finest in this part of the county.

Mr. Perry married Martha Harris, a daughter of Abel Harris, a well known Choctaw Indian residing in Sugar Loaf county. Two children grace their union, Myrtle and Maud. While yet a boy Charles T. Perry became a member of the Choctaw militia, in which he served for four years. He was then deputy sheriff of Sugar Loaf county for a similar period, and in October, 1900, he was elected sheriff for a term of two years, so that he is the present incumbent of the office. He is fearless and faithful in the discharge of his duties and belongs to that class of officials that inspire confidence in the law-abiding citizens and fear in those who do not hold themselves amenable to law and order. Mr. Perry is a man of fine appearance and keeps in touch with the progress of the world, with public thought and advancement.

OTTO ROGERS, M. D.

Otto Rogers is among the more recent arrivals identified with the medical fraternity in the Indian Territory, but has already gained a practice indicative of his ability and skill. He now resides in Tablequah, but was born in Tennessee, and was one of a family of seven children, namely: Carroll, who was born September 10, 1850; Fannie, wife of Dr. D. H. Burk, of Webber's Falls, Indian Territory; Lucy, the widow of F. H. Nash-Andrew; Hugh; Paul; Otto, of this review; and Clifford, whose birth occurred September 1, 1874, and who is the only one of the family born in the territory.

The Doctor was educated in the Cherokee nation, becoming a student in the common schools and in the Male Seminary at Tablequah. In 1887 he

completed his literary course by his graduation and soon afterward he entered the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, being there in the fall of 1890. In the spring of 1891 he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine and in 1892 was graduated in the Louisville Medical College. The following years he served as interne in the Louisville City Hospital, that position being accorded to those who stand highest in their examinations. In 1893 Dr. Rogers commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville and later came to the Indian Territory, locating first at Webber's Falls. He arrived in Tahlequah in the present year, but soon demonstrated his skill and ability and is already recognized as a man of marked worth in professional lines.

ANDREW J. WEST.

Many states of the Union have sent their sons to the Indian Territory and among those who have come to this section of the country from Illinois is A. J. West, who was born in the Prairie state on the 18th of October, 1863, his parents being J. G. and Elizabeth A. (Cassady) West, the former born in Portland, Maine, and the latter was a native of Terre Haute, Indiana. For some time they resided in Illinois, but in 1869 started for the southwest, making their way by wagon to Texas. In 1871 they came to the Indian Territory, but subsequently removed to Jacksboro, Texas, where the father spent his remaining days, his death occurring in February, 1884. His wife, surviving him sixteen years, died in the Chickasaw nation on the 18th of September, 1900. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Marcellus, who died in Baker City, Oregon, in 1880; Joe, who is engaged in the painting business in Ada; Sarah B., wife of John Brown, of Denison, Texas; Clara, wife of John Shields, of the Chickasaw nation; A. J., of this review; George V., an employe of the firm of West, Bynum & McFarlin, of Ada; and Docia, the wife of W. C. Bailey, of Ardmore, Indian Territory.

A. J. West began his education in the common schools of the territory and further continued his studies in Collinsville, Texas. In the early part of his business career he engaged in the raising and sale of cattle for some time and was for several years engaged in teaching. Subsequently he turned his attention to merchandising at Victor, in June, 1895, and after three years he went to Hird, Indian Territory. In 1900 he came to Ada, where he entered into partnership with Messrs. Bynum & McFarlin, establishing the well known firm of West, Bynum & McFarlin. They are now carrying on a good business. Mr. West is one of the stockholders and directors of the Ada National Bank, and the firm of which he is a member is building the leading and largest hotel of the place, which when completed will be worth five thousand dollars. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of March, 1900. In 1884 Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Gage, of Jacksboro, Texas, by whom were born two children, one of whom died in infancy, while the surviving son is Willie. For his second wife Mr.

West chose Miss Maud Hopkins, of Allen, Indian Territory, and their union has been blessed with two children: Vernia May and Otie Wannita. Mr. West holds membership in Pont-toc Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F., also in Magnolia Lodge, No. 45, K. P., and his life has been in exemplification of the beneficent principles of the order, which inculcates brotherly love and charity among its members.

DAVID FOLSOM.

David Folsom, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising in the Chickasaw nation, was born in Blue county, of the Choctaw nation, August 30, 1866, his parents being Gus and Liza (Fraser) Folsom, both of whom have now passed away. The father died during the infancy of his son, and at the age of five years our subject was left an orphan by the death of his mother. He began his education in Caddo and afterward was in the Orphans' Home in Lebanon, where he remained for four years. When sixteen years of age he left that place and spent one term at a neighborhood school. In 1886 he came to Chickasaw and began farming on his own account. His diligence and enterprise are indicated by the fact that he broke all of the land himself and made all of the improvements which are found thereon and which now constitute one of the most desirable farms of the community.

In 1893 Mr. Folsom was chosen deputy United States marshal, under T. B. Needles, and also served in that capacity when Leo E. Bennett held the shrievalty. In 1900 he served a term as representative in the Chickasaw council. He takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his community and is known as a leading and influential citizen.

On the 2d of February, 1890, Mr. Folsom was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Swadley, a daughter of Tom and Minerva (Hunter) Swadley, who are now residents of Coalgate. They have four children,—Myrtle, Nora, and twins, Agnes and Virgil.

Mr. Folsom devotes the greater part of his time and attention to the care and management of his farm, and the rich soil yields an excellent return for his work of plowing, planting and cultivating. He is now one of the well-to-do and prominent citizens of the community.

COLONEL JOHN S. HAMMER.

A prominent factor in military, political, business and social circles is Colonel John S. Hammer, who has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the public life of Indian Territory. His efforts along many lines of progress have proven of great benefit to the community, and to-day he is numbered among the most honored and esteemed residents of the Chickasaw nation.



John C. K. K. K.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Hammer was born in Maysville, on the 13th of July, 1842, and is a son of George and Penelope (Young) Hammer, both of whom are now deceased. When he was a little in life, his parents he was taken by his parents to Flemingsburg, Kentucky, where at the proper age he entered the public schools and acquired a good knowledge of the English branches of learning that fitted him for the practical duties of a business career. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith's trade and was thus engaged at the time of the inauguration of the Civil war.

Being in hearty sympathy with the Union cause and opposed to the secession movement through the south, he raised a company of men which became Company B, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was made the second lieutenant and was promoted from time to time to the various positions until he became the colonel of his regiment, being mustered out with that rank at Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1865. Enlisting in June, 1861, he served four years and two months. Thus he was in active service throughout the entire war and was ever found at his post of duty, loyally defending the old flag. His own bravery inspired his men to deeds of valor, and, while he never needlessly endangered his troops, he was ever found in the thickest of the fight if duty called him there. Six months after the war ended Colonel Hammer received a commission as a second lieutenant, and regimental quartermaster, being transferred to the Nineteenth United States Infantry when given that rank, and later was transferred to the Fourteenth.

In 1873 he resigned his position as first lieutenant and was appointed post trader at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, where he remained for thirteen years. He afterward conducted a livery business in Muskogee for four years and then removed to Arkansas, where he spent the succeeding three years. At the time of the establishment of the United States court in Ardmore he removed to that place and was the first constable to serve in that locality. He was afterward deputy marshal under Thomas B. Needles until the expiration of his superior's term, and in February, 1892, he was again entrusted with public office, being appointed the postmaster of the town of Ardmore, in which capacity he capably served until the meeting of the national Republican convention at St. Louis, when he resigned in order that he might attend the convention, as he was a national committeeman for the Indian Territory. In October, 1897, he was appointed United States marshal for the southern district. He was one of the five men to sign the call for the organization of the Republican party in the Indian Territory and was sent to Minneapolis, where he succeeded in securing the territorial representation in that body. It was at that time he was made a national committeeman. Thoroughly in sympathy with the principles and work of the party, he labors untiringly in its behalf and has certainly been an active factor in promulgating its principles among the residents of this section of the country.

In 1869 Colonel Hammer was united in marriage to Miss Belle Sanders, a daughter of Orlando Sanders, of Missouri, and they have had five children, namely: George S.; John S., who was a member of the Rough Riders and

served throughout the Spanish war in Cuba, and was also in the fight in China, while at the present time he is in the Philippine islands, with the Sixth United States Cavalry; Besie, now the wife of W. W. Betty, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Landon and Bates, both of whom are now deceased. In 1894 Colonel Hammer wedded Mrs. Ella Slane.

Socially he is connected with several organizations. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Ardmore Commandery, K. T., and to Indian Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in Chickasaw Post, No. 18, G. A. R., and is the department commander for the Grand Army of the Republic of the Indian Territory. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, one of four members in the Indian Territory. As a citizen he is as true and loyal to duty to-day as when he marched through the south or stood in the front ranks of battle in defense of the Union.

WILLIAM N. STEWART.

William Nolin Stewart is the owner of one of the fine farms of the Indian Territory, his home being located five miles northeast of Grove, where he has three hundred acres of valuable land. He was born in Arkansas in 1844, and is a son of William Stewart, whose birth occurred in Tennessee in the year 1818. On leaving the state of his nativity, about 1840, he took up his abode in Arkansas, but subsequently removed to Louisiana. He was of Scotch descent, his father, John Stewart, having been a native of Scotland, in which land he also died. While residing in Louisiana, William Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Mary Williams, who was born in that state and died in Arkansas. Her parents were Otho and Elizabeth (Garrett) Williams, both natives of Virginia. In the year 1850 the parents of our subject took up their abode in the southern part of the Cherokee nation, in the Indian Territory, and the father is now living in Montgomery county, Texas.

Upon a farm William N. Stewart was reared, early becoming familiar with the work of field and meadow from the time of early spring planting until the hay was cut and the harvests gathered. The greater part of his education was acquired in Arkansas. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Celina K. Freeman, daughter of George W. and Jane (Vickery) Freeman, both of whom were natives of Georgia and died in the Cherokee nation. Her father was a white man, while her mother was about one-eighth Cherokee. They were prominent settlers of the nation. They were educated in Georgia and are popular and highly esteemed by all who know them. Mrs. Stewart had several cousins who were in the Civil war as Confederate soldiers, and John Morgan, brother-in-law of our subject, was numbered among those who fought for the Union.

Mr. Stewart and his family occupy a very pleasant home upon his farm near Grove. His land is rich and productive and is under a high state of cultivation, being improved with all modern accessories and conveniences.

The fields are well tilled, the latest improved machinery is used and everything about the place indicates the industry and careful management of the owner. Aside from the work of the farm Mr. Stewart has found time to serve his fellow citizens in public office. For four and a half years he acted as deputy United States marshal under Jacob Yoes, who was an assistant (posse) under Briton and Roots. In his political views he has always been a Republican, and socially is connected with the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife hold membership in the church of the Latter Day Saints. Their many sterling qualities and commendable characteristics have gained for them the high regard of a large circle of friends, which is only limited by the circle of their acquaintances.

JULIUS M. WEBSTER.

Prominent as a representative of business interests in Sulphur is J. M. Webster, whose activity in various lines has been of immense benefit to the community of which he is a representative.

He was born in Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas, January 17, 1836, a son of John Bell Webster, who removed from Tennessee to Fayetteville at a very early day. He was a relative of John Bell, who was at one time a presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket. By occupation John B. Webster was a farmer and devoted the greater part of his life to that pursuit. He had charge of the arsenal at Fayetteville at the time the Indians were removed to the Cherokee nation. The remainder of his life was spent in Washington county, where he died at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He married Margaret S. Foute, a lady of German extraction who was born in Tennessee, in which state her parents, who were natives of Germany, died. Mrs. Webster died in Washington county, Arkansas, at the age of eighty-four.

Mr. Webster, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools of his native place and at Elm Springs, Arkansas. When the country became involved in civil war he resolved to join the southern army and fought for the newly established confederacy as a member of the First Brigade, of the First Division, of the Army of the West, under General Price, serving from February, 1862, until the close of hostilities, when he returned home with a parole granted him at Meridian, Mississippi, on the 12th of May, 1865. He participated in the engagements at Wilson creek, Elkhorn, Farmington and Corinth.

When the war was over Mr. Webster took up his abode at Forest, Mississippi, and there followed the saddlery and harness-making trade for six years. In 1870 he went to Texas, locating in Paris, where he was engaged in the patent medicine business for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Clay county, in that state, where he followed the sheep-raising industry, farming and merchandising, conducting a store in Henrietta. The year 1894 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Webster in the Indian Territory, when he located in Lebanon, and in 1896 he came to Sulphur Springs, where he

embarked in merchandising. On the 7th of September of that year the firm of J. M. Webster & Son was established, and they successfully carried on business until June, 1900, when a partner was admitted, under the firm style of the Webster-Wiley Mercantile Company. This was afterward changed, the Texas Trading Company being organized. A fine building was erected, being one hundred feet in depth and forty-six feet wide, with an elevation twenty-five feet wide. This is one of the fine store buildings of the territory and is splendidly equipped with a large and well selected stock of goods. The commendable business policy which is followed has secured a large and growing trade. Mr. Webster is the president of the company, and the success of the enterprise is due in a large measure to his efforts.

In Paris, Texas, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Ryan, and unto them have been born two children: Daisy Blanche, who died at the age of fourteen years, and Clay Johnson, who is one of the most prominent business men of Sulphur. Mr. Webster is a Master Mason, holding a demit from the Lodge No. 27, at Paris, Texas.

He is quick of apprehension, and the intricate business affairs he easily comprehends and capable manages. His advancement has been along legitimate lines, where determined purpose and honorable effort have formed the stepping-stones whereby he has been enabled to advance beyond difficulties and obstacles, steadily making his way toward the goal of prosperity.

J. L. JORDAN.

J. L. Jordan, an enterprising agriculturist of the Chickasaw nation, was born in the state of Mississippi June 19, 1871, and is the son of J. H. and Sallie (Summers) Jordan, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Alabama. About 1872 they removed to Texas and the mother died in the Lone Star state, while the father afterward came to the territory, spending his last days in Ardmore.

Mr. Jordan, of this review, was only ten years of age when he left home and began earning his own livelihood, working for three dollars per month. For eighteen years he has resided in the territory and through a considerable period was identified with mercantile interests in Marietta and also carried on the business at Ran and Eastman, but now devotes his time and attention to the conduct of his agricultural pursuits. He follows farming and cattle-raising and is the owner of a valuable ranch eight miles southeast of Marietta. There he has richly cultivated fields and good herds of cattle and his enterprise and diligence are attended with gratifying success.

On the 15th of June, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Jordan and Miss Mollie Love, who was born on the 12th of July, 1873, and is a daughter of Overton Love. Their union has been blessed with three children, of whom two are living, Martha and Anita. Henry Love, the only son and the second in order of birth, has passed away. Mr. Jordan has always taken an active interest in public affairs, being a recognized leader in thought and

opinion. He has served as city recorder and as department permit collector, in which office his incumbency will continue for four years. He is a notary public and is held in high regard. He is heartily in sympathy with all measures calculated to prove of public benefit. He holds membership in Marietta Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., Smyrna Lodge, No. 37, K. P., and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. In all life's relations he is true to his obligations and to the trust reposed in him.

JUDSON D. COLLINS.

Judson Dwight Collins was born in the Chickasaw nation, in Mississippi, about 1831 and was only six years of age when with his parents he left that state and came to the Indian Territory. His father and mother spent their remaining days in this portion of the country and under the parental roof he passed the period of his childhood. His education was acquired in the Chickasaw nation, and throughout his business career he has followed farming, now having about three hundred acres of land under cultivation, his highly productive fields indicating his careful supervision, his progressive methods and his unfaltering energy.

In 1861 Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Selina Edward, who was of French lineage on her father's side, while her mother was a full blood Chickasaw. Her father was Captain Ned Edward (in Indian, Ah-mosheetutubby), and from Alabama he came to the Indian Territory, where for some years he served as captain of the Chickasaws. He died in February, 1862, while his wife passed away the following year. His mother, who bore the name of Nancy De Laney, was captured by the Chickasaw Indians. The father of Mrs. Edward was Red Feather, a good Creek Indian, who died in Georgia, while his wife died in the Chickasaw nation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Collins have been born nine children, namely: Mary, Henry, Robert, Margaret and Belle, all of whom are now deceased, and one who died in infancy, while those still living are: Serena, Odus and Alpheus.

During the Civil war Mr. Collins served for about three years in the Confederate army. He has been prominent in public affairs, has served as a member of the legislature, has been senator and for four years was supreme judge. Twice he has been sent as a delegate to Washington and in all his public duties he labored earnestly and conscientiously for the welfare and progress of the people he has represented. He has been preaching among his people for forty years.

JAMES C. BUCHANAN.

A prominent and influential citizen of Webber's Falls, Indian Territory, is James Calliway Buchanan, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, August 25, 1805, and is a son of Matthew and Martha (Calliway) Buchanan. The paternal ancestors of our subject

came to America from Scotland about 1660, and settled in what was or afterward became Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Subsequently a branch of the family moved from Pennsylvania to what was then, and a part of which is still, Augusta county, Virginia, whence two cousins, John and Alexander, moved to southwest Virginia, the former settling in Rich Valley, in Smyth county, and the latter at a place called Mount Airy, in the same county, near the borders of Wythe county and on the line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. A record in an old Bible, made by Alexander, a great-uncle of our subject, states that this move was made in 1769, and John Buchanan, the grandfather of our subject, his brothers, with the exception of William, who went further west, and most of their descendants, have lived in Smyth county since the above date. The other brothers of John Buchanan were James, George, Archibald, Alexander and Patrick. Alexander Buchanan, cousin of our subject's grandfather, had two sons,—James and John. The former, who is still living, has one son, John A. Buchanan, who was in congress two terms and is now a member of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. While in congress he found a book in the congressional library which contains an account of the origin of the Buchanan family in the eleventh century. The personal name is derived from an estate in Scotland named Buchanan, but the origin of the name of the estate is not known. The account also gives the succession of father to son as owners of this estate through twenty-two generations, reaching into the seventeenth century. There was another family of Buchanans living in the west end of Smyth county—four bachelor brothers,—Matthew, James, William and Robert, and two married brothers,—John and Ryburn. The latter lived in east Tennessee, in Sullivan county probably, but were only distantly related to the subject of this sketch. There were and still are other families of Buchanans living in Washington county, Virginia, some of them in the eastern part of the county. Of one of these families there were three brothers, Benjamin K., Matthew Hay and James, who are probably of the same original stock, though not immediately connected with the branch of the family to which our subject belongs.

Matthew Buchanan, the father of our subject, was a prominent citizen both in Tennessee and Virginia before the war, was a merchant and also the owner of mining interests in the copper region of Virginia, near Ore Knob. His first marriage was to Miss Jane Stewart, a daughter of John Stewart, of Tennessee, a representative of an old colonial family. Three children were born of this marriage: Matthew, who died in young manhood; Jane, who married William R. Lutz, of Decatur, Tennessee, and at death left one child, Phebe, who married Almon Robertson, and is now a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and William, who married Ruth Robinson and had two children, Grace and Arthur, who reside in Decatur, but he died in 1894.

The second marriage of Matthew Buchanan was contracted in Marion, North Carolina, with Miss Martha Calliway, a daughter of Moses and Martha Calliway, three children being born of this union: Alta, who was born in 1863 and died in 1890; Hattie, who was born in 1867, married J. W. Good-

ner, of Cleveland, Tennessee, and has one son, Joseph; and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Buchanan died in his old home in Decatur, Tennessee, in 1866, and the mother of Mr. Buchanan is still living near Athens, Tennessee.

Our subject was reared in Tennessee and attended the primary schools of Decatur, but later entered the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, at Athens, leaving there at the age of nineteen to seek a new home in the west. He located in Webber's Falls, Indian Territory, in 1885, and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the mercantile house of J. R. Mayfield, where he remained for two years. At this time he received the appointment of postmaster from President Cleveland, although he was but twenty-one years old. The next business with which Mr. Buchanan was connected was a mercantile partnership with T. H. Harles, under the firm name of Harles & Buchanan, this continuing for four years. At the expiration of that period Mr. Buchanan sold his interest to his partner and entered extensively into farming and the raising of cattle, in which he is still engaged.

On the 12th of September, 1888, Mr. Buchanan was united in marriage to Miss Florence Morgan Fowler, a daughter of Frank and Amanda (Morgan) Fowler, and one daughter, Bertha, was born, June 15, 1889, the mother dying in 1892. The second marriage of Mr. Buchanan was on May 20, 1896, when Miss Della Slaughter became his wife, she being the accomplished daughter of E. J. and Mittie (Hayes) Slaughter, an infant born of this marriage dying in 1898.

The business career of Mr. Buchanan has been a very successful one, and he is a progressive and energetic man. He manages a large real-estate, insurance and loan business, is a notary public, and for ten years was the efficient postmaster of Webber's Falls. Socially he is connected with the Masonic Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Sequoyah Chapter, No. 8, of Salliesaw; and Muskogee Commandery, No. 1, and enjoys the esteem of his fellow members. He is much respected in this community and is a representative business man.

PRESTON S. JAMES.

Preston Starritt James, of Miami, was born in Monroe county, Georgia, May 17, 1853, his parents being Wiley B. and Verelinda (Starritt) James, both of whom were white people, but were reared with the Cherokees in the old nation. The mother was a daughter of Preston Starritt, whose wife died when Mrs. James was a little girl. Her father was extensively engaged in merchandising among the Cherokees and spoke their language very fluently. William James, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married Miss Nancy Scott. Among their children was Wiley James, who by his marriage became the father of seven children, five of whom reached years of maturity, as follows: Mary L., who was born in 1819 and died at the age of twenty years; Anna, who was born in 1821 and is the wife of William James, a distant relative, now residing in the Delaware

district: Preston S., of this review; John, who was born in 1855 and died when about eight years of age; Keltia, who was born in 1857 and is the wife of William C. England, of Afton, Indian Territory, where he is engaged in the milling business, and he is also a practitioner at the bar; and William W., who was born about 1864 and now resides in Galena, Kansas. The father is still living at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother has reached the age of seventy-seven years. They are farming people of the Cherokee nation. At the time of the inauguration of the Civil war they removed with their family from Georgia to Mississippi, and in 1870 came to the Indian Territory, where they have since lived.

Under the parental roof Preston S. James spent the days of his childhood. He was married, September 9, 1877, to Miss Mattie E. Bann, a Cherokee, and a daughter of James D. and Rosanna (Cathcart) Vann. Eight children blessed this union, of whom seven are yet living, as follows: Myrtle B., who was born July 30, 1879, and was married, in March, 1897, to Samuel Overly, a white man, by whom she has one child, Forest, born in 1899; Zula, born in 1882; Lola, born in 1884; Beuna, born in 1886; Leland, born in 1888; Lulu, born in 1890; and Frank, born in 1892. Otis, the third child, died at the age of two years.

Mr. James is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of that order. He is a worthy Christian man, although not a member of any church, but in his life he has closely followed the golden rule and his honorable and upright career has won for him the high esteem and unqualified confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

REV. A. FRANK ROSS.

No man in the Indian Territory is more prominent or to a greater degree enjoys the regard, respect and confidence of his fellow men than does the Rev. A. Frank Ross. He has devoted his life largely to the dissemination of principles which lead to the improvement of humanity. He has not only labored earnestly and indefatigably in the church but also in fraternal societies, which rest upon the basis of man's ethical relations and have for their object the promotion of mutual helpfulness and mutual forbearance. At the present time he is not actively connected with the church, a minister of the gospel, although he retains a deep and abiding interest therein. He is now living upon his farm, supervising the operations of his estate.

The Rev. A. Frank Ross is a native of Mississippi, born January 21, 1851. His father, Abraham J. Ross, was a white man, born in South Carolina, whence at an early age he went to Mississippi. He entered the Confederate army from that state and served throughout the Civil war, at the close of which he removed to Leon county, Texas, where he continued his residence until his wife's labors were ended in death, in 1880. He was a farmer and planter by occupation, agricultural pursuits engaging his attention throughout his active business career. He married Martha J. Moore, who was born in Mississippi, be-



A. Frank Ross.

longed to a Choctaw Indian family and died prior to the Civil war, when our subject was very young.

Almost the first event in connection with the life of any individual that is found on record concerns his education, and this our subject continued in Baylor University, a famous institution of learning which was then located at Independence, Texas, but has since been removed to Waco. On the completion of the classical course he was graduated in 1873, and thus with an excellent literary training to serve as a preparation for advanced professional studies he went to Greenville, South Carolina, and entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, completing his theological course in Louisville, Kentucky, to which place the seminary was removed while he was one of its students. The year of his graduation was 1878.

In the meantime, in 1874, Mr. Ross made a trip to the Indian Territory and was so impressed with the country, its possibilities and its prospects, that on completing his theological studies in 1878 he returned to the Choctaw nation as a missionary preacher, under the auspices of the board of the Southern Baptist convention. He located first near Fort Smith, Arkansas, and afterward at McAlester, where he took up his abode in 1881. From that place he went to South Canadian and later to Hartshorne, where he resided for eight years, and in 1898 he located at his present home, one mile south of the flourishing city of Durant. At most of the places mentioned he built up large churches, ministered to the needs of the congregation with zeal and fervor and performed a work whose influence is strong and as far-reaching as the shores of eternity. At McAlester, South Canadian and Hartshorne he diversified his work by teaching school. He was also the chief editor of the first Baptist paper published in the Indian Territory, namely, the *Indian Missionary*. He also published for some time the first Masonic and Odd Fellows paper in the Territory, called the *Fraternal Record*. He has done much miscellaneous literary work, writing largely for the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* and for other secular and religious periodicals. He has a fluent, engaging and instructive style, and had he devoted his attention entirely to literary work would undoubtedly have attained distinction in that line. He has served as the moderator of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Association, also as the president of the Territorial Sunday school convention. No literary measure can yet entitle him to a correct conclusion of his work, but it has closely touched the interests of humanity and been of effective benefit in lifting men to a higher and nobler plane.

The home life of Rev. Mr. Ross has been a very happy one. He married Miss Emma J. Cucker, a white woman, the wedding being celebrated at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mrs. Ross is a native of Georgia, and to her husband she has been a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life, her labors ably supplementing his efforts in the direction of benefiting his fellow men. Their marriage has been blessed with five children, namely: Mrs. Mary Stallings, Samuel B., Hallie, Winema and one, all of whom are living. They have a very attractive home about a mile from Durant, where, having retired from the work of the ministry, Mr. Ross is now devoting most of his

time to his farm and ranch. He owns about one thousand acres of fine land, and the richly cultivated fields bring to him a splendid financial return. The household is noted for its graceful hospitality and good cheer, and the members of the family occupy a high position in social circles.

Mr. Ross has been particularly prominent in the work of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies. He has taken the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and council in the former fraternity, and was the first worshipful master of the Masholatubee Lodge, in Fort Smith, holding that position for three consecutive years. He also established the lodge at South Canadian and was its first master. He has been grand chaplain, grand lecturer, grand junior and senior warden and grand orator of the Indian Territory in the grand lodge of Masons. He was also the grand patron of the grand chapter of the Eastern Star Masons for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, being installed in that position at Oklahoma City. He has likewise been grand counsel for several years. While a student in Louisville, Kentucky, he was made an Odd Fellow and became past noble grand at McMester. He was the first grand secretary of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, and then grand treasurer, in which capacity he served for three consecutive years, and was then made grand chaplain, which position he yet fills. He is also the grand secretary of the grand lodge of Good Templars for the Indian Territory. He is the only one living who has attended every session of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in the Territory.

Mr. Ross has also been very prominent in official circles in the Choctaw nation. He is a man of strong mentality and impressive individuality, and is recognized as a leader of public thought and opinion. He was the examiner of teachers for the Choctaw nation for seven years and was the drafting clerk of the Choctaw national council for two terms, county clerk of Gaines county for several years, twice the jury commissioner, and has for several terms served on both the grand and petit juries of the United States court, while for the past six years he has been county public. He is a licensed attorney and has practiced considerably in the Choctaw courts and has also represented many clients on citizenship business before the Dances commission. He is a man of benevolent spirit and the poor and needy never sought his aid in vain, but his giving has been carefully scrutinized, after the manner of the precept which instructs us not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. His acquaintance in the Territory is very large and he is everywhere honored and respected. His friends are family and friends of his and he feels that naught can sever, for he possesses those qualities which even make a regard and esteem, no matter in what country or clime they are found.

JUDGE NOLAND HYNSON.

The neighboring state of Arkansas was the birthplace of Judge Noland Hynson, who first opened his eyes to the light of day in Batesville, Independence county, in 1843. His father, Henry Hynson, was a native of the ter-

ton, Maryland, the family home being located on the Chesapeake Bay. In the year 1830 he went to Batesville and became a prominent and wealthy merchant there. He was also a slave owner and trader, but he died at Sulphur Springs, Texas, in 1850, while temporarily residing at that place for the purpose of improving his health. His wife in her maidenhood was Miss Eliza Perry. She died when the Judge was only two years of age. His brother, Captain H. C. Hynson, is a prominent lawyer at Texarkana, Texas. He commanded a company of Confederate soldiers in artillery service in the Civil war and is a distinguished resident of the town in which he makes his home. The sisters of the family are Susan, widow of D. W. M. Lawrence, who was a prominent physician in Batesville, Arkansas, for many years; and Lou, the wife of E. N. James Rutledge, of Batesville, Arkansas, the owner of an extensive plantation and a member of the state legislature.

Judge Hynson acquired his preliminary education in Batesville and supplemented it by a course in Marshall College, of Marshall, Texas, where he studied under the direction of the well known Professor Bass. He thus acquired a good college education, and with this to serve as a foundation upon which to erect the superstructure of professional knowledge, he took up the study of law and now practices in both the Circuit and United States courts. His collegiate course, however, was interrupted by his service in the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army at Marshall, Texas, putting aside his text-books in order to render aid to the south. He joined Company D, Seventh Texas Infantry, under command of Captain Van Zandt and Colonel Gregg. The regiment was ordered to Kentucky, afterward moved forward to Tennessee and there the Judge participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, where he was captured, being held as a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois, for seven months. After being released he participated in the engagement at Port Hudson, Louisiana, thence went to Vicksburg, assisting in the defense of that city. After its capitulation he was exchanged and fought with his regiment in the sanguinary engagements at Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Atlanta and in all the severe battles of that campaign. In this service his brigade commander was General Granberry, the division commander General Patrick Coleman, of Helena, Arkansas, and the corps commander General Hardy. At Lovejoy Station our subject was transferred to the artillery company of his brother, Captain H. C. Hynson, attached to the trans-Mississippi department and came to the west, but saw no more active fighting. When the war ended the army was disbanded and he returned to his home.

In 1869 Judge Hynson arrived in the Choctaw nation, but did not make a permanent location here until 1873. However, through twenty-eight years he has been a resident of this portion of the territory, and has during the period been prominently identified with its leading enterprises. He has engaged in teaching school, has been a successful merchant, has practiced law and followed farming. His home place is a fine farm, five miles south of Goodland, but since the death of his wife he has resided in the town, giving

his attention to his law practice and general business interests. For a number of years he has acted on numerous occasions as circuit judge *pro tem* for the circuit court of the third district, and has also served as clerk of the district.

The home life of Judge Hynson has ever been very pleasant. In early manhood he wedded Miss Minnie J. Turnbull, a daughter of Judge J. P. Turnbull now deceased, who was supreme judge, clerk of the supreme court and secretary of the Choctaw nation. He was also a Presbyterian minister and superintendent of schools and was very prominent in public affairs, especially in professional life and along those lines which contribute to the advancement and improvement of the community. Mrs. Hynson was called to her final rest in February, 1898, leaving two children, Mrs. Alice M. Wilson and Perry L. The Judge is regarded as a leading man in the Choctaw nation, his opinions being taken as authority upon many matters of general interest. He is thoroughly well posted concerning the history of the nation, and aside from his professional work he is known as a kind and reliable counsellor who withholds his friendship from no worthy person.

ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS.

A representative of the Methodist ministry in the Choctaw nation is the Rev. Alexander S. Williams, who was born in Nashoba county, in this nation, December 2, 1868, a son of Sylvester P. Williams, a Choctaw Indian, who was also born in Nashoba county. As a life work he followed farming and stock-raising and found it a profitable manner of gaining a livelihood. At the time of the Civil war he served as a Confederate soldier in General Cooper's brigade, and he died in Nashoba county in the year 1870. Our subject cannot remember his mother, for she died when he was about three months old; however, she was a Choctaw and spent her entire life in Nashoba county.

During the period of his boyhood and youth Rev. Williams spent almost his entire time in the acquirement of a good education. He was first a student in the neighborhood schools and later he spent three years at Spencer Academy, while for nearly a year he was a student in Roanoke College, at Salem, Virginia. After he returned from college he engaged in teaching school in Nashoba county for two years, proving a very capable educator. In 1891 he was elected a representative from his native county to the Choctaw national council, in which he served for four succeeding years, during which period he was a member of the finance committee. In 1891 he became school trustee for the second district of the Choctaw nation, serving as such for two years. He was also a member of the first committee that was appointed by the Choctaw government to treat with the Dawes' Commission. During this time the Rev. Williams had been preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in 1896 was admitted as a regular preacher to the Indian Mission conference of the Methodist church. His first charge was to Mikelhi circuit, where he preached for two years. He next became pastor of the

Clear Creek circuit, but after a year returned to his first charge, where he continued for one year. In 1898 he was appointed a minister on the Sugar Loaf circuit, which position he is now filling, preaching to seven different congregations of Choctaws through this section. He is also an interpreter for Rev. Milton A. Clark, presiding elder for the Choctaw district of the Indian Mission conference.

In 1888 Rev. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Gillis Johnson, a Choctaw and a native of Nashoba county. They have one living child, Florence, and they also lost a son, Keener. They made their home in Conser, Indian Territory, where Rev. Williams is filling the position of postmaster. He is highly esteemed as a citizen and public officer and is regarded as one of the leading ministers of his denomination in the territory, being an earnest and convincing speaker, his labors resulting in great good among the congregations to which he preaches.

WILLIAM H. DOHERTY.

William H. Doherty, a merchant and miller, residing at Grove, was born in Goingsnake district, in the eastern part of the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, in 1863. His father, John Doherty, was born in Georgia and was one-fourth Cherokee. He came to the Indian Territory about 1830, and being a large slaveholder he brought with him many negroes. Here he spent his remaining days and at the time of the Civil war he joined the Union forces and loyally aided his country. He died in Grove in 1885, at the age of seventy years. About the beginning of the Civil war he married Miss Caroline Love, who was a half-breed Cherokee, born in Georgia, and a daughter of Watt Love. She came to the Indian Territory with her parents in 1828, the family being among the earliest settlers and land owners here.

In his parents' home William H. Doherty was reared and in the Oak Grove schoolhouse, in the Goingsnake district of the Cherokee nation, he pursued his education. He remained upon the home farm until sixteen years of age and then came to Grove. Eight years ago he embarked in general merchandise and has since conducted his enterprise, meeting with ever increasing success. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods, and his reasonable prices, earnest desire to please his patrons and honorable dealing have secured to him a growing trade. He is also the owner of the Grove Rolling Mill which he purchased and practically rebuilt two years ago, fitting it up with a complete roller process. That it is proving a profitable source of income for him, for the excellence of the mill products secures a ready sale on the market.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Doherty was in her maidenhood Miss Mollie Hampton, a daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth (Loudersmilk) Hampton, natives of North Carolina, in which state they were married. Subsequently they removed to Tennessee, where Mrs. Doherty was born, and in 1874 they came to the Indian Territory where her father still resides, but her mother has now passed away. Mr. Hampton was a Union scout in the Civil

war and saw service all through the conflict in the mountain us regions of North Carolina, Virginia, eastern Tennessee and other districts. He was with General Thomas when that commander fell back from Atlanta to Nashville, and was with General Sherman at Nashville when Longstreet besieged the city. He performed very important service through his scouting engagement, learning many things in his connection with military affairs that proved of value to the army which he represented. The paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Doherty was a Cherokee Indian, but on the maternal side her people belonged to the white race. Both her paternal and maternal great-grandfathers were soldiers under General Jackson in the Creek Indian war, and both were killed. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doherty have been born the following five children: Josie and Claude H., who are attending the Neosho College, in Neosho, Missouri; William H., John H. and Percy.

In his political views Mr. Doherty is a Democrat. He served for two terms, in 1895-6, in the Cherokee national council, proving a capable and trustworthy officer who labored earnestly for the best interests of the people whom he represented. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church and contribute liberally to its support. He is one of the leading representatives in the commercial and industrial interests of Grove and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the town.

REV. WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY.

The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life, that they are affording worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive.

The Rev. William Harrison McKinney, one of the most prominent and influential men of the Choctaw nation, was born in Nashoba county, in 1862. His parents were full-blood Choctaws. The father, Matehahi, was born in the Choctaw nation, served as a Confederate captain in the Civil war, and died in the year 1868, while the mother of our subject passed away in 1877. Their son, Thompson McKinney, served as a member of the Choctaw nation from 1886 until 1888. Although like most of his people Mr. McKinney follows agricultural pursuits, early in life he determined to devote his time and attention to the work of the ministry and planned his education accordingly. He first studied in the neighborhood schools of his native county and afterward attended Spencer Academy, near Goodland, later taking a full course in Roanoke College, in Salem, Virginia, where he was graduated with the class of 1883, after spending five years in that institution. Subsequently he pursued

the regular theological course in the Yale Divinity School, at New Haven, Connecticut, and was graduated in 1886. Broad and comprehensive is the knowledge that he has acquired, and he is to-day recognized as a man of splendid scholarly attainments. Reading and investigation are continually adding to his fund of information and he is a special student of the questions concerning man's future welfare and his conduct upon this earth. He is now attached to the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has charge of the Kiamichi circuit. He received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts in Roanoke College, while that of bachelor of divinity was conferred upon him at Yale.

Mr. McKinney also carries on agricultural pursuits, and at the present time resides upon his farm six miles west of Antlers. He also has two farms in Nashoba county, owning altogether about five hundred acres of valuable land, whose rich harvests find a ready sale on the market, bringing to him a good return. Prominent in public affairs, he filled the office of school trustee of the second district for one term, and since 1886 has been the official interpreter for the Choctaw national council.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. McKinney was in her maidenhood Miss Phoebe Payne. She is a Choctaw Indian, and by her marriage has become the mother of one child, Narcissy. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Rev. McKinney to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in his individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to him the respect and confidence of men.

J. L. CAMPBELL.

Texas has furnished many of the leading residents of the Indian Territory, among which number is J. L. Campbell, who now resides in Minco. He was born in the town of Morgan, Bosque county, Texas, on the 17th of July, 1872, and is a son of J. M. Campbell. The public schools of his native state afforded the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth and which fitted him for life's practical duties. In 1888 he came to the Territory, settling in the Chickasaw nation, where he has resided continuously since, covering a period of thirteen consecutive years. He is a very successful farmer and stock-man and is the owner of thirty-one hundred and thirty acres, all but ten acres of which are under cultivation; and he has two thousand acres in pasture, and keeps on hand about eight hundred head of cattle. In addition to his agricultural pursuits Mr. Campbell does an extensive business as a contractor and hauling and building tanks. It is evident at a glance that a large force of men are necessary to cultivate his extensive farm and care for his stock.

He keeps his place in good condition and the work of improvement and progress is being continually carried forward and attended with prosperity.

On the 22d of January, 1893, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Annie Catherine Denny, a native of Burlington, Kansas, and a daughter of George and Kate Denny. Four children grace their marriage: Charlie George, Henry Lee, Irene and Francis. They are also rearing a girl named Pearl Snyder. They have a pleasant home in Miami and enjoy the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances by whom they are held in high esteem.

MARTIN V. CHEADLE.

In public affairs Martin Van Buren Cheadle has exercised a practical and beneficial influence and has been honored with a number of positions of public trust. He was born in Scullyville, Cherokee nation, March 18, 1850, and when four years of age accompanied his parents, Thomas Fleming and Rebecca (Riddle) Cheadle, to the Chickasaw nation, the family locating on Blue creek, near Tishomingo. His parents are both deceased. The son attended the local neighborhood schools for five years and then began his studies in Chickasaw Academy, three miles east of Tishomingo. When he had completed his education he prepared for the profession of law, and having been admitted to the bar, he began practice, which profession he has since followed. He owns a fine farm northeast of Tishomingo, and has one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, his principal crops being corn and cotton. He superintends the management of this property in addition to the practice of law, but he has a large clientele. He is recognized as one of the leading men of his profession in this portion of the Territory and has conducted some important litigation.

In public affairs Mr. Cheadle is prominent and is a well known factor in political matters. He was the clerk of the district court one season and clerk of the grand jury for ten years. He has also been the clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate for a number of terms. He was the national secretary for four years and for six years was the auditor of public accounts. He has three times declined the nomination for governor, although much personal influence and pressure has been brought to bear upon him to accept it. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability and fidelity to duty, have thus honored him with public office and would confer upon him still greater honors did he not refuse. Socially he is a member of Tishomingo Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M.

In February, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Martin Van Buren Cheadle and Miss Mary Ellis, a daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Starr) Ellis. They now have four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: Thomas D., Overton, Lurana and Ellis. The family is one of prominence in the community and the household is noted for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Cheadle is a man possessed of that true, often rare, quality of common sense which enables him to view matters in their true and practical light. He is loyal and patriotic, placing country before party and the public good before



M. V. Chandle

self-aggrandizement; and though he has been honored with high office he is exceptionally quick to recognize real worth in others, no matter how humble their station in life.

ALBERT E. BONNELL.

In no profession has there been such marked advancement during the past half century as in the dental. New methods have been introduced, improvements made and principles promulgated that have made dentistry not only a science but a great art, philanthropic and universal throughout Christendom, and its followers must possess a mechanical ingenuity unsurpassed in any other walk of life.

Dr. Bonnell, who is now successfully practicing in Muskogee and is thoroughly abreast with the times in the progress that has been made, was born in Cassopolis, Michigan, May 24, 1865, a son of Daniel W. and Mary (Wyatt) Bonnell, both of whom are now deceased. Until thirteen years of age he attended the public schools and after the family removed to Beulah, Crawford county, Kansas, he continued his studies until eighteen years of age. He then entered upon his business career with a stone contractor. He was afterward employed in a general mercantile store in Cherokee, Kansas, where he remained for four years, when, determining to devote his time and talents to professional work, he entered the office of Dr. Wyatt, with whom he studied dentistry. He was instructed by him in the practice as well as the theory of the dental profession, and in 1888 came to Muskogee, where he opened an office. After practicing for three years he pursued a course of study in the dental department of the University of Iowa, and further perfected his knowledge by a course in the Western Dental College, of Kansas City, graduating at that institution in 1893 with high honors, at the close of the term, and receiving the class medal awarded to the one most efficient in crown and bridge work, and also receiving the highest percentage in laboratory and operative work in his class. Returning to his practice Dr. Bonnell secured the best equipments and appliances to be found, and he now has a fine office, where he is doing business with an extensive patronage. His dental rooms are the finest in the Indian Territory and are equipped with every facility known to modern practice.

On the 21st of October, 1896, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Wier, of Sardis, Mississippi, who was formerly a teacher of music at Harell Institute. She is a daughter of Rev. T. C. Wier, of the North Mississippi conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. The Doctor and his wife now have an interesting little daughter, Mary Elizabeth. Dr. Bonnell is very prominent in church work, having taken an active part in his progressive movements since uniting with the church in 1884. He was appointed the chairman of the Epworth League board for the Indian mission conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1893, and in the following year he organized the Territorial Epworth League, of which for the past five years he has been the president. He has also been the superintendent of the Sunday-

school since 1896. Of the Republican party he is a stalwart supporter, and in the Knights of Pythias fraternity he holds membership, and has represented the order at its grand meetings. He is a very affable gentleman, of kindly nature and genial disposition, and, above all, of high moral qualities. Besides his splendid business qualifications he is endowed largely with social faculties and is popular wherever he is known.

JAMES M. HALL.

James M. Hall, of Tulsa, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, December 4, 1851, his parents being Hugh A. and Esther (Ramsey) Hall, both of whom are now deceased. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native state, and at the age of seventeen he removed to Oswego, Kansas, where he continued his studies. On putting aside his text-books and entering upon his business career he secured a situation in a mercantile establishment. The year 1871 witnessed his arrival in McAlester, Indian Territory, where he had charge of the store of the Osage Coal & Mining Company, remaining in charge there four years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Oswego, Kansas, where he continued to make his home until 1882, when he once more came to the Territory and established his large general mercantile business in Tulsa. It is now one of the most extensive stores in the Territory. He carries a well selected stock of goods and has a very liberal patronage, owing to his reasonable prices, his fair dealing and his courteous and obliging manner. He is at the head of the J. M. Hall Trading Company at Henrietta, this Territory. He is the vice-president of the City National Bank and the president of the Tulsa school board.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and in political belief a Democrat. In business affairs he has met with marked success, steadily working his way upward. He has overcome all the obstacles and difficulties in his path, and by determined purpose and resolute will has won a place among the most prosperous and extensive merchants in Indian Territory.

He was married to Jennie Stringfield, a daughter of P. Stringfield, of Greenfield, Missouri. They have five children: Nita, who is the wife of F. J. Scott, of Tulsa, Indian Territory, by whom she has one child, Mildred; and Lena, Hugh, Kathryn and Harry, who are still with their parents.

WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

William E. Rogers, who for four years has been a practitioner at the bar of South McAlester, was born in Weadley county, Tennessee, on the 14 of May, 1850. His parents, Jeptha T. and Elizabeth (Glass) Rogers, are both deceased. His early education was acquired at Hickory Grove Academy, in his native county where he pursued the regular academic course, and after leaving that institution he became a student of the East Tennessee Wesleyan

University, in which he was graduated in the class of 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Thus well equipped by a thorough educational training for any of the professions which demand superior intellectual advancement, he went to Cooke county, Texas, where he was engaged in teaching, proving a competent instructor, owing to his ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he had acquired. While engaged in teaching he devoted all of his leisure time outside of the schoolroom to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and in 1889 he successfully passed the examination which secured his admission to the bar in Decatur, Texas: he then opened an office for practice in Gainesville, that state. In 1892 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cooke county. He filled the office so ably that in 1894 he was re-elected and thus served until 1896, in which year he came to South McAlester. As a member of the bar at this place he has won distinction by reason of his thorough preparation of his cases, his devotion to his clients' interest and his able manner of handling the points in litigation before court or jury.

In 1891 an important event in the life of Mr. Rogers occurred, his marriage to Miss Lola C. Wells, a daughter of J. B. Wells, of Era, Cooke county, Texas. He is a member of the Indian Territory Bar Association and is a Democrat in his political views. Well endowed by nature, his abilities, both natural and acquired, fit him to occupy a position of distinction in the line of his chosen profession, and he is steadily advancing to a foremost place as a representative of the legal fraternity.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

In Peoria and vicinity William Logan is known as Uncle Billy by his large circle of friends who entertain for him the highest regard. He follows farming one and a fourth miles north of Peoria and owns two hundred and forty acres of land, having in the home farm one hundred and sixty acres, which is situated in the Quapaw agency. In addition he also has eighty acres in the prairie across Spring river.

Mr. Logan was born in Indiana in 1839. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Logan, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in the American army. Alexander A. Logan, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky and after arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Cornelia McCollum, who was born in this country almost immediately after her parents' arrival from Ireland. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Logan was celebrated in Indiana, and both died in Kansas, the father departing this life in Linn county. They had one son, James C., who served as a Union soldier in the Civil war, joining the army as a member of a Kansas regiment.

William Logan, of this review, was reared upon his father's farm and with his parents he removed to Iowa in 1854, the family going the succeeding year to Washington county, that state, after which they removed to Linn county, Kansas, settling upon a farm there. In the spring of 1860 he went across the

plains to California with an emigrant train. He had many adventures and narrow escapes from the Indians. He engaged in the sawmill business in the Golden state until 1869, when he returned to the east and took up his abode in Jefferson county, Arkansas, where he also operated a sawmill for twenty years. His business prospered and he won thereby a comfortable competence. On the expiration of that period he came to the Indian Territory and purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the Quapaw reservation, and he now has an additional eighty acres on the prairie across Spring river. He carries on general farming, making a specialty of corn and also raises hogs on quite an extensive scale.

On the 1st of January, 1871, Mr. Logan was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Imbeau, a daughter of Frank Imbeau, who was a French Quapaw. Mrs. Logan was born in Jefferson county, Arkansas, and there her marriage occurred. She died on the home farm in the Quapaw agency December 16, 1895. Mr. Logan is a Republican in his political views, having supported that party since he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln for his second term. He is also a Methodist and a member of the Good Templars. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and gives his support to all measures calculated to uplift his fellow men. He was elected an alternate delegate with the Indian Territory delegation to the Republican national convention in 1900. He is one of the solid and substantial residents of the community, his quiet and unassuming manner and kindly disposition make him popular. He is a good neighbor and friend and no one in his section of the Territory more deserves the respect of all with whom he is associated than Uncle Billy Logan.

W. D. BAILEY.

W. D. Bailey was born in Arkansas, in 1847, and when a child of three years was taken to Texas by his parents, W. S. and Christiana (McKellar) Bailey, natives of Petersburg, Virginia, and South Carolina, respectively. They were married in Arkansas, and both the father and mother departed this life in Texas. They were the parents of six children, and four are yet living. Mr. Bailey devoted his life to the care of a plantation, and thus provided comfortably for the support of his family. Socially he was identified with the Masonic fraternity and was an exemplary representative of the craft.

In the public schools of Texas W. D. Bailey, of this review, mastered the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions. He was a youth of only sixteen years when he entered the Confederate army, espousing the cause of his loved southland and aiding in defense of the principles with which he had been familiar from his boyhood. He became a member of Company H, of the regiment commanded by Colonel Bates, and was engaged in military duty on Brazos river at Monrith and Velasco, thus serving until the close of the war. Since that time his attention has been given in an undivided manner to farming and stock-raising. In 1873 he came to the Territory, set-

ting at Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw nation. He has since resided either in the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, being a resident of the latter for fourteen years. He now owns a farm about four miles from Chickasha, of which eight hundred acres is under cultivation, while extensive tracts are devoted to pasture lands. It will thus be seen that he carries on farming on a very extensive scale, and the large crops which he annually harvests bring to him a splendid financial return and annually increase his bank account. He is progressive and enterprising in his methods, and his diligence and careful supervision have made him one of the prosperous men of this portion of the country.

Mr. Bailey was married, in 1874, to Miss Clementine Matilda Buckholts, a native of the Choctaw nation and a daughter of William and Matilda (Null) Buckholts, the former a Choctaw, while the mother was a white woman. Her father now resides near Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw nation. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey has been blessed with four children, as follows: Emma, who was educated in Texas; Hubbard, deceased; Boone, who was educated in Fort Worth, Texas, and in the Arkansas University, and is now a farmer by occupation; and J. Gould, who was also educated in Fort Worth and the Arkansas University. He, too, gives his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey also have an adopted daughter, Clementine P. Plato, a niece of Mrs. Bailey. Socially our subject is identified with Washita Valley Lodge, K. P. He is now practically living retired in Chickasha, his farm being operated by others, it yielding to him a handsome financial return, which makes labor unnecessary to him.

DAVID WILLIAMS.

David Williams, who is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war and now a resident of Wynnewood, Indian Territory, was born in the Empire state, on the 30th of September, 1832. During his boyhood he accompanied his parents, Joseph and Eliza J. Williams, to Illinois. The father was an engineer and followed that pursuit throughout the greater part of his business career. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days in the Prairie state.

Captain Williams, whose name introduces this record, obtained his education in Illinois and remained there throughout the period of his youth. In August, 1862, when the country was engaged in Civil war, he volunteered as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and became the captain of the company, in which capacity he served until the flag of the nation was planted over the southern confederacy. His deeds of valor and bravery were an inspiration to his men, who loyally followed him into the thickest of the fight. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Franklin, Tennessee, and many skirmishes, and was always found at his post of duty.

In 1886 Captain Williams removed from Illinois to Kansas, and in 1889, after three years spent in the Sunflower state, he came to the Indian Territory. After a short residence at Paul's Valley, he took up his abode in Wynnewood,

where he has since occupied the position of notary public. He also served in that capacity in Illinois and in Kansas, filling the position in all for about forty years. In Wabash county, Illinois, he was a magistrate for eight years, and was also the postmaster at Friendsville, that state. His public duties have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity, and he has thus won high commendation from all concerned.

In 1858 Captain Williams led to the marriage altar Miss Harriet Ballard, and they have had six children, namely: James A., George A., Clarence D., John R., Elmer G. and Harriet R. James A. married Miss Mattie Martin and has one son, named Erma D. John R. married Miss Lizzie Lynch and their children are Emmet, Dean and Glimm. Elmer G. married Miss Isabell Cloud and their children are Mabel and Leala. Harriet R. became the wife of T. C. Hamilton and they have one child, named William F. George A. and Clarence D. are single.

The Captain has formed a wide acquaintance during his residence in Wynnewood, and his many excellencies of character have gained him warm regard. As a citizen he is as true to his duties and his country to-day as when he followed the starry banner upon southern battle-fields.

JESSE M. ROBBERSON.

Jesse M. Robberson is actively connected with the business interests of the Chickasaw nation as proprietor of a general-merchandise store and a cotton-gin, and as a dealer in mules, many of which he raises. He was born in Cedar county, Missouri, August 4, 1855, and there spent the first six years of his life, after which he went to Dade county, Missouri, in company with his parents, Richard Allen and Maria H. (Mitchell) Robberson. The family remained in that locality until 1865 and then went to Polk county, Missouri renting a farm near Brighton. The subject of this review was employed upon the home farm during the years of their residence there. They then went to Pleasant Hope or Pinhook as it is now called, continuing at that place for two years, when the father took his family to a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved timber land, which his son cleared and reduced to cultivation. He at length sold the farm and came to Paul's Valley, where he remained till his death, September 11, 1878; but was survived by his widow for about six years, her death occurring on the 4th of March, 1884.

Jesse M. Robberson continued to aid in the operation of the home farm until 1874, when he took up his abode in Paul's Valley in the Indian Territory and in connection with his father followed farming for a year. In 1875 he contracted rheumatism and for five years was practically a cripple. He also suffered with granulated eyelids. He worked for Miller & Green, merchants in Paul's Valley until September, 1878, and then removed to Cooke county, Texas, with the intention of attending school there, but changed his plans and went to Hall county, Texas, with a bunch of thirty-five hundred head of cattle,

he and his mother and brother owning ninety-six head of that lot. There also he was engaged in the care and raising of the cattle until 1883, when he sold out for sixty-five hundred dollars, giving his mother a third of the proceeds.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Robberson, of this review, located at Fort Arhuckle, Texas, where he was employed for wages in the winter of 1883. In the spring of 1884 he and his brother went to Hall county, where they obtained thirteen saddle horses, and then, going to Gainesville, Texas, they purchased three hundred and thirty-seven head of yearlings and drove them to the Grant and Beeler's ranch, where Chickasha is now located. In this venture they were in partnership with their brother, W. F. Robberson. After holding the cattle until they were three years old they sold them, but realized no profit on the investment. The subject of this review was afterward employed by Ed Huntley in the cattle business until the succeeding fall, when they went to Belcher, Texas, and purchased three hundred and fifty two-year-old steers, driving them to Polk ranch on Mud creek, owned by Florence Hall. The next July they were sold at a profit for fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Robberson then took a trip on horseback to Belcher, Henrietta, and Stevens county on a cattle buying expedition.

After returning home they went to Quanah, Texas, and purchased two hundred and fifty-one head of three and four-year-old steers, rounded them up and had them driven to Hamilton, that state. Jesse M. Robberson took charge of a cattle drove to Mud Creek, where he sold one hundred and seventy-seven head to McCaughey Brothers for "feeders," and eighty to his brothers, A. G. and B. W., and, including the remainder, which he sold the following June, he realized a profit of fifteen hundred dollars.

In the spring of 1889 he dissolved partnership with his brother and went to Gainesville, Texas, where he purchased three hundred and fifty head of yearlings, which he drove to Mud creek, continuing in the cattle business at that place until the fall of 1900, when he sold out for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1890 he established a general mercantile store in Dixie with his brother, Allen G. The business is still running, under the name of A. G. Robberson. In 1893 our subject opened a store of his own at Loco, and is still carrying on the latter enterprise. He is also largely interested in the raising of mules and has over one hundred head of young mules and horses, which he is holding for the market. In 1897, in connection with A. S. Hathaway, he erected the cotton gin at Loco and the output for 1900 was eleven hundred bales.

On the 21st of March, 1898, Mr. Robberson was united in marriage, at Grandview, Texas, to Miss Nora Conner, a daughter of Dr. L. H. Conner, of that place. They had one child, Jesse, who was born June 30, 1900, and died on the 12th of October of the same year. Mr. Robberson is a member of Dixie Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and Graham Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. Mr. Robberson is a man of marked energy and indomitable perseverance;

he has carried forward his business interests in an indefatigable manner and is now one of the substantial citizens and prosperous stock dealers of the Chickasaw nation.

RICHARD BRUNER.

One of the finest farms of the Creek nation belongs to Richard Bruner, who is extensively and successfully engaged in the raising of the various crops best adapted to this climate. He was born in Concharty, of the Creek nation, in July, 1865, a son of Lunie and Rachel Bruner, both of whom have departed this life. His educational privileges were received at Asbury Mission, where he continued his studies for six years. On leaving that school he entered Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio, where he completed the work of the sophomore year. On his return to the Territory he entered the employ of Cass Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, in Muskogee, with whom he remained for four months, but wishing to further perfect himself for business-life by additional educational facilities, he entered the commercial college at Quincy, Illinois. On again going to his home he secured a situation with Captain F. B. Severs, a prominent business man of Muskogee and Okmulgee with whom he continued for three years, but for a year previous was in the service of the Choska Trading Company. He then entered upon an independent business career as a farmer, and now has eight hundred acres of land under cultivation, planted to corn, oats, wheat and cotton. His annual harvests add to his income year by year, and supply him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bruner and Miss Mary Berryhill, a daughter of William Berryhill, of the Creek nation, and unto them was born one child, in 1894, named Emmett. In 1897 he married Miss Sarah Sarty, daughter of Gugie Sarty, also of the Creek nation. Their only son, who bears the name of Dreyfus, was born August 28, 1899.

Mr. Bruner has served as prosecuting attorney of the Creek nation for one term and has held other positions of public trust, having been superintendent of the Coweta Mission for three years. Of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, he is a member.

GEORGE A. ALEXANDER.

Among those who owe their success in business life entirely to their own efforts is George Abner Alexander, and now he is numbered among the substantial citizens of the Creek nation. He was born in this nation March 12, 1842, and at present resides at Wetumka. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Alexander, are both deceased. In the public schools of the Creek nation at Asbury mission he acquired his education, and on putting aside his text-books he worked at farming and stock-raising, which business he has since followed, his untiring energy and careful management bringing



R. F. Bruner

to him success. In 1861 he enlisted in the Creek regiment commanded by Colonel McIntosh and his company were under the command of Captain William McIntosh. He participated in all of the battles and skirmishes of the regiment and rose to the rank of captain, with which title he was mustered out in 1865.

Captain Alexander then returned to the Creek nation and resumed farming. He had no money and for some time he worked as a farm hand for others until he could acquire sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. As the years passed, however, he purchased a small tract of land and from time to time he has added to this until he now has five hundred acres of land under cultivation, and in addition he raises several hundred head of stock annually.

In August, 1861, occurred the marriage of Mr. Alexander and Miss Nancy Chisholm, a daughter of John and Polly Chisholm, of the Cherokee nation. They have six children: Lizzie is the wife of John F. Brown, of the Seminole nation, and they have five children,—Alice, Josephine, Jackson, Louis and Zola. They also have one child. James, the second of the family, married Hannah Marnarwee. Robert married Miss Martha Brown and they have one daughter, Agnes. Mattie is the wife of J. S. Robinson, of Wetumka, and they have one child, James Abner. Ida is the wife of B. C. Robinson, of Wetumka, by whom she has a son, George. John married Miss Hettie Denson and they have one living child, Mattie, and have lost six children, namely: Louis, who married Miss Leah Bruner and they had two children, Cora and Lucy; Frank, Cogee, Millie, George and Nathan.

For the past sixteen years Mr. Alexander has been a member of the house of kings and for four years served as president of that body. In 1893, 1894, 1896 and 1900 he was a delegate to Washington to represent his nation in the settlement of their affairs in that city. At the last election he was chosen treasurer of the nation. For eight years he was chairman of the educational committee and was a member of the first commission appointed to make a treaty with the Dawes commission in 1897, also a commission of the last treaty, 1900. He has been an active factor in shaping the policy of his nation and in the management of its public interests and well merits the trust reposed in him. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist church.

PERCY L. WALKER.

Percy Ladd Walker, assistant postmaster of Ogeechee, and one of the leading citizens of the Delaware district of the Cherokee nation, was born on the 1st of September, 1849, in Wyandotte county, Kansas, where Kansas City now stands, and is a son of Mathew R. and Lydia B. (Ladd) Walker, and grandson of John W. and Lydia (Brown) Ladd, natives of Rhode Island, whose ancestors came to this country in the Mayflower. Our subject's sister, Mrs. Lillian W. Hale, of Kansas City, Kansas, now has in her possession a communion cup which was brought to this country in that historic vessel.

and which has since been handed down to the eldest daughter of the family, named Lydia. Our subject's paternal grandparents were William, Sr., and Catherine (Rankin) Walker. William Walker, Sr., was stolen by the Indians during infancy, and later became an interpreter for William Henry Harrison, being master of several Indian languages as well as the French and English. He was Indian agent for the United States government in Ohio for some time. Mrs. Catherine Walker was a daughter of James Rankin, who was sent to this country by the British government as surveyor, and in that capacity was employed in locating the boundary line between the United States and Canada in the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan. In 1775 he received a deed executed by the Wyandotte tribe of Indians for a large tract of land on the Detroit river in Canada, where the village of Sandwich now stands. In his will he deeded this tract to his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Walker and her heirs, in 1789, and it was afterward leased to the Catholic church for ninety-nine years. Mr. Rankin's wife was a Wyandotte Indian. William and Catherine (Rankin) Walker were the parents of seven children, namely: John, Isaac, William, Mathew, Joel, Nancy and Maria. Of these, William became governor of the territory of Nebraska and also served as private secretary to General Lewis Cass. In the family of Mathew R. and Lydia B. (Ladd) Walker were also seven children: Adaline, wife of Frank Crane, a white man of Hornellsville, New York; Louisa S., who died unmarried August 22, 1899; Thomas G., who is living on the Wyandotte reserve; Malcolm, a resident of Tucson, Arizona; Percy L., our subject; Clarence F., a resident of Vinita, Indian Territory; and Lillian, wife of John A. Hale, of Kansas City, Kansas. The father of this family, who was a farmer by occupation, died in the fall of 1860, and the mother departed this life May 16, 1884.

In 1869 Percy L. Walker removed to the Indian Territory, where he has since made his home. Previous to this he had attended the public schools of Kansas City, Kansas, and was graduated at the Spaulding Commercial College. For a time he followed clerking in Kansas City, Missouri, and thus gained an excellent knowledge of mercantile business, in which he engaged for six years after coming to Ogeechee, at the same time carrying on farming and stock raising. In 1883 he was appointed assistant postmaster and has since filled that position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, with the exception of two years while serving in the Cherokee national council in 1893 and 1894. While in business he was also deputy district clerk, and his official duties have always been most capably and satisfactorily performed. He is one of the representatives of the Cherokee district and is a member of the national party of the Cherokee nation. As one of the most influential citizens of his community he takes a very active part in public affairs, and is now a member of the Democratic executive committee of the territory, which is composed of five representatives from the different nations.

On the 9th of October, 1873, Mr. Walker married Miss Mary M. Audrain, a daughter of James P. and Mary J. (Wilson) Audrain, of the Delaware

district, and by this union have been born the following children: Mathew R., born August 4, 1874, married Nancy Elizabeth Trail, a white woman and a daughter of John B. Trail, and they have four children: Reginald B., born February 1, 1895; Waller W., born April 19, 1896; Bessie Fay, who was born May 19, 1898, and died at the age of six weeks; and Malcolm B., born August 4, 1899. James Audrain, born March 13, 1877, married Mable Hicks, a white woman, and the only child born to them died in infancy. Narcissa Owen, born November 22, 1879, was educated at Willihassell College, Vinita, Indian Territory, and Scarbitt Collegiate Institute, Neosho, Missouri, and is now successfully engaged in teaching in the Cherokee nation. Earl P., born April 6, 1884, is attending school in Vinita. Gleason, born June 6, 1894, completes the family.

NAPOLÉON B. BREEDLOVE.

Devoting his time and attention to farming, Mr. Breedlove is known as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist of Fairland. His life record began on the 11th of August, 1825, and Tennessee was the state of his nativity. He is a son of James W. and Maria E. (Winchester) Breedlove. His mother was a daughter of General James and Susan (Black) Winchester, the former the distinguished General Winchester, of Revolutionary fame, who also served in the war of 1812, and was of English descent, while his wife was of Scotch-Irish lineage. The father of our subject was a native of Virginia, and by his marriage to Miss Winchester had seven children, as follows: Ophelia, born in 1816, married Peter A. Hardy and died in 1888; the second child died in infancy; Urida, born in 1819, became the wife of Isaac W. Smith, of New Orleans, a native of Rochester, New York; the next child also died in infancy; Julian P., who was born in 1822, was a captain in the United States regular army and died in 1848; Napoleon Bonaparte was the next younger; and James Winchester, born in 1827, is a successful physician and resides at Fort Smith. The father of this family was a commission merchant of New Orleans and collector of United States customs of the port of New Orleans during Jackson's administration. He died in January, 1868, having long survived his wife, who passed away on the 11th of September, 1848.

Mr. Breedlove, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the schools of Nashville, Tennessee, followed bookkeeping in New Orleans in early life, and in 1847 he came to the territory and accepted a position as bookkeeper for Saffarans & Johnson, a large mercantile firm who owned five stores. In 1849 he began merchandising on his own account in Scullyville, in the Choctaw nation, and there he continued business until the inauguration of the Civil war, when, owing to the financial troubles thus occasioned, he lost all that he had. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served as commissary of subsistence for the First Choctaw Regiment, commanded by Colonel D. H. Cooper, serving at the front until hostilities had ceased.

In 1857 Mr. Breedlove was united in marriage to Miss Emily Wilson, a daughter of William and Melinda (Wharton) Wilson. Seven children were born to them, namely: Lela, who was born April 13, 1859, and is the wife of James S. Staples, of Talequah; Walter Winchester, who was born January 12, 1861, and was married, June 1, 1887, to Priscilla Williams, a Shawnee and a daughter of Richard M. and Margaret (Parks) Williams, the former a white man and the latter a Shawnee; Emily, who was born September 16, 1863, and died May 24, 1888; Wharton Dow, who was born January 13, 1867, and died in 1869; Florence, who was born December 28, 1869, and is the wife of O. A. Smith; Jennie, who was born April 1, 1872, and died January 30, 1895; and Paul Owen, who was born in 1875 and died in infancy.

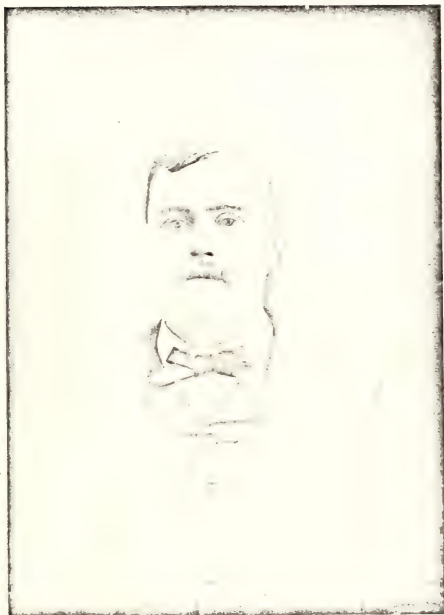
Mr. Breedlove's political views are in harmony with the principles of Democracy, which party has always received his support. The business which occupies his time and energies is that of farming and his land brings to him a good return. His identification with the territory covers a period of more than half a century, during which time he has witnessed many changes. With mercantile and agricultural interests he has been associated for many years and of the business affairs of his portion of the territory he is an honored representative.

WILLIAM N. TALIAFERRO.

The gentleman named above was born in Orange county, Virginia, his natal day being March 24, 1858. His parents were Thomas D. and Eliza L. (Madison) Taliaferro, who removed to northern Texas with his family when our subject was only nine years old. They located upon a farm and in connection with the cultivation of the soil the father engaged in stock-raising. He is now a resident of Madill, but his wife has passed away.

Mr. Taliaferro of this review was reared in the Lone Star state and acquired his early education in the public schools of his district, after which he engaged in farming and stock-raising, having become familiar with that pursuit during his boyhood, for in the months of vacation he assisted his father in the cultivation and development of the fields and caring for the stock on the home farm. In 1886, however, Mr. Taliaferro left Texas and took up his abode in Pickens county, in the Chickasaw nation. Here he has since carried on farming on his own account. He has six hundred acres of land under cultivation, raising corn, cotton and small grains. He is also largely interested in stock-raising, and in connection with his brother Dorsey owns large herds of cattle, having at times as many as three thousand head upon their ranches. Mr. Taliaferro owned the land upon which Madill is now located and it was through his energy and foresight that the now prosperous town was founded. (See the following sketch.) He has done much for its advancement and progress and his labors have been of great benefit to the community.

In 1889 Mr. Taliaferro was united in marriage to Miss Mary Estella



W. N. Taliaferro

Null, a daughter of William John and Lizzie (Hamilton) Null, both of whom are residents of Grantham, Indian Territory. Four children grace the home of our subject and his wife, namely: Eliza Mabel, John Ambrose, Janie Madison and Henry Buford. Mr. Taliaferro is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M., and of the Woodmen of the World. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Progressive and public-spirited, his labors have resulted not alone to individual benefit but have proved of great value to the entire community, and as one of the representative men of that portion of the Territory he well deserves mention in this volume.

MADILL.

The wise system of industrial economics which has been brought to bear in the development of Madill has challenged uniform admiration; for while there has been steady advancement in material lines there has been an entire absence of that inflation of values and that erratic "booming" which have in the past proved the eventual death knell to many of the localities in the west, where "mushroom towns" have one-day smiled forth with "all modern improvements" and practically on the next day have been shorn of their glories and of their possibilities of stable prosperity until the existing order of things should have been radically changed. In Madill progress has been continuous and in safe lines, and in the healthful growth and advancement of the city W. N. Taliaferro has taken an active part. He is indeed the real founder of the town, which is a monument to his enterprise, business ability and public spirit. The traveler will find that the adjacent country is as fine, rich, black land as can be seen in Dallas, Hunt, Collin, Grayson or any other Texas county, but many of the residents are from Texas. The central portion of the Lone Star state has sent many of its representative citizens to Madill, and they have been active in founding and carrying on the work of enterprise in the town that is a credit to the Territory and would likewise be a credit to any state. The majority of the residents are from Texas and a few of the people are from Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas.

In May, 1900, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, constituting a part of the stock ranch of W. N. Taliaferro, was surveyed into town lots by that gentleman, who is now the town-site agent. When one considers that one hundred and sixty acres is the usual size of Indian Territory town-sites he realizes that these people mean business, and that they have set out to build one of the largest cities along the entire line of the Frisco road. They have certainly good grounds, too, upon which to base their energies and hope, for, realizing the unusually favorable location of Madill for a coming commercial center, railroad officials themselves have expressed the opinion that this place will soon become the largest and best town on the Frisco road between Denison, Texas, and Springfield, Missouri.

The town was named in honor of Judge Madill, of St. Louis, and is thirty-

two miles north of Denison. One and a half miles west is the village of Oakland, but Madill is rapidly absorbing it. Though less than a year old, Madill now has a population of fifteen hundred or more and is rapidly increasing. A number of excellent brick and stone business houses have already been completed and there are some thirty-five more under construction. Two banks are doing business, and a good weekly paper, the *Madill News*, is a credit to the new town. A large ginning plant was established here last fall and ginned six hundred bales of cotton. The owners of this plant are now completing a cotton-oil mill of seventy-five tons capacity. A second ginning plant is now being put in for the 1901 cotton crop. These two gin plants, with the oil mill, will make Madill a considerable cotton center. These enterprises will also make it an important cattle feeding and shipping point. Cotton shipments from here in the coming season it is believed will reach thirty thousand bales. Already one thousand head of beeves have been shipped, and doubtless four times that many will be shipped next season. The hog shipments will be large here the coming fall and winter. Situated as it is, in one of the best cattle and hog counties in the whole southwest, it is not at all improbable that before long Madill will have an extensive packing house. It ought to have a flouring mill, too, for it is surrounded by a splendid wheat country, and wheat is now beginning to be an important crop; and a diversity of farm products will always be the natural and normal condition of this section.

As above stated, the surrounding country is black-waxy prairie of inexhaustible fertility and splendidly adapted to cotton, corn, small grain and stock farming. Much of the rich, alluvial lands along the Red and Washita rivers are tributary to Madill. Hard limestone of excellent quality for building purposes is found in abundance a mile from town and is being extensively utilized. The town, while surrounded by black land, is upon a sandy location, where good gardens can be had. Soft, palatable water is plentiful at from fifteen to fifty feet depth. Petroleum is known to exist here, and it is reported that a company is being organized to bore for oil. This oil has been found within less than one hundred feet of the surface. One theory, and a very plausible one is that the great oil supply of southeastern Texas originates in the coal regions of the Indian Territory, flowing gulfward at an ever increasing depth. This may account for the shallow depth at which oil is found here, for Madill is only thirty-five miles from the coal-mining camps of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad east of here. With petroleum added to the agricultural and live-stock resources of this section the prospective importance and wealth of Madill and vicinity are surely very flattering, to say the least.

A good private school has been opened in this new town and three blocks have been set apart for a fine public-school building, to be erected as soon as possible. Indeed, quite a number of families have settled here upon the assurance of getting good educational advantages for their children.

Another important item for Madill is the court-house for the commissioners' court, which has recently been ordered held here by Judge Townsend, of the United States district. This will materially change the importance of

Madill from a judicial standpoint. There is another important thing regarding the future of Madill. As soon as statehood is established in the Indian Territory, if not before the present large counties composing the several nations will be subdivided into counties of probably about nine hundred square miles. This county, Pickens, is one of the present large divisions of the Chickasaw nation. When it is subdivided into counties of normal size, Madill will no doubt become the county seat of its county, and this, being about the center of the Chickasaw black-land belt, will be the judicial as well as the commercial center of one of the most important of the new state's counties. There is little or no doubt that this town will be made the county seat whenever the new counties are organized.

So, upon the whole, the prospects of Madill are unusually bright from every point of view, and from the way capital is being invested here in substantial improvements this opinion is being held by scores of shrewd, enterprising business men who have cast their lots here.

WILLIAM T. HUTCHINGS.

William T. Hutchings was born on the 6th of September, 1858, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, his parents being John M. and Sallie A. (White) Hutchings. His father is now deceased, but his mother is yet a resident of the Old Dominion. In the private schools of his native county Mr. Hutchings, of this review, obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Bingham school in North Carolina and by study in Richmond College, at Richmond, Virginia. On the completion of his college course he prepared for professional life by reading law in the office and under the direction of Captain E. E. Bouldin, of Danville, Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, when he resumed his studies in the Yale Law School, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1881.

Opening an office in Danville, in the fall of 1881, he remained in successful practice until 1886, when he was appointed index clerk for the house of representatives in Washington, acting in that capacity for two years. On the expiration of that period he again spent a year in Danville, and in the spring of 1888 took up his abode in Fort Smith, Arkansas, but did not long remain in that city, coming to Muskogee in the fall of 1889. Here he has since resided and is the leading lawyer of the Indian Territory, being retained as counsel in almost every case of importance in the northern judicial district. He has a very large acquaintance of a distinctively representative character. In William T. Hutchings we find united many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer and jurist. He is a fluent speaker, has to an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time, and is frequently called upon to make public addresses in the territory. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive, and with a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles

of general law he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment which makes him a formidable adversary in legal combat.

In May, 1885, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hutchings and Miss Mary E. Key, a daughter of John M. Key, of Brenham, Texas. Their union has been blessed with three children, one of whom, Ellen B., is living. Mr. Hutchings is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and religiously is a member of the Baptist church and in its work takes an active part.

REFORD BOND.

Reford Bond, who is engaged in the practice of law in Chickasha, was born in the Chickasaw nation, August 10, 1877, and is a son of James H. and Adelaide (Johnson) Bond, both living on the home farm near Minco, Indian Territory. His father is a prominent cattle-raiser and dealer and has been a resident of the Territory for thirty-five years, being a native of Leicestershire, England. Reford acquired his early education in Boonville, Missouri, and later entered Roanoke College, at Salem, Virginia, after which he matriculated in Columbian University, at Washington, D. C. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the law department of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated with the class of 1897. In 1899, was admitted at Ardmore, to practice in the United States courts. In the same year he came to Chickasha, where he has practiced his profession, in partnership with B. F. Holding, and now has a distinctively representative clientele. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Chickasha and he is largely interested in real estate, having extensive and valuable holdings.

In his political affiliations Mr. Bond is a Democrat and socially he is identified with various organizations, of which he is known as a valued member. He belongs to Chickasha Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M.; De Molay Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; Oklahoma Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and to India Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Oklahoma City. He is likewise a member of Lodge No. 417, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Oklahoma City; of Chickasha Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.; and Washita Valley Lodge, No. 43, K. P., a member of Kappa Alpha and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and the Christian church.

JAMES L. SPEED.

No section of the United States affords better facilities for the farmer or stock-raiser than does the Indian Territory, as the rich soil and broad pasture lands makes this business very profitable. Among its representatives in Wynnewood is James L. Speed, who is successfully carrying on business



B. Bond.

along these lines, annually adding to his income. He was born on Christmas day, 1834, in the state of South Carolina, and there acquired his preliminary education. During his boyhood, however, he came to the Indian Territory, locating in the Chickasaw nation, where he has since resided. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and the raising of cattle. He has an excellent ranch seven miles from Wynnewood and there he resides, the place being improved with good buildings and modern accessories and conveniences for carrying on his business after the most approved methods. The care and cultivation which he bestows upon the fields is rewarded by good harvests, and over his pastures roam large herds of cattle.

In January, 1888, Mr. Speed was united in marriage to Miss Annie Grant, a daughter of Tom Grant, and their marriage has been blessed with three interesting children: Nellie Grant, Charlie James and Samuel Jefferson. Mr. Speed is a reliable business man, straightforward in all his dealings, and his well directed efforts have brought to him creditable prosperity.

MRS. MARY GEBOE.

Mrs. Mary Geboe, of Miami, was born in Adrian, Michigan, thirty miles west of Toledo, Ohio, on the 1st of October, 1853, a daughter of Moses and Mary (Roubedeaux) Leonard. Her father was a Canadian Frenchman, born in the province of Quebec, and his mother was a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph Roubedeaux, of French and Miami descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were born three children: John, whose birth occurred in 1852, died when a year old; Mrs. Geboe is the next younger; and George completes the family. When sixteen years of age, on the 3d of October, 1869, Mary Leonard gave her hand in marriage to David Geboe, a son of Peter and Mary (Geboe) Geboe. His parents, though of the same name, were not related by the ties of blood. She was of French and Miami lineage, while her husband was of French and Irish descent. They had three children: David, who was born October 5, 1830, and was the eldest; Eli; and Rosann. The last named became the wife of John Sharkey, of Louisiana. The parents and their children have all passed away. Unto David and Mary Geboe were born four children: John and George, twins, were born October 8, 1870, but died at birth. Minnie May, born February 6, 1872, is the wife of Joseph Trinkle. They were married April 1, 1888, and had three children: Pearl, who was born March 15, 1890; Mabel, born October 23, 1892; and Ernest, born April 24, 1894. Henry, born May 24, 1873, died in infancy. Joseph Trinkle, the husband of Minnie May, has also passed away. He was born in Miami county, Indiana, in 1861, and was a son of Henry Trinkle, a white man, and Ma-a Ge-queh, a Miami. Her father was Peter Bundy, and at the death of the mother of Ma-a Ge-queh married one of the daughters of Francis Slocum, whose Indian name was A-zah-we-she-mo-queh. Joseph Tringle's mother came to Kansas in 1846, where two sons were born to her, the younger being David, who was born about 1864, at which time

the mother died. Mr. Trinkle, the son-in-law of Mr. Geboe, was called to his final rest November 21, 1894, at the age of thirty-three years.

The death of Mr. Geboe occurred on the 20th of January, 1899, and the community lost one of its valued and representative citizens. His marriage to Mary Leonard had been celebrated in the Miami village, in Kansas. He had for many years served his people, the Miamis, as a representative to Washington, D. C., and in 1871 he was elected principal chief, which office he held for some years, being later succeeded by Chief Thomas F. Richardville. Mr. Geboe then became second chief, and his public service was highly commendable, for he labored untiringly to promote the interests of the nation along various lines. In 1873 he came to Miami, in the Indian Territory, locating his home on Four Mile creek, where Mrs. Geboe now resides in a large, commodious and attractive residence with her widowed daughter, Mrs. Trinkle. In early life Mr. Geboe had learned the silver-smith's trade with his father, but did not follow it after coming to the west. He owned considerable property and his landed possessions brought to him a good return for the care and labor bestowed upon them. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his life exemplified its benevolent principles, living fully up to the teachings of the order, which is founded upon mutual helpfulness. His many excellent traits of character and his sterling worth gained him the respect and confidence of all with whom he was associated, and he was well fitted for public leadership. Mrs. Geboe yet resides in the pleasant home which her husband provided for her and extends its hospitality to her many friends.

JAMES S. FULLER, M. D.

Among the medical practitioners in the Cherokee nation is Dr. Fuller, of Fort Gibson, who was born in Van Buren, Arkansas, in November, 1860, his parents being William A. and Mary E. (Morgan) Fuller, who had a number of children, three of whom died in infancy. The others are Anna, now the wife of James Higgins, of Texas; Cornelia, the wife of John G. Ray, a resident of Cincinnati, Arkansas; Helen, who became the wife of George Smith, of Cincinnati, Arkansas, and died in 1894; Robert C., who is now living in Tahlequah.

Dr. Fuller acquired his literary education in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and received excellent educational privileges, the knowledge there gained serving as a strong foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning. In the year 1881 he took up the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. J. W. Webster, of Cincinnati, Arkansas, and the following year he matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, where, on the completion of the prescribed course, he was graduated, in the spring of 1884. On the 4th of November of the same year he arrived in Fort Gibson and opened his office. He did not have

long to wait for a practice, and from the beginning his business has steadily increased in importance and in volume.

On the 3d of October, 1888, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Rosa L. Percival, of Fort Gibson, a daughter of William and Amelia Percival. She is a Cherokee and is an only child. Her father was one of the leading merchants of Fort Gibson, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1888. He had begun merchandising here prior to the Civil war and was one of the oldest business men in the territory in years of continuous connection with her mercantile interests. He departed this life at the age of sixty-four years, and his loss was widely felt throughout the community. Mrs. Fuller is a highly esteemed lady, having enjoyed the advantages of school and society in St. Louis, Washington and other cities. She presides over her home with gracious hospitality and extends its friendly greetings to a large circle of acquaintances. The Doctor and his wife now have three children: Nellie R., born in 1890; James P., in 1893; and Robert W., in 1898.

The Doctor belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity at Fort Gibson. He is the senior member of the medical profession in this city, for he was the first to establish an office here, and from that time he has ever maintained his position as a foremost representative of the medical fraternity.

THOMAS J. WAY.

Among the extensive cattle raisers of the Creek nation is Thomas Jefferson Way. He was born in the Orangeburg district of South Carolina, January 22, 1858, and in infancy was taken by his parents, Jefferson Griffith and Laura Agnes (Rast) Way, to Georgia, a location being made in Houston county, where they remained for ten years, a portion of which time the subject of this review was a student in the subscription schools. His father was a farmer and Thomas assisted in the cultivation of the fields in Georgia until the family removed to Navarro county, Texas, in 1870. His parents are still living in Frost, that state.

After becoming a resident of Texas Mr. Way was employed as a farm hand for two years and then began raising and dealing in horses, following that industry until his removal to Limestone county, Texas, where he engaged in sheep raising for three years. In 1875 he came to Indian Territory and settled in the Cherokee strip, on the north fork of the Arkansas river. Entering the employ of George W. Miller, a noted ranchman, he remained with him for one year and thence returned to the Panhandle of Texas, starting from there with a herd of cattle for Buffalo, Wyoming. At the latter place he remained for a year and then returned to the Cherokee strip, securing a situation with the 4 D ranch, where he continued for three years. Subsequently he worked on the Turkey Tract ranch, on the Sac and Fox reservations, for two and a half years, after which he was employed on the X ranch, where he continued for four years. In company with Dave Carr he came to the Creek

nation, and for a year they conducted a cattle business in partnership. Subsequently Mr. Way was a resident of Wagoner, and in the capacity of foreman had charge of a ranch belonging to Winfield Scott for five years. On the expiration of that period he began business for himself, and in 1895 took up his abode on the Arkansas river, near Choska, where he has about twelve hundred cattle. He has been very successful in his stock-raising industries and is now breeding with Hereford cattle, thus securing a fine herd.

On the 7th of July, 1897, Mr. Way was united in marriage to Miss Susie Lulu Combs, a daughter of G. W. and Catherine (Burchett) Combs, of Springfield, Arkansas. They now have two children,—Thomas Jefferson, Jr., and George Terry. Mr. Way exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and socially he is identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is a practical stock-raiser and an energetic business man and has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in this locality, thus increasing its market value.

HON. ROBERT L. MURRAY.

Among the eminent men of the Chickasaw nation whose prominence in public affairs, activity in business life and fidelity in social relations have won for them the respect and confidence of all, is the Hon. Robert L. Murray, of Colbert. He was born in Red River county, Choctaw nation, in 1857, and is a son of Dr. H. F. Murray. He was reared to farm life and has always been interested in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He is now both a farmer and cattle man, and in this branch of his business is meeting with splendid success. He has a nice home and farm in Panola county, four miles north of Colbert, where he owns about five hundred acres of land under cultivation. He also has a large herd of cattle and steers, immense droves of hogs, and in his stock-raising interests he has found profit, for his stock always commands the highest market value, therefore bringing to him a substantial financial return.

Mr. Murray has been extensively identified with official positions in the Indian Territory for many years. In 1886 he was elected sheriff of Panola county and served in that capacity for six years, although the term was not continuous. Previous to this time, in 1884, he was appointed revenue collector for the Chickasaw nation and acted in that capacity for two years. In 1890 he was elected to the Chickasaw senate, where he served four years, and in 1897 he was appointed one of the territorial commissioners to confer a treaty with the Dawes commission, while in March, 1900, he was appointed by the Chickasaw government to represent its interests before that commission. He is now acting in that capacity. He also had a long and honorable career as a special Indian policeman and deputy United States marshal. His services in that position began about 1882, when he was appointed deputy marshal for the entire territory, under United States Marshal Carroll, with headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas. During that period he was also a

United States Indian policeman, under Colonel Tufts, and afterward became a marshal and policeman under Robert L. Owens and subsequently under Colonel D. M. Wisdom. In 1891 he was appointed special Indian policeman, under Leo E. Bennett, after which he became a United States deputy marshal in the Indian Territory, under United States Marshal Reagin, located at Paris, Texas. Following this he was a deputy marshal under Marshal Dixon and then served in the same capacity under the Hon. Thomas B. Needles as long as that gentleman was the chief marshal of the territory. He has been in important official positions almost continuously since 1882, and in the capacity of United States marshal he has had many thrilling adventures. One case particularly worthy of mention is that in which the notorious Dick Glass, a desperate negro outlaw, and two of his associates were run down and killed in a fight with Mr. Murray and his followers.

Mr. Murray chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Louie Collins, a daughter of the noted Chickasaw citizen, Dan Collins. Her father was born in Kentucky, in 1839, and in 1852 emigrated to Grayson county, Texas, whence he came to the territory in 1857, locating in Panola county, where he has since resided, being one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of that locality. In 1862 he enlisted, at Boggy Depot, Chickasaw nation, as a Confederate soldier, under the command of Captain Watkins and Colonel Sim Folsom. He served throughout the war, being on duty in the Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. In 1880 he was elected to represent Panola county in the Chickasaw legislature, where he served for five terms. His home is located one mile south of Colbert and is filled with many interesting relics of the old Indian days. Among these valuable treasures is a silver medal presented by President Andrew Jackson to Captain Isaac Albertson, a full-blood Indian, an uncle of Mrs. Collins, in 1829. This medal bears on one side a likeness of President Jackson and on the other side a pipe and tomahawk, with appropriate inscriptions. Captain Albertson was chief of the Chickasaws at that time, and the medal was presented to him as a good-will offering and as a reward for his services in concluding the treaty of 1829.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Murray has been blessed with four children: Mildred, Robert L., Jr., Lucile and Minnie Agnes. Socially Mr. Murray is an Odd Fellow. Few men in the community have a wider acquaintance and none are held in higher regard than he, for through an upright business career and important public service he has ever conducted himself so as to win the highest regard and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM H. HILTON.

Half the width of the continent separates William H. Hilton from his birthplace, for he first opened his eyes to the light of day at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1852. His father, John Hilton, was a native of England,

where he learned the trade of a cutler. When thirty years of age he resolved to leave his native land and seek a home in America. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and located in Montreal, Canada, where he was married to Miss Lucilda Hewitt, who was a native of that city and was of English parentage. After residing in Montreal for two or three years Mr. Hilton removed with his family to Saratoga Springs, where he engaged in the cutlery and hardware business, following that pursuit after the inauguration of the Civil war, when his loyal spirit prompted him to enlist in defense of his adopted country and he became a member of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, with which he gallantly served until the bombardment of Fort Fisher, in January, 1865, in which engagement he was killed. His wife survived him only a brief period and died at Saratoga Springs in 1866.

William H. Hilton was thus left an orphan when fourteen years of age. When a youth of seventeen he left his home in the Empire state for the west, and in 1875 he located in northern Texas. Since that time he has lived within a radius of three hundred miles from Denison, Texas. Throughout most of his business career he has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and met with excellent success in the enterprise, becoming an expert judge of timber, while his ability in the line of converting the forest trees into the manufactured product is most marked. Through a considerable period he was identified with the lumber business in Texas, and in 1890 established a lumber yard at Guthrie, Oklahoma, carrying on operations along that line until 1895. His prominence and ability in this direction is indicated by the fact that while residing in Guthrie he was appointed one of the judges of the department of forestry at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, an honor which he highly appreciated and which was well merited, especially as it came to him entirely unsolicited except by his friends, who recognized his fitness and capability.

In 1895 Mr. Hilton located in Durant, where he embarked in the same line of business, and with the interests of the city he has been very prominently and actively identified, his labors proving a great benefit in the work of its upbuilding and advancement. At the first election after the city was incorporated he was chosen by popular ballot to the office of mayor and served from April, 1899, until April, 1900. This election was especially creditable in view of the fact that he is a staunch Republican and was the candidate on the Republican ticket, while the city has a Democratic majority of four to one. He proved a trustworthy official, exercising his prerogatives in support of all measures calculated to secure reform and improvement. In September, 1900, he was appointed land appraiser with the Dawes commission for the five civilized tribes, and to that work he now devotes all of his time and attention.

Mr. Hilton was united in marriage to Miss Angus I. McLeod, who was born in Georgia of Scotch ancestry, her parents giving to her a boy's name. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton now have one son, William H. Mr. Hilton is an earnest and enthusiastic student of the Masonic system of philosophy and is a Knight

Templar. He also has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being thoroughly familiar with the teachings and tenets of the craft and in his life exemplifies its benevolent principles of mutual kindness and helpfulness and thoughtful forbearance. He is in all respects an ideal husband and father and citizen. He makes his home in Durant and here as well as in every community where he is known he enjoys the highest esteem of all. It is said that while acting as mayor of the city his official acts were so just and considerate of all interests that he made no enemies, something almost unprecedented in Indian Territory politics. He is kind and diplomatic in his treatment of all, is a man of keen discernment, and, above all, is actuated by manly principles, such as command respect in every land and clime.

JAMES W. BREEDLOVE.

Prominent as a lawyer at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, and still more prominent in connection with the government of the Cherokee nation, James Willoughby Breedlove is a citizen of whom any county or state might be proud. He was born November 6, 1876, at Muldrow, Cherokee nation, a son of John W. and Carrie W. (Bruton) Breedlove, and his father was born in Missouri, and his mother, a Cherokee, was born in Indian Territory. In 1882 his father was the owner of the stage line between Muskogee, Indian Territory, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, which covered a distance of eighty miles, and he has for many years been an extensive stock-raiser and a prominent merchant, residing at Muldrow, where he is held in the highest esteem by the best citizens. He built and owns the Breedlove long distance telephone system between Fort Smith and Wagoner, covering more than two hundred miles and is president of the Lang Shoe Company, wholesale dealers in shoes, at Fort Smith. An adopted citizen of the nation, he is a member of the national council of the Cherokees.

Mr. Breedlove was a graduate of the literary department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, with the class of 1895, and was graduated from the law department of the same institution in 1897, and was that year admitted to practice in the United States courts, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and began the practice of his profession at Muldrow, Indian Territory. Since taking up his residence at Tahlequah, in 1899, he has met with marked success. He holds the office of assistant treasurer of the Cherokee nation, under the chief. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of its auxiliary order of Rebekah.

Mr. Breedlove has one sister and five brothers living, all younger than himself.—Cassie, John, Wharton, David, Charles and Ottaway. The brother last mentioned is in business with his father, owns a large tract of land in Creek nation, and has a large cattle business. The mother of these children was a daughter of Dr. C. W. Bruton, one of the first physicians in the Se-

quoyah district, a white man and a native of Virginia. Dr. Bruton was educated at Lynchburg, Virginia, and married Jane E. Chisolm, a quarter-blood Cherokee and a sister of Narcisa Owen.

Mr. Breedlove was married, on the 4th day of March, 1861, to Miss Mary Beaty Eiffert, of Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. Miss Eiffert was a very popular young lady and a Cherokee by blood. She was educated at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, in the Cherokee Female College.

MOSES CHIGLEY.

Moses Chigley, one of the leading young men of Davis, was born on the site of the present town October 1, 1874. His father, Nelson Chigley, was a native of Mississippi, who removed to the Indian Territory in the '30s, with the other members of the Chickasaw tribe. He is now very wealthy and is one of the most prominent and influential representatives of the nation. He has had much to do with the advancement of the people along material lines and is also one of the leading politicians, his opinions doing much in molding the public policy. At one time he acted as the governor, being called to that office to fill a vacancy, and at the present writing, in the winter of 1900, he is serving as a member of the senate. At one time he was the owner of the land upon which the prosperous town of Davis now stands and near it his present landed possessions are located. He is now living retired, his income from his property being sufficient to supply him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

His wife, Mrs. Julia Chigley, was a native of Mississippi and came to the Indian Territory when the nation was removed to this portion of the country. Their union has been blessed with three children: Moses, whose name introduces this record; Wyatt and Eliza. The second son was born in 1876, and acquired his education in Fort Worth and Gainesville, Texas. He has given some time to the study of law but at present is with his parents, a prominent and popular young man of Davis. The daughter was educated in the Chickasaw nation and is now the wife of George Pierce, of the town of Davis.

Moses Chigley, whose name introduces this record, was educated in Savoy College and at Franklin, Tennessee. He received excellent educational privileges and is now a well informed man, keeping in touch with all questions of general interest. His attention is given to the stock business, the Territory furnishing excellent facilities to all who wish to follow that very important pursuit. He, too, is a well known factor in political circles and has represented Tishomingo county in the legislature. He has held the office of Indian interpreter for two years, occupied the position of sheriff, and at one time was a United States Indian policeman, the duties of those various positions having ever been faithfully performed. Socially he is connected with Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., and with Cedar Lodge, No. 42, W. W. By reason of his connection with one of the prominent families of the nation and also on account of his personal worth he well deserves representation in this volume.



Moses Chigery



ALFRED JEFFERSON WATTS.

The subject of this sketch, who is a well known lawyer at Muldrow, Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, was born in Tennessee, August 22, 1842, a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Nedry) Watts, both of whom were born in 1819, he in Alabama and she in Tennessee, he a son of Malachai and Delilah (Gray) Watts. Malachai Watts was born in North Carolina in 1789, his wife in Alabama in 1795, both of Cherokee parentage. Garrett Watts, the great-grandfather in the paternal line of Alfred Jefferson Watts, was born about 1760 and married a white woman whose name is not known. It is believed that Garrett Watts was a full-blooded Cherokee. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a daughter of William Nedry, a native of Scotland, and his wife Elizabeth Francis, who was of Irish descent.

Solomon and Elizabeth (Nedry) Watts had twelve children, two of whom died unnamed in infancy. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of those here mentioned. John M., who was born in 1844, was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 19, 1863. Samuel M., born January 31, 1836, lives at Muldrow. Nancy E., born May 8, 1848, married Henry H. Patterson, of Irish parentage, and died in March, 1889. Tennessee J., born November 13, 1850, married Thomas H. Blackard, an Irishman, and lives near Muldrow. Mahala L., born April 16, 1852, married John T. Blacklock, and died February 8, 1890. Elizabeth M., whose twin sister died in infancy, was born July 1, 1861, and married William D. Blackard, a brother of Thomas H. Blackard, who married her sister, Tennessee J. Marion J., born March 21, 1854, died in March, 1865. Milanda, born in 1856, died in 1857. The father of these children, born January 26, 1819, died December 11, 1881, their mother, who was born August 6, 1819, is living and in possession of all her faculties.

Mr. Watts was educated at the Cabin Creek seminary, at Cabin Creek, Arkansas, 1866-69, after having received a memorable preliminary practical schooling in the great Civil war of 1861-65. He served from June 3, 1861 to the end of the war in the First Confederate Regiment of Arkansas. The first battle in which he participated was at Wilson's Creek (or Oakhill), Missouri, August 10, and the next battle was at Pea Ridge (or Elkhorn), Arkansas, March 6-8, 1862. The regiment was then transferred east of the Mississippi river, and the next engagement in which he fought was at Corinth, Mississippi, May 27. After that he was in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, which lasted from December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863. After that his regiment participated in a long raid into Kentucky. He fought next at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, July 16, then at Chickamauga, September 19-20. The regiment was sent to Dalton, Georgia, and took part in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, which began May 7 and ended August 31, Atlanta falling only two days later, and which involved practically continuous fighting and skirmishing. The regiment next participated in a raid to Franklin, Tennessee, and was then marched east to assist General Lee,

and at the time of Lee's surrender was under command of General Joseph E. Johnston, although General Hood had succeeded General Johnston at Atlanta, the latter having been reinstated on the march to reinforce General Lee after the battle at Franklin, Tennessee. Lee surrendered to General Grant April 9, 1865, and at the same time General Johnston surrendered to Sherman, whom he had been fighting almost constantly since May 7 of the previous year, and the Civil war was practically at an end.

From 1869 to 1871 Mr. Watts was a clerk in the store of his uncle, M. J. Watts, in Sebastian county, Arkansas, and during that time devoted his leisure moments to the study of law. In 1871 he went to the Cherokee nation to acquire citizenship, which had not yet been granted to him, though his claims are being pressed. On account of the fact that he was not a citizen he was prevented from practicing law in the local courts, but he has practiced in the federal courts since their establishment in 1894 with considerable success. When he came to the site of Muldrow no town had been established there and the few homes in the country round about were three to four miles apart. He has seen the development of the nation until it is thickly settled, comparatively speaking, and dotted with prosperous trading points, and he has come to be known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

September 8, 1870, Mr. Watts married Miss Mary Reed, a white woman and a native of Tennessee, who bore him two sons: William H. Watts, his elder son, was born September 25, 1872, and his other son, Thomas J. Watts, was born July 4, 1874, was graduated from Altus College, at Altus, Franklin county, Arkansas, and is practicing law in all the federal courts, having been admitted to the bar in 1895. Mrs. Watts died May 5, 1879, and Mr. Watts was again married, September 24, 1884, to Miss Susan Bailey, a white woman born in Tennessee, who died in 1892.

WILLIAM T. TILLY, M. D.

A medical practitioner at Pryor Creek, Dr. William Thomas Tilly enjoys an enviable reputation and a liberal patronage. He was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, near Madisonville, and the public schools of Monroe county afforded the Doctor his early educational privileges, which were supplemented by a course in Brown Hill Academy, at Jalapa, Tennessee. Subsequently he engaged in general merchandising at Epperson, Tennessee, for six years, and then entered upon his preparation for the medical profession as a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. S. M. Hunter, of Ducktown, Tennessee. Later he attended the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution on the 6th of March, 1894. For two years he practiced at Mineral Bluff, Georgia, and on the 1st of January, 1896, he came to Pryor Creek, where he has since been in continuous practice. He took a special course at Louisville in physical diagnosis, obstetrics and the diseases of women. In 1898 he pursued a post-graduate

course in the Chicago Polyclinic and thus became particularly well qualified for his chosen profession and his efforts have been attended with success, making a creditable reputation.

In September, 1888, Dr. Tilly was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Hall, a daughter of Captain J. H. Hall, in Ducktown, Tennessee, and they now have three children: Ethel, Cecil and James Oliver. The Doctor is a member of the Indian Territory Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the commandery and of the Mystic Shrine. Of the Modern Woodmen and the Fraternal Aid Society he is also a representative. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and his religious belief connects him with the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

LEONIDAS O. MAJORS.

Leonidas Oscar Majors, a well known merchant of Elk, Indian Territory, was born in Georgia September 13, 1867. His father, Jonathan Thomas Majors, was also a native of the Empire state of the south and served for four years as a soldier in the Civil war, defending the cause of the Confederacy. His death occurred in Cooke county, Texas, in September, 1893. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sallie Clements, was born in Georgia and is now living in Elk. Her parents were Isham and Mary A. Clements, and the latter is also living in Elk, at the very advanced age of eighty-two years. The parents of our subject were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Mr. Majors, whose name forms the caption of this review, was educated in Dixon Academy, in Shelbyville, Tennessee, whither he removed with his parents during his early boyhood. He is also a graduate of the Indianola Business College of the class of 1894, and thus by liberal mental training he was well equipped for the practical and responsible duties of life. In 1887 he went to Texas and after two years came to the territory, locating at Elk, where he followed farming for a year, after which he accepted a position as manager of the mercantile business owned by I. E. Harmon. He acted in that capacity for three years, and two years for the firm of Harmon Wells & Company, and for one year was with Kern & Chapman, after which he was engaged in business with John Hall, of Elk, for a year. Subsequently he engaged in buying and selling cattle for eighteen months, and in 1899 he began merchandising on his own account in connection with Brack B. Hendon and William H. Bennett as a member of the firm name of Majors, Hendon & Bennett. In 1901 they erected a substantial store building, thirty by sixty feet, the side walls fourteen feet high. The firm also owns the entire block. They are carrying on a very profitable business and have one of the finest stores in the territory, well supplied with a large line of general merchandise, such as is in demand by both the country and city trade.

On the 31st of December, 1895, Mr. Majors was united in marriage to

Babe Thompson, a native of Texas, and they now have one child, Wallace Eugene. Mr. Majors belongs to Graham Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., at Graham, Indian Territory, and has membership relations with Ardmore Camp, No. 33, Woodmen of the World. The greater part of his time and attention, however, is devoted to the management of his business affairs. He is a systematic, determined, energetic and diligent, and these qualities are bringing to him well merited prosperity.

HUGH A. CAMPBELL.

Hugh A. Campbell, a prominent citizen of Paul's Valley, who has been honored with the office of mayor, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of February, 1843, and his early educational privileges were those afforded by the public schools of his native city. He was but eighteen years of age when, at the country's call for aid to crush the Rebellion, he joined the "boys in blue," becoming a member of Company H, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, in April, 1861. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when he offered his services to the government and for three years remained at the front, loyally fighting the battles whereby the Union was preserved entire. He took part in the engagements at Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Petersburg. At Antietam he was wounded. With a military record of which he has every reason to be proud, he returned to his home, having on many a field of carnage displayed his loyalty to the old flag.

After the war Mr. Campbell removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at the trade of stove-molder until 1867, when he came to the Indian Territory, taking up his abode at Paul's Valley, in the Chickasaw nation. He engaged in hauling freight for the government from Leavenworth, Kansas, to this place for two years and then entered the employ of W. G. Williams, who was known as Caddo Bill. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming and is now carrying on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, meeting with creditable success in both branches of his business. In connection with E. P. Baker he is also conducting a livery barn. His affairs are well managed and his labors bring to him a gratifying financial reward.

In the year 1872, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Julia Gardner, a niece of James Gardner, of Choctaw blood. Unto our subject and his wife have been born ten children, and seven of the number are now living, namely: Kate, Jennie, John, Rebecca, May, Amelia, Anetta and Elizabeth. Mr. Campbell is a member of Whitehead Lodge, No. 73, F. & A. M., and is now serving as its master, which position he has held for the past five years, a fact which indicates his high standing among his brethren of the fraternity. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, holding membership in the consistory at Wichita, Kansas. He also belongs to Whitehead Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., Whitehead Encampment, No. 3, Wagoner, No. 1,



Hugh A Campbell

Chevaliers, and Crescent Lodge, No. 15, K. of P., of Paul's Valley, in which he has been honored with the office of chancellor. In all measures and movements pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his adopted town he takes an active interest and he served as the second mayor of Paul's Valley. For thirty-three years he has resided at this place. He has witnessed much of its growth and development and has labored earnestly for its improvement along substantial lines.

J. C. McNEILL.

The state of Mississippi has furnished many of the settlers of the Indian Territory, among whom is J. C. McNeill, whose birth occurred in Mississippi in November, 1850. He spent his childhood and youth in his native state, where he acquired a good practical education in the common schools and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the agriculturist. In 1872 he left Mississippi and located in Texas, where he engaged in general farming and cattle-raising for a number of years. He then removed, in 1892, to the Chickasaw nation, where he followed the same business for seven years, his highly cultivated fields yielding large harvests and by careful breeding and good care of his stock he found that branch of his business very profitable. In 1900 he moved to Pontotoc, Indian Territory, and engaged in the mercantile business, soon building up a good trade, and now has the largest store in the town. He carries a large line of general merchandise, such as is needed by the early settlers of a new country, and by his fair dealing and accommodating thoughtfulness of the best interests of his customers he has become one of the most popular merchants of the town.

In the year 1869 Mr. McNeill was united in marriage to Miss Ladhina Phelps, a native of Mississippi, by whom he had five children, as follows: Fannie, William E., Samuel, Annie and Eddie, the latter now deceased. For his second wife he chose Miss Mary F. Martin, his second union being blessed with six children: William T., Reuben, John, Lowey N., David and Evalina Sibyl. Mr. McNeill and his wife both hold to the Christian faith, and he is a member of Simpson Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M.

R. H. VAUGHTER.

The educational interests of the Indian Territory are well represented by Professor R. H. Vaughter, principal of one of the leading schools of Commerce, who was born in Callaway county, Missouri, on the 7th of July, 1853. He acquired his preliminary education in the common schools and began teaching when seventeen years of age. As a further preparation for his chosen vocation of teaching he attended the State Normal at Kirksville, Missouri, graduating from that institution about 1890, after which he accepted a position as principal of schools at Rushville, Missouri, remaining there for several years. He then went to Pontotoc, Indian Territory, in 1897, and was prin-

principal of schools there three years, on the expiration of which period he resigned and went to Connerville. Upon locating there he purchased the school building and is now conducting one of the most successful schools of the territory. Besides the regular branches usually taught, there is a commercial department in connection with the school where the youth of the community are well fitted for business life.

Professor Vaughter is not only a thorough scholar, but has the power to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge which he has himself acquired, and of awakening a continually increasing interest in the minds of his pupils in the subjects under discussion before the class, so that he is meeting with signal success in his work and is considered one of the ablest educators of the territory.

In January, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Professor Vaughter and Miss Maggie Morrow, a native of Missouri, a very intelligent and cultured woman, who was educated at Christian College, at Fulton, Missouri, and at the State Normal, at Warrensburg, Missouri, and is now ably assisting her husband in his work in the school. She is a member of the Christian church, while the Professor is a Baptist. Both are earnest Christian people who take an active interest in church and charitable work and lend their influence and co-operation to every movement or measure calculated to advance the material, educational, social and moral interests of the community in which they make their home, thus being loyal and valuable citizens of Connerville.

WILLIAM A. McALISTER.

William A. McAlister is successfully engaged in merchandising in Lehigh, where he has a well-equipped store. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in life, as he has worked his way upward unaided, depending only upon the substantial qualities of indefatigable energy, firm resolution and unflinching perseverance. He was born in Alabama in 1859. His father, John McAlister, was a native of Georgia and by occupation was a mechanic. In early life he removed to Alabama, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in the year 1881. He married Theodosia Herring, a native of Alabama, in which state the wedding was celebrated. Her death occurred in 1869.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for our subject in his youth. The greater part of his attention was given to the acquirement of an education in the public schools of Barber county, in which county he was born and reared. In 1882 he crossed the Mississippi river and made his way to Paris, Texas, where he resided for five years, during which time he was connected with a mercantile establishment and became familiar with business methods along that line. He then removed to Lehigh, his present home, in the spring of 1888. For three years he was employed as a salesman by the Choctaw Mercantile Company, with which he remained until its establishment was destroyed by fire. From 1890 until 1895 he was

a member of the Co-operative Store Company and subsequently engaged with other mercantile firms in Lehigh until January 1, 1899, when he embarked in business on his own account. He now has one of the neatest and best equipped general stores in this section of the nation. His trade is constantly expanding and he is meeting with well deserved prosperity in his undertakings. He is also financially interested in the Bank of Lehigh and is treasurer of the Lehigh Commercial Club.

Mr. McAlister was united in marriage to Miss Mary Royal, who was born in Texas and is of English lineage, her parents having been born in England, which country Mrs. McAlister has visited several times. Mrs. McAlister belongs to the Episcopal church and Mr. McAlister has membership relations with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is a public spirited citizen, withholding his support from no measure or movement intended to advance the general good. He was early thrown upon his own resources in life, but by determined purpose worked his way upward to a position of affluence, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by resolute will and honest effort.

BENTON R. LOONEY, M. D.

One of the leading physicians and popular druggists of Mill Creek, Indian Territory, is Benton R. Looney, who was born at West Fulton, Itawamba county, Mississippi, January 27, 1859. When four years of age he accompanied his parents to Arkansas, in 1863, and there received his preliminary education in the common schools. He then decided to make the practice of medicine his life work and to that end he pursued a thorough course of study in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1891. Being thus well fitted for the practice of his chosen profession, he located, in 1893, at Dougherty, Indian Territory, where he opened an office and soon gained a fair amount of patronage, remaining there until July, 1900, when he came to Mill Creek and again engaged in practice until January 1, 1901, when he retired from practice on account of ill health. While at Dougherty, in 1897, he engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice and by his courteous treatment of his patrons and his straightforward dealing established a good trade. He also conducts a drug store in Mill Creek, being the first druggist of the place. He built the first house there in July, 1900, and is one of its leading citizens.

Dr. Looney was united in marriage, January 24, 1880, to Miss Victoria Blanche Morrow, a lady of education, culture and refinement, by whom he has four children, namely: Terrance Curtis, James Benton, Archibald Weldon and Willie Victoria, who complete the pleasure of their parents' home.

Dr. Looney is an enterprising, progressive man, of keen discrimination and clear judgment in diagnosing disease and by his comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine is very successful in alleviating the sufferings of his fellowmen and therefore has gained prominence in his work. He has

been surgeon for the Gelosuite and Rock Creek Asphalt Companies, medical examiner for the Manhattan Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York city, and is a member of the Chickasaw Medical Association. Fraternally he is identified with Sulphur Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M., of which he is now master; Hiram Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M., and Knights of Pythias, of Davis, Indian Territory, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, at Davis. He is president of the Commercial Club, at Mill Creek, and has the respect and high regard of all with whom he is brought in contact either in professional or private life.

JUDGE JOHN W. EARLEY.

The name of Judge Earley is so inseparably interwoven with the history of the Indian Territory, and especially with the annals of the Ottawa nation, that this work would be incomplete without extended mention of his career. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which is universally accorded to Judge John W. Earley; but through about a third of a century's connection with the history of the Territory his has been an unblemished character. With him success in life has been reached by his sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle; he has never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right and honorable between his fellowmen and himself; he has never swerved from the path of duty; and now, after a long and eventful career, he can look back over the past with pride and enjoy the remaining years of his earthly pilgrimage with a consciousness of having gained for himself by his honorable, straightforward career the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lives. We read of the lives of the heroes of the past, and they not only prove of historical interest but serve to inspire and encourage us; yet we need not go to former ages for examples that are worthy of emulation. The men of today who have won distinction and honor equal in exemplary traits of character those who have passed away; and the life record of Judge Earley may well prove of great benefit if we will but heed the obvious lessons which it contains.

Judge Earley was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in 1834. His father was Ko-ton-kee, a three-quarter Ottawa, and his mother was a half-breed by the name of Skosh, both being natives of Ohio. Ketuckee, the paternal grandfather, was the chief of one of the bands of Ottawas. Judge Earley's parents had four children, the eldest of whom was Susan. She was born in 1830 and married William Herr, one of the most noted Ottawas of the tribe. Her death occurred July 6, 1898. John and Joseph were twin brothers, and the latter died at the age of two years, while the youngest son died in infancy. The father of our subject died about the year 1836, and two years later the mother became the wife of Hon. James Wind, for many years the principal chief of the Ottawas and a first cousin of Mr. Earley's father. By this marriage there were three children, a daughter and two sons. James died in infancy. Solomon and Elizabeth were twins and the former died in 1859.



John W. Earley

the latter passed away in 1863. Mrs. Wind was called to her final rest in 1848, and her second husband married a daughter of the principal chief of the Ottawas, Wabec, whose wife was known as Aunt Jane King. Her name was Sallie. She lived to be about one hundred and twenty years of age and was buried in the cemetery of the Ottawas in the Indian Territory. By the second marriage of Mr. Wind there were three children,—Christopher, Joseph and Catherine,—all still living, and the last named is the wife of Walter Jennison, of Ottawa. James Wind was Shawpanda and his father's name was Natno, interpreted wind. James Wind was well educated in the Ottawa tongue, became a Baptist minister and was also the judge, chief and orator of the tribe. He died in 1874. His oldest brother, who was christened David Green, was well educated in both the English and Ottawa tongue, and was an interpreter and translator of the New Testament and of various hymns. He, too, was a Baptist minister and engaged in proclaiming the gospel to his people for many years. He succeeded Jacob Miller as interpreter and was in turn succeeded by William Herr.

Judge Earley, whose name introduces this record, received but fourteen months schooling, and that was obtained in the Methodist mission in the Shawnee reservation in Kansas, near Kansas City. In this way, however, he laid the foundation for the broad general knowledge he has since acquired, and to-day he is an exceedingly well informed man, capable of conversing intelligently upon all matters of general interest. In his boyhood he acted as a clerk in the stores of the Indian traders on the reservation, but in 1855 he resolved to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits and was thus engaged through the summer months, while in the winter season he continued serving as a salesman in various mercantile establishments, his time being thus occupied until after the inauguration of the Civil war. In 1863 he enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and participated in the Price raid, serving under Colonel Davis and Lieutenant-Colonel Sam Walker, who was in command of the regiment most of the time. In December, 1865, the Judge was mustered out.

Immediately thereafter our subject returned to his former position in a store at Ottawa, Kansas, in 1867, and was elected a delegate to Washington to arrange the treaty for the founding of a new reservation. The principal chief of the Shawnees, Lewis Davis by name, being in full power to dispose of their reservation or any portion of it, met the delegates of the Ottawa tribe, these being John Wilson, the principal chief, John T. Jones and Judge Earley, while William Herr acted as interpreter. The chief of the Shawnees embraced an opportunity of showing their appreciation of a great favor which had been extended to him and his people during the war, when the Ottawas extended to them their hospitality and kindness at the time they were driven from their reservation, having no place to go. They were called together and then the chief acknowledged to them his gratitude for the benefits received during that time and offered to sell them one-half of the Shawnee reservation for a dollar an acre, being willing to do this if they could obtain permission of the United

States government. He told them of the rich fertile soil, the fine climate and good water, and then offered to make a return of the kindness which his people had received at the hands of the Ottawas. The latter nation immediately accepted the offer and measures were taken to effect the sale on the terms stated by the chief, a dollar per acre for about fifteen thousand acres. Congress ratified the treaty in 1869 and the Ottawas emigrated to their new reservation in 1870. Four years previous to this time the tract of territory now known as the Quapaw agency, was occupied by the Quapaws, Eastern Shawnees and Senecas.

At the death of John Wilson, James Wind was made the chief, and in company with William Herr, James Wolf and Judge Earley he started, in 1868, for the new home. Two years later the subject of this review was elected the judge of the tribe and served in that capacity for one year. In 1881 he was elected chief for a term of four years, and on the expiration of that period he was succeeded by Moses Pooler. In 1887 Solomon Clay was elected chief, but being a young man and feeling that the responsibilities of the office were too great, he by the will of his people resigned in favor of Judge Earley, who accordingly filled that office during the term.

In January, 1888, the Judge was invited to attend a convention at Kansas City, Missouri, to see what could be done in the way of opening up Oklahoma. The meeting was convened in the board of trade hall in Kansas City, on the 7th of February, 1888, and Mr. Earley was called upon to express his views. He found himself in hearty sympathy with the majority of the men in the convention and was there elected as one of the committee to go to Washington and arrange for the opening up of Oklahoma. At the time he was on his way to the capital city, in company with Joseph L. King, to investigate the proposition of being able to recover about forty-two thousand dollars which belonged to the Ottawas and which had been misappropriated by the Indian agent. The Oklahoma committee succeeded in opening this section and its development has become now a matter of history. On the 2d of December, 1890, Mr. Earley was appointed by the United States government as the judge of the court of Indian affairs for the Quapaw agency,—an office which came to him entirely unsolicited. He held that position for seven years, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. His court convened Monday of each alternate week and he received four dollars per day for his services. On his retirement from that position he took up his abode upon his farm and is now quietly living among the members of his family.

Judge Earley was first married in 1854, to Miss Eliza Jane McKnabb, a half-breed Ottawa, and one child was born unto them, Isabel, whose birth occurred April 24, 1859. She became the wife of William Jones, the marriage taking place near Miami in the Indian Territory, and her death occurred February 15, 1882. Mrs. Earley died in March, 1862, and in June of the same year the Judge married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of Chief John Wilson, by whom he had two children: James, who was born July 13, 1864,

and died April 20, 1865; and Mary, who was born November 26, 1866, and died May 23, 1884. The mother departed this life on the 2d of May, 1886, and in August, 1888, the Judge married Mrs. Elizabeth Daggett, the widow of Edwin Daggett, of the Peoria nation. She is a white lady, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John C. and Mary (Huxford) Shaw. In 1855 Mrs. Earley had married Edwin R. Daggett, and unto them were born nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Sandord lived to be fourteen years of age and died in 1883. Hattie, born April 14, 1861, became the wife of Sheldon Wright, by whom she had two daughters, Nellie and Lida. The former is now a teacher in the Grace school in South Dakota, an Indian school in which she has been employed for five years. Both she and her sister are graduates of the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas. Lida is also a teacher. Her husband died in 1882 and she was again married in 1884 to James McNeal, a nurseryman of Miami, Indian Territory, by whom she has three children,—William, Andrew and Viola,—all residents of Miami. Albert Daggett, the next child of Mrs. Earley, born December 17, 1865, and married Mary Robbs, of Neosho, Missouri. They had one child, Nellie, now four years of age. Albert Daggett died in June 17, 1898. Mary Emma, born October 30, 1871, was married in February, 1889, to Lewis Miller, of Miami, and they have three children: Ethel, born in 1889; Clarence, born in 1892, and Edwin, born in 1894. Mr. Miller died December 30, 1896, and on the 12th of March, 1898, his widow became the wife of James King, a son of Hon. Joseph B. King, by whom she has one child, Robert, who was born in 1900. Charles E. Daggett was born September 17, 1873, and married Esther Miller, a sister of Lewis Miller, a Miami Indian. Their marriage occurred in the autumn of 1893 and they had one child, May, who died at the age of ten months. Anna, born in May, 1881, married Herman Gallencamp, a German and a native of St. Louis, Missouri. Their marriage was celebrated July 12, 1898, and they have one child, Esther, born April 10, 1900. Mrs. Earley's father died during her infancy. Her mother was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and at an early day emigrated to Ohio. After the death of her husband, which occurred in Indiana, she went to Paola, Kansas, and lived there during the troublous times preceding the Civil war. She boarded John Brown, the celebrated Abolitionist, when he visited that portion of the country. Her death occurred in September, 1856.

Judge Earley and his wife are both consistent members of the Ottawa Baptist church and take an active interest in its work, doing all in their power to promote its upbuilding. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. The Judge is a man of fine physique, five feet, nine inches in height and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He has left the impress of his individuality strongly upon the progress, improvement and policy of the Ottawa nation. His personal qualities are such as to make men esteem and honor him, and kindness, amiability and courtesy characterize his social relations.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

William Jackson has attained a creditable degree of success in the business world and is now engaged in dealing in real estate in Wagoner, Indian Territory. His life illustrates what may be accomplished through energy, industry and careful management. He was born in Devonshire, England, May 4, 1835, and is a son of John Judson and Mary (Amery) Jackson, both of whom are now deceased. His early education was acquired in the private schools in Devonshire, where he continued his studies until twelve years of age. He then accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States, the family landing in New Orleans in 1848. They proceeded to join Peters' colony in Dallas county, Texas. The organizers of this colony gave six hundred and forty acres of land to all settlers who arrived there prior to July 4, 1848. Mr. Jackson's family reached their destination after that date, but, on proving that their intentions had been to reach Texas before the specified time, a special act of the legislature was enacted and the father of our subject was allowed his portion. In the Lone Star state William Jackson continued his education for a short time and then turned his attention to farming. He afterward conducted a wagon train carrying flour to the western forts and became identified with military operations by joining N. H. Darnell's company of Texas Rangers, in M. T. Johnson's regiment. He then assisted in guarding the frontier and in that time saw much active service.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Eighteenth Texas Cavalry as orderly sergeant. At Fort McCullough the company was cut off from Darnell's regiment and attached to Scantling's squadron. After conscription came into effect Captain Witt resigned and Mr. Jackson, of this review, was elected as captain of the company, serving in that capacity throughout the remainder of the war.

When hostilities were over Captain Jackson became interested in the cattle-raising industry and drove his herds through the Indian Territory to Abilene, Kansas, and other places, continuing to raise and deal in cattle until 1881, when he located at Fort Gibson as post-trader. There he remained for four years and on the expiration of that period took up his abode upon his farm, near Wagoner, where he remained until 1895, when he located in the town and erected his present residence. He now owns a number of houses in Wagoner and has other real estate interests which bring to him a good income.

In the year 1862 Mr. Jackson married Miss Martha E. Harris, an own cousin of Chief Harris of the Cherokee nation. They now have three children: Walter H., now deceased, who married Cherry Brewer, a daughter of Judge Brewer, of Webber's Falls, Indian Territory, and now has one child, Walter W. In public affairs he has been very prominent. He is a graduate of Cumberland University in Tennessee, also of the Cherokee Male Seminary, where he was graduated as an attorney. At one time he held the position of postmaster at Wagoner, leaving that office when he was appointed United States commissioner by Judge Springer. In the latter office he remained until

forced to resign on account of ill health. Andrew Jackson, the second son of the family, married Georgie Kincaid and they have one child, Mattie Elizabeth. The third child, Minnie, is the wife of G. D. Sleeper, a prominent cattle-dealer of Wagoner, and they have three children, namely: Julia, Gideon D. and Walter J. Captain Jackson has one child, William N., by a former marriage, who is a county commissioner of Denton county, Texas. He married Miss Ella Shields and has two children.—Mary and Charley.

Captain Jackson has always taken an active part in the affairs of the nation has been a member of the council and was the first mayor of Wagoner. His administration was practical and business-like and won him the approval of the majority of the citizens. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, while in his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

TANDY C. WALKER.

Prominent in the public affairs of the Chickasaw nation, Mr. Walker is a man of influence and ability, well fitted for leadership. He was born in the Choctaw nation, July 14, 1840. His paternal grandfather, John Walker, was a native of Alabama and came with the Choctaws from that state to the Territory. His wife, Molly, (Riddle) Walker, was a half-breed Choctaw Indian. He became a successful and extensive stock-raiser and farmer and was a large slave holder. For a number of years he was actively identified with agricultural interests in the Territory, where he died about 1850. His wife passed away about 1848.

Their son, Lewis Walker, became the father of our subject, and another son was Governor Tandy Walker. The former was born in Mississippi and came to the Indian Territory when the Choctaws left their homes in that state and became inhabitants of the reservation here. He wedded Mary Cheadle, a native of Chickasaw nation in Mississippi and a daughter of Thomas Cheadle, who married a Miss Kemp, a half-breed Chickasaw. He was a farmer and stock dealer and operated his land by the aid of negro slaves. His death occurred in the Choctaw nation. The marriage of Lewis and Mary (Cheadle) Walker was blessed with two children, but Martha, the younger and the only daughter, is now deceased. The father passed away about 1842 and the mother afterward became the wife of Colonel J. J. Johnston, by whom she had four children, namely: William, Frank, D. H., who is now serving as governor of the Chickasaw nation and N. B.

Mr. Walker, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the Choctaw nation and since entering upon his business career has been an extensive stock-raiser. He is a lover of fine horses and an excellent judge of good stock, and these qualities enabled him to make judicious investments. The stock from his farm always finds a ready sale upon the market, owing to the excellent grades which he raises and the fine condition of the animals. At the time of the Civil war he served in the Confederate army with the state troops of Arkansas, under Captain Lewis and Colonel

Rosey Carol. After being at the front for six months he was appointed scout for General Cooper.

Mr. Walker has taken a very active part in public affairs and through his efficient service has largely promoted the welfare of his people. He was sheriff of Toboacks county in the Choctaw nation and also represented that county in the national assembly. After coming to the Chickasaw nation he was elected captain of militia and afterward was permit collector for two years. He also filled the position of senator for two years, served as a delegate to Washington, D. C., and signed the deed selling the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. In 1897 he was a delegate to Washington under Governor Harris' administration, being sent to the capital to protest against the Dawes and Choctaw agreement, and was appointed one of the commissioners to assist the Dawes and Choctaw rolls of citizens and is now chairman of that commission. He is strictly fair and trustworthy in the discharge of all his public duties, and his official record is unassailable.

Mr. Walker has been twice married, and by his first marriage, to Adeline Wade, he had two children.—Theodore and Annie. The former is now in the United States army, serving as a member of the heavy artillery at Presidio, California, and the latter is the wife of G. H. Perry. In May, 1865, Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Mary Isabelle Cochran, a half-breed Choctaw, and unto them have been born seven children who are now living, namely: Robert T., J. Tandy, James C., Cornelia, Ida, Catherine and Minnie.

Mr. Walker certainly deserves representation in this volume as one of the leading men of his nation, for he has done much to promote its public affairs. While he was first in war he was also first in peace for the welfare of his country, and his name appears first on the Chickasaw rolls for the allotment of the land.

CAPTAIN W. C. THOMPSON.

Captain W. C. Thompson is occupying the position of mayor of Marlow and his administration is progressive and business-like, thereby promoting the best interests of the city. He is one of the distinguished residents of this portion of the Territory and has long been a recognized leader in public affairs. He was born February 6, 1839, in the Choctaw nation and his father was William Thompson, a son of Henry Thompson, who came from Mississippi to the Territory about 1834. The latter married Miss Margaret McCoy, a half-breed Choctaw Indian, and died in the Choctaw nation, as did his wife. William Thompson, the father of our subject, was born in Mississippi and also passed away in the Choctaw nation. He married Elizabeth Mangum, a cousin of Dr. A. S. Mangum, of Sherman, Texas, in whose honor the town of Mangum in Greer county, Oklahoma, is named. Mrs. Thompson was also called to her final rest while residing in the Choctaw nation. By her marriage she had two sons, but the Captain is the only one now living. His brother, Arthur J., died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Stubblefield, of Centralia, Trinity

county, Texas, and one son, William R. Thompson, who makes his home in Marlow.

Captain Thompson of this review was reared upon the home farm and pursued his education in Simpson county, Mississippi. In 1861, when the country was involved in Civil war, his patriotism was aroused in behalf of his beloved southland and he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Sixth Mississippi Regiment. He entered the service as a private, but was promoted to captain on the 8th of May, 1862, being one of the youngest in age to hold that rank among the troops of the state. He served in the company by the side of Major Patrick Henry, of Brandon, Mississippi, and his valor and bravery won him advancement until at the close of the war he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Sixth and Twentieth Mississippi Regiments, which had been consolidated. In the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1862, he was wounded and was also wounded in the engagement at Port Gibson, on the 1st of May, 1863. He was in the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta under General Johnson and afterward under General Hood. At the battle of Franklin he was shot through the thigh and fell into the hands of the Federal troops. This was on the 17th of December, 1864, and he was held a prisoner until the close of the war. However, in the previous year he had been detailed to support Cowan's Battery on the 19th of June, 1864, and detailed to report to Colonel Farell, of the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment in order to drive the Federals from Peach Tree creek. This engagement resulted in a bayonet charge, whereby they drove the Union troops from the place. Captain Thompson was ever brave and faithful in the discharge of his military duty and had the respect and confidence of his superior officers and his men.

After the war he went to Lancaster, Dallas county, Texas. He had not a dollar and so the success which he has achieved is due entirely to his own well-directed efforts. In the year 1866 he engaged in teaching school and afterward accepted a clerkship in a store at Sumpter, Trinity county, Texas. He remained at that place for a number of years and then went to Pennington, where he entered into business with Judge William Cox. Subsequently he removed to Centralia, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1876, when he was elected county judge, serving in that capacity through one term. On his retirement from office he removed to Parker county, where he followed merchandising for ten years, meeting with creditable success in his mercantile ventures. In the year 1889 he came to Ardmore, Indian Territory, and on the 1st of May, 1891, he located at Marlow, being one of the first to engage in business in this place. In 1894, however, he sold his store and since that time he has held the office of notary public. In 1901 he was elected mayor and is now at the head of municipal affairs, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity.

Captain Thompson was united in marriage on the 20th of May, 1867, to Miss Sarah S. Estes, of Sumpter, Trinity county, Texas, and unto them have been born three children: May Mangum, now the wife of William G. McNeese, of Marlow; Arthur M., a general merchant of the town; and William

C., who is engaged in clerking in his brother's store. Captain Thompson was made a Mason on the 16th of April, 1862, at Mount Olivet, Covington county, Mississippi, and in his life has shown forth the principles of the fraternity by his consideration, justice and kindness to others. He is a gentleman of forceful character, strong individuality and sterling worth and well deserves the political honor which is accorded him.

Mrs. ANGELINE LOTZ.

The life history of the subject of this sketch reads like one of the romances which picture impossible events. It begins in Canada, where on May 10, 1828, a daughter was born to Anthony and Angeline Byron, the father being one-half French blood and the other half of Ottawa blood, the mother being more French than Ottawa. Three children already belonged to them: Joseph, who was born about 1826, died in Armstrong, Ontario, Canada; Matilda, who was born about 1830, married Henry Clay and died in 1885; and our subject, little Angeline, when the family removal was made to Kansas.

When Angeline was but two years of age her father died, Mrs. Byron marrying Moses Pooler some time later; but she died in April, 1843, when Angeline was but fifteen years old. A Quaker missionary by the name of Thomas Wells, a good and saintly man, then took charge of Angeline and placed her in the school at Westport, Kansas. When his missionary work called him to another place, he took Angeline together with Joseph King and his sister Lucia and placed them with proper people in Waynesville, Ohio, and here Angeline lived a happy life, and on June 13, 1849, was married to an excellent man, William Branen, a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Branen moved then to Madison, Indiana, where they remained five years, locating then in Indianapolis, where they remained until the death of Mr. Branen, November 15, 1885.

This union had resulted in a family of eight sons and one daughter: William, who was born April 30, 1850, died ten years later; James, who was born October 4, 1852, died at the age of twenty-six; Hugh L., who was born January 5, 1855, married Mary Donelly, of Cincinnati, and they have one child, Charles, born in 1885. Mr. Branen was given a permanent position in the first Bell Telephone office established in Cincinnati and remained until his death, at the age of twenty-nine. His widow still lives in that city. The next child born to our subject was John, who was born September 5, 1857, and was a telegraph operator in Indianapolis at the time of his death, when twenty-one years old; Mary, who was born March 4, 1860, married J. C. Shelton, of Kansas City, Missouri, and one son, Frederick Harlow, was born to his wife by a former marriage, September 19, 1887; Joseph, who was born February 13, 1862; William, who died January 23, 1864, at the age of sixteen; Francis, who was born August 14, 1866, died at the age of six years; and Frederick, who was born December 6, 1868, died at the age of two years and six months.



Angeline Lotz

The time came when Mrs. Branen began to feel lonesome, and then came to her a homesick feeling for the old tribe to which her parents had belonged. Her children had either died or were separated in homes of their own, and with the partial hope of learning something of her childhood associates she started west. Her husband had never met any of the members of the race to which she was attached, and objected to her communicating with them; hence they had apparently forgotten her and she had lost all trace of them.

With limited means Mrs. Branen bravely started out on her quest, stopping in the meantime in Kansas City. While there she applied for a position as forewoman in the employ of the firm of Wolf Brothers, in their laundry, offering to perform the duties for one whole month for nothing, as she had never attempted work of this kind before. Her appearance and manner pleased the manager of the house, and she was given the position for one month on half wages, and satisfied her employers so well that she was retained as long as she would remain, seven years, receiving a salary of sixty dollars per month, this being more than they had paid her predecessor.

Safe and happy in her position, Mrs. Branen accumulated one thousand dollars, which she placed in a bank. Her old longing to see once more the relatives and friends of childhood was recalled when she read in the city paper that John Early, the chief of the Ottawa tribe, with Joseph B. King, were present in Kansas City and the night previously J. W. Early had addressed a convention. Without delay she started out to see them, but found they had left for Washington city that morning; and the best that Mrs. Branen could do was to write a letter to Mr. King at Baxter Springs. Upon receipt of this missive Mrs. King took it to Moses Pooler, who decided that it must be from his half-sister of whom the family and tribe had entirely lost sight of. This happened in January, 1888, and in June following Mrs. Branen reached Indian Territory and was reunited to her people, from whom she had been separated for over half a century. Lucia King, who had accompanied her to Ohio, married John P. Heat, of Chicago, and, Joseph B. returned to the tribe long before.

Mrs. Branen's return was just in time for her to receive her allotment of land and to locate the allotments for herself and grandchildren. She has improved them and looks after the rents herself, her son Joseph being in New Mexico. For three years she lived on her farm, and when the Miami town site was opened she bought four lots, on which she has since built a neat cottage, and there this noble and admirable woman lives, happy in the midst of her own people.

On January 15, 1890, she was married to Peter Lotz, of German descent, a native of Covington, Kentucky, who is now employed at Kansas City. She has been prominently identified with the W. C. T. U. and is a member of the G. A. R. relief corps, and has accepted the trusting faith of the Quaker church. She has borne many burdens, facing intemperance and poverty in her family life in such a way as to cause her to champion the party which is working to subjugate the evil. She speaks with pride of the noble assistance and support

given her by her sons, so many of whom were so early removed by death, and lives a lovely, peaceful but busy life, in amity with all, and although the oldest living member of her tribe, possesses as clear an intellect as in her youth.

JOHN O'RILEY.

This most enterprising citizen of Durant has contributed in a very large measure to the upbuilding and progress of the town. He owns considerable real estate and not only does much, by improving this property, for the general good of the community, but also withholds his support from no measure or movement calculated to advance the general interests. He is likewise the owner of a ranch in this vicinity, and his business affairs are so conducted as to win him a handsome financial return.

Mr. O'Riley is a native of Georgia, his birth having occurred in 1850. His father, James O'Riley, was born on the Emerald isle and when a young man came to America. He was a brickmason by trade, and on crossing the Atlantic took up his abode in South Carolina, whence he afterward removed to Georgia, his death occurring in the Empire state of the south. In the year 1874 he married Sarah Rice, who was born and reared in South Carolina and died in Georgia, in 1878. Their son, John O'Riley, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and in early life learned the trade of carpenter and bridge-builder, which he followed during the greater part of the time until he became a resident of Durant. When a young man he went to Florida and worked along the coast on different steamboats. He afterward removed to Texas, where he successfully followed his trade of bridge-building, for several years aiding in constructing several bridges across the Brazos and other rivers. In 1874-5 he worked on the bridge across Red river just below the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad bridge. He was married in 1878 and located permanently in the Indian Territory, settling on a farm in Blue county, in the Choctaw nation. He has lived either in or near Durant since the time when it contained only two or three houses, and in 1890 he erected his present spacious residence, which is one of the finest homes in the city. He also has a cattle ranch two and a half miles east of Durant and has large herds of cattle, which are of excellent grade and therefore have a high marketable value. Various other business enterprises claim his time and attention and indicates his superior executive ability. He is a director in the Durant National Bank and has considerable real estate, including a store building on the west side of the square, a new residence building in the northern part of the town and a restaurant building near the depot. Since coming to the Territory he has been actively connected with the business interests of the city, and his diligence, enterprise and capable management have not only been of individual benefit but have aided largely in promoting the general prosperity.

Mr. O'Riley was united in marriage to Catherine Harkins, a representative of a Choctaw family and a daughter of Colonel George Harkins, who died

about the close of the Civil war. Seven children graced this marriage, namely: Arlee, Lester Roy, Zula, Lulu, Lela, Ora and Zelma. The family is one of prominence in the community and the household is noted for its gracious hospitality. Mr. O'Riley holds high rank among the leading and influential citizens of Durant, and wherever he is known he is held in warm regard by reason of his genial manner, his sterling worth and unfailing courtesy. His success has been the result of honest, persistent effort in the line of honorable, straightforward and manly dealing.

WILLIAM F. WARREN.

Among the most prominent speculators and successful business men of the Indian Territory is William F. Warren, a native of Maryland, his birth having occurred in the city of Baltimore on the 10th day of August, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the age of seventeen went to Arkansas, locating at Brownstown, that state, where he remained a year, and removed from Arkansas to the Choctaw nation. In 1882 he took up his abode near what is now Berwyn, where he engaged in farming until 1891, when he took up his residence in the town of Berwyn, where he became interested in mercantile pursuits and has been a salesman and business manager in almost every successful mercantile firm in the town. He has also invested largely in real estate, being the owner of a large ranch of eighteen hundred acres, twelve miles from Berwyn, and of a fine farm of one thousand acres in the Washita valley and another fine farm near Berwyn. He also has a fine residence, built in modern style of architecture and supplied with every convenience.

On the 16th of June, 1888, Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Boyd, a daughter of Thomas Boyd, who owned the noted oil springs east of Berwyn. He was a Chickasaw Indian, and his wife, Sarah Corbit, was a white woman, both now deceased. The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with five children, namely: Bessie, Reuben, Mabel, Kate and Ruth. Mrs. Warren is a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Warren is a member of Berwyn Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Warren was the first mayor of the town, has served three successive terms and is the present incumbent. His administration of the municipal affairs of the town has been prompt, business-like and effective in promoting the best interests of the town along material, educational and moral lines. He was also the postmaster of Berwyn for three years. In addition to his duties as mayor he is at present extensively engaged as a grain and live-stock dealer, and is also one of the principal cotton dealers of Berwyn. He is thus widely and favorably known in business circles and commands the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens because of his honest and straightforward dealing and sterling worth.

SCOTT GENTRY.

For forty-five years Mr. Gentry has been a resident of Indian Territory. He was born in Calhoun county, Mississippi, on the 2d of August, 1847, and in the fall of 1855, when a lad of eight years, he came to this locality with his parents, James and Caroline (Bush) Gentry, both of whom are now deceased. They took up their abode in the Creek nation, settling on the banks of the North Canadian river, near Eufaula, and Scott attended the public schools of the nation for a short time. Subsequently he continued his studies in the Ashbury Mission for two terms, and on putting aside his text-books he resumed work on the home farm, the management of the place devolving upon him at his father's death, while his brother, William E. Gentry, took charge of the stock-raising interests of the homestead. In 1873 our subject removed to Deep Fork Falls, twelve miles from Okmulgee, and there he devoted his energies to farming and stock-raising until 1883, when he took up his abode at Fifetown, near Eufaula. For three years he there remained and in 1886 became a resident of Choska, where he has since made his home. He has a valuable tract of land of five hundred acres, all under cultivation, and the well tilled fields bring to him a good financial return. He also pays considerable attention to stock-raising, which has proved to him a profitable source of income. He also owns a fine apple orchard of four hundred trees.

In 1873 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gentry and Miss Abbie Bates Berryhill, and they had three children.—Rachel P., Caroline and James, all deceased. In public affairs pertaining to the welfare of the community and to its advancement along various lines Mr. Gentry has taken an active interest. In 1875 he served in the Light Horse Guards, of the Muskogee district, and was captain of the Light Horse in the Coweta district for one term. He served with the United States Indian police for seven years and for one year was United States deputy marshal. He has always been prominently identified with the administration of public affairs in his nation and his services have been satisfactory to all concerned. His wife has long been an important factor in educational circles, having served for twenty-six consecutive years as a teacher in the public schools, while at different periods she has served for a short time. As showing the high degree of intelligence of the Indians, it may be stated that Mrs. Gentry is a full-blood. Mr. Gentry is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and does all in his power to advance the work of the church and secure the adoption of its principles. His business affairs are carefully conducted and have brought to him desirable success.

B. B. ASKEW.

B. B. Askew is a well-known representative of agricultural interests in the Chickasaw nation and a man of prominence in the community, his well spent life and sterling traits of character gaining him uniform confidence and regard. He was born in Alabama, January 29, 1857, his parents being Murrel



Scott Gentry

and Eliza (Wright) Askew. The father was a Choctaw and the mother a white woman. His birth occurred in Alabama, in 1806, and his death occurred in 1884, while he was engaged in preaching the Gospel. He was for many years a prominent minister of the Baptist church and afterward united with the Christian church. He had marked influence among the people in the midst of whom he lived and labored and was instrumental in establishing many churches which are still carrying on the good work which he instituted. His wife died in 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years. They came to the Chickasaw nation in 1881, and here he passed away on the 6th of January, 1884. He had twelve children, eight of whom are yet living, namely: Dora M., Mrs. Mattie Sterrett, Mrs. Belle Hendricks, Mrs. Eliza Alexander, M ———, B. B., Thomas and Julius.

B. B. Askew pursued his education in Woodland, Alabama, and in 1881 came to the Indian Territory, where he has since followed farming and stock-raising. He owns a ranch of about seven hundred acres six miles from Marietta, and is an important factor in promoting the agricultural interests of this portion of the Territory. He is very progressive in his methods, and his highly cultivated fields indicate his careful supervision and energetic labors. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, and good buildings stand as monuments to his enterprise.

In 1879 was celebrated the marriage of B. B. Askew and Miss Mamie Alexander, a white woman, who was born in Alabama. Their union has been blessed with eight children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. In order of birth the children were named as follows: J. B., S. S. Porter, Edna, Willis, Hubert, Rual and Superior. The eldest son was educated in the Chickasaw nation, in Waco and in Dawson, Texas, and in Mansfield, Tennessee, being graduated in the last named city in 1898, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He is now a minister, engaged in preaching the gospel in Ardmore, Indian Territory, and at different points in Texas. The parents are members of the Christian church and are earnestly devoted to the work of the church and to the promotion of the cause. They occupy an enviable position in social circles, and Mr. Askew is known as a reliable and trustworthy business man, whose word is as good as his bond.

THOMAS B. THOMPSON.

Thomas B. Thompson is the proprietor of the leading general mercantile store in Emet and is a man of forceful individuality, strong purpose and indomitable enterprise, qualities which never fail to win success if well directed by sound judgment, as is the case with Mr. Thompson.

He was born four miles south of Tishomingo, on the 20th of May, 1865, his parents being Thomas Jefferson and Lena (Bynum) Thompson, both of whom are now deceased. In the public schools Thomas Benjamin Thompson acquired his early education, continuing his studies at the orphans' home and completing his course in the Harley Institute at Tishomingo. On putting

aside his text-books he entered upon his business career in connection with merchandising, procuring a clerkship in Tishomingo. In 1893 he embarked in business on his own account, entering into a partnership with Governor Johnson. They established a general store, which they conducted with success until 1896, when the store was destroyed by fire and they dissolved partnership. Mr. Thompson then rebuilt and is now conducting the largest general mercantile establishment in Emet. He has an extensive and well selected stock of goods as is demanded by the country and town trade and ranging in price from the cheaper to the higher grades, so as to meet the demands of all classes of patrons. His business is steadily increasing and has already reached considerable magnitude. Mr. Thompson is likewise identified with agricultural pursuits, being at the present time engaged in the cultivation of one hundred acres of land, which is planted to corn, cotton and small grains.

In 1898 Mr. Thompson was joined in wedlock to Miss Belle Gardner, and unto them was born one child, Salma. In 1893 he married Miss Birdie Freund, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Freund, of Emet, and they have four children,—Mary Frances, Gladys Traphoe, Thomas, now deceased; and Iona, an infant. Mr. Thompson takes quite an active interest in public affairs and for two years has served as permit inspector, while for five years he has been clerk of the supreme court. He is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community along substantial lines of progress, and his efforts have been of great benefit in promoting public advancement.

PAUL C. HARRIS.

Paul C. Harris was born in Red River county in the Choctaw nation, in 1872, his parents being Frank and Fredricka Harris. The father is a white man, who was born in New York, was a farmer by occupation and at an early period in the development of the Indian Territory came to the west. He cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers here and was identified with farming interests until his death, which occurred in 1873. He married Fredricka Harris, a Choctaw Indian, who, though of the same name, was not a relative. Her father was Lorenzo Harris, a native of the Choctaw nation, and she was also a niece of Peter Pytchlin, one of the first governors of the Choctaw nation. Her death occurred in 1873.

The childhood days of Paul C. Harris were quietly passed, his time being largely devoted to the acquirement of an education, which he gained in the neighborhood schools and then attended the Spencer Academy for three years. After putting aside his text-books he entered upon his business career as a farmer near Antlers, Indian Territory. He made his home in that city and from that point superintended the operation of his farm, which is located on the Kiamitia river, about one and a half miles east of the town. Although he carries on general farming he makes a specialty of the raising of cattle, the rich tract of prairie land covered with succulent grasses affording excellent opportunities for the stock-raiser, and this industry is therefore one of the most

important in the Territory and brings to those who engage in it a large revenue. In addition to farming Mr. Harris has served in public office. In 1894 he was elected clerk of the district court of the third district, which office he held for four years, and in 1899 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the district court to fill out an unexpired term. In August of the following year he was elected to the position for the regular term of two years.

Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Sue Everidge, a daughter of Joseph Everidge, superintendent of public schools of the Choctaw nation. Her people constituted a very prominent family in this part of the nation. Two children have blessed their union, Emma and Robert, who are yet under the parental roof. Mr. Everidge is recognized as one of the best citizens of this community and enjoys the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JAMES ROANE GREGORY.

A prominent citizen of Inola, Territory, who owns a large acreage of land and great numbers of cattle, is James Roane Gregory the subject of this sketch. He was born on the Arkansas river, near Coweta, January 11, 1842, and was the son of Edward W. and Eliza (Roane) Gregory, both of them deceased.

Our subject received his early education at the mission school at Coweta, Creek nation, since which time he has been a diligent student at home. He worked for some time on his father's farm, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, March 26, 1862, and served until July 17, 1865, when he was mustered out. He was in active service all this time and participated in all of the battles and skirmishes with his regiment.

At the close of the war he returned to the Creek nation, and started into farming, although he had no implements and his first crop of corn was cultivated entirely with the hoe. Mr. Gregory then took charge of a ferryboat on the Verdigris river, and thus earned enough money to engage in farming again. This was in 1870, and so well did our subject succeed that in 1883 he moved to his present location, thirteen miles south of Claremore and five miles west of Inola. He now has a fine farm of two hundred and fifty acres all under cultivation, and is devoting much attention to live stock, especially cattle. In his business operations he has proven what energy and economy combined will produce.

In June, 1871, Mr. Gregory was married to Miss Anna Johns, a daughter of Eyecha Johns, of the Creek nation. They have four children living,—Gilbert, Albert, Archie and Arthur, while James and Ellen, the other children, are deceased.

In 1867 Mr. Gregory was elected to the national council, which adopted the constitution of the Creek nation, and in 1873 his good judgment as well as his educational attainments caused his election as judge of Coweta district, a re-election following in 1875, and this service requiring four years. He

has frequently been appointed to fill unexpired terms, and has faithfully executed every duty of the position. At the last council of the Creek nation he was elected superintendent of schools, which office he is now filling. The term of this office is two years. Socially he is connected with the Masonic order. In the Methodist church he is valued as a consistent, Christian man, and through the community is valued as an enterprising citizen.

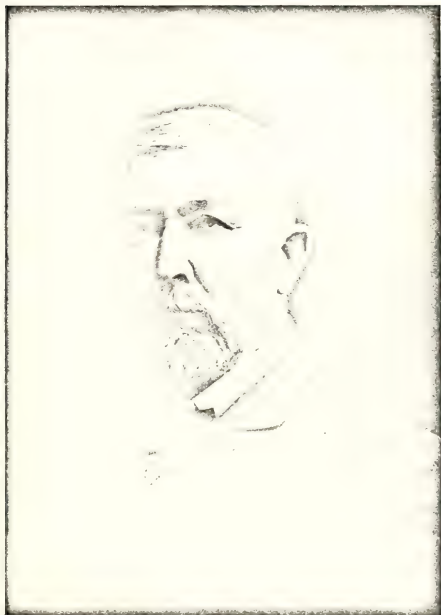
GEORGE SHANNON.

The story of the life of George Shannon, of Gibson Station, Creek nation, Indian Territory, is that of a man who early took upon himself the chances of the battle of life and has pressed forward over many obstacles to an assured success.

George Shannon was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, January 20, 1844, a son of Hugh and Susan (Henry) Shannon, both of whom are dead. He has four brothers,—Robert, Hugh, William and John. At an early age George was taken by his parents to Murray county, Georgia, where his father engaged in farming. He acquired the usual common-school education in subscription schools near his home and remained with his father until 1863, when, at the age of nineteen, he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was employed at bridge building to facilitate the operations of the federal army. He was employed as a carpenter by the United States government in connection with military operations until the close of the war and then returned to Georgia, where he remained two years.

From his old home in Georgia, Mr. Shannon went to Dickinson county, Kansas, and at Solomon City he engaged with the bridge-building department of the Union Pacific Railway and was employed by that company until November, 1869, when he went to work in a similar department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, at Junction City, Kansas. He was thus employed until September, 1872, when he engaged in farming in Leavenworth county, Kansas, where his parents are buried. Two years later he went into the grain business at De Soto, Johnson county, Kansas, where he remained until 1880, when he took up his residence at Muskogee, Creek nation, Indian Territory, and he lived there until February, 1881, when he removed to Gibson Station, Creek nation, where he is engaged in the general merchandise business, also farming and stock-raising; and he ranks among the leading business men of his part of the Territory.

In politics he is a Republican and is known as a progressive, patriotic, public-spirited citizen, who takes a deep and abiding interest in the important affairs of his Territory and the country at large. In 1884 he organized a James G. Blaine club and has kept the organization alive ever since, and was one of the first men in the Indian Territory to advocate the sending of delegates to the Republican national convention, in 1888. In 1891 he made strong efforts to have the Creek Indians divide equally all lands owned by them and to retain the tribal government for a period of twenty-one years, during which



Geo Shannon

time the land should be non-transferable; and, further, to ask the United States government rigidly to enforce the United States statutes, sections 2116, 2117 and 2118. With equal division and tribal government the Creek people would be one of the most prosperous people of the world.

Mr. Shannon was married in December, 1872, at Honey Springs, Creek nation, to Miss Mary B. Willison, a daughter of James and Hettie Willison, her mother a Creek Indian and a daughter of General William McIntosh. Mr. Shannon's five children are Pauline, Daisy, Lucy, Floyd and Kootza. Pauline married W. E. Linton, of Muskogee, Creek nation, and they have two children, named Shannon L. and Pauline E. Linton. Lucy was married, in 1900, to Dr. C. E. Daily, of Wagoner. Mr. Shannon was again married August 18, 1892, to Miss Mattie E. Salisbury, a daughter of George and Mahala (Sawyer) Salisbury, the first mentioned of whom is dead and the last mentioned living at Burlington, Kansas, with her youngest son, Dr. H. T. Salisbury. Mrs. Shannon has another brother, George, who is a resident of Ontario county, New York.

JAMES PETTYJOHN.

James Pettyjohn, who is connected with the commercial interests of Chickasha, being the proprietor of a drug store there, was born in Tennessee, November 16, 1863, his parents being Thomas and Eliza (Hudson) Pettyjohn, also natives of Tennessee. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents lived and died in that state. Mrs. Pettyjohn was a daughter of James G. and Margaret E. (Staton) Hudson, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, having followed that pursuit throughout his entire business career. Both he and his wife are yet living, at Camden, Tennessee. In their family were five children, of whom four are now living, one brother, A. L. Pettyjohn, being a resident of Chickasha.

In the schools of his native state James Pettyjohn of this review pursued his education, and at the age of nineteen years he left home making his way to Texas, where he entered upon his business career as a clerk. He was afterward in the grocery business in Gainesville, and in 1887 went to Ardmore in the Indian Territory, and erected the third residence in that place. Subsequently he was engaged in general merchandising, following that business until 1892, when he came to Chickasha and opened a drug store. He had also conducted a drug store in Ardmore, which he soon sold and through the past nine years he has been extensively engaged in the sale of drugs in Chickasha. He has a well appointed store, complete in all its details, tasteful in its adornments and with a good reputation for the reliable business methods which he pursues therein. In addition to his other interests he is a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Pettyjohn and Miss Mollie Morrison, of Whitesboro, Texas, and unto them have been born three children,

namely: Garra, Alma and Burney. In his social affiliations Mr. Pettyjohn is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Chickasha Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. He has also taken the degrees in the Chickasha Encampment and is a member of Washita Valley Lodge, No. 43, K. P. His circle of acquaintances is very large and he is one of the most prosperous men of his adopted city.

BENJAMIN J. WOODS.

Among those who devote their lives to the spiritual welfare of their fellowmen is the Rev. Benjamin J. Woods, who resides in the Choctaw nation in the Indian Territory. He was born in the Kiamichi valley, in 1841. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Woods was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war and was wounded in the conflict. Our subject, therefore, has the honor of tracing his ancestry back to one of the Revolutionary heroes. His father, Horace Woods, was born in Massachusetts. At the age of thirty he came to the Indian Territory. This was in 1831, while he was on his way home from Texas. When he had journeyed thus far his funds became exhausted and he stopped among the Choctaws to work in order to gain capital enough to enable him to go on his way to Massachusetts. The people of the Choctaw nation, however, becoming attached to him, induced him to remain and become a citizen. He here married a full-blood Choctaw maiden and throughout his remaining days was a resident of the nation. He possessed excellent mechanical ability, capable of executing carpentering, blacksmithing and other mechanical work and also followed farming with success. His death occurred in the Kiamichi valley, in April, 1878. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Nowatima and has been dead for several years. The maternal ancestry of the family goes back to the early aboriginal days, but a complete record can not be given. They were long-lived people, the grandfather of our subject having lived to the age of one hundred and twenty-five.

Benjamin J. Woods early became familiar with the work of farming and stock-raising, being reared upon his father's farm. He attended the neighborhood schools, but the greater part of his mental training was obtained entirely through his own efforts as the result of a rigid course of study prescribed by the Presbyterian board of education. Ambitious to learn he made the most of his opportunities and became a well informed man, being now widely recognized as a gentleman of broad scholarly attainments. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a Confederate soldier, joining General Cooper's Brigade in the Choctaw nation, his regimental commander being Colonel Sampson Fulson, while Captain Alfred Wade, a celebrated Choctaw, was in command of the company. Mr. Woods served throughout the war in Missouri, Kansas, and the Choctaw nation. He joined the army as a corporal, but his meritorious conduct won him promotion and he left the service as a lieutenant.

Throughout much of his life the Rev. Benjamin Woods was connected with farming, but in 1875 he began preaching, having previously become a

member of the Presbyterian church. His first preaching was as an elder, but in 1882 he was ordained as a minister in that denomination, having satisfactorily passed the theological examination and requirements imposed by the Presbyterian church. Although he is a good English scholar he has always delivered his sermons in the Choctaw language, for many of his parishioners are unable to understand English. He has had gratifying success in his labors and his influence for good has been most marked and far reaching. He preaches alternately for four Choctaw congregations in this part of the Territory, namely: Lenox, Spring Hill, Big Lick and High Mountain. He labored under the direction of the Presbyterian board of home missions, and his upright life as well as his preaching have had marked effect in promoting the spiritual advancement of the people. Rev. Woods was married to Miss Josephine Rowena Dukes, a sister of Governor Dukes, of the Choctaw nation. She is a most estimable lady, quiet in manner, motherly and hospitable. No stranger is turned away from their door and their friends and acquaintances are sure of a cordial welcome. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woods have been born five children, namely: Stephen, Simon, Gilbert, Harriet and Nancy.

Rev. Woods' home is pleasantly located fifteen miles southeast of Tahleah, where he has a farm of one hundred acres, which is operated under his management. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and has held a number of public offices, including that of deputy sheriff, ranger, representative and senator. Throughout the territory he is regarded most highly by all who know him. His acquaintance is very wide and his upright life and sterling worth have gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is associated in any way.

JOHN H. ROSS.

A prominent resident of Choteau, Indian Territory, who is well and favorably known over a large section of the country is John H. Ross, the subject of this review. He is a nephew of the distinguished ex-Chief William P. Ross. He was born in the Tahlequah district of the Cherokee nation, February 14, 1869, a son of John A. and Eliza J. (Wilkerson) Ross, both of whom are now deceased. Of their family of four children he is the eldest and only son. His sisters are Flora L.; Dana H., now a teacher in the Female Seminary of Tahlequah; and Jamie, the wife of W. F. Blakemore, of Muskogee. The father of this family was a brother of William P., Daniel and Lewis Ross, all men of superior intellectual attainments, having been educated in Princeton College, New Jersey. The family is one of the most distinguished and influential in the Territory, its representatives having been leaders in public affairs and molders of thought and opinion.

During the infancy of John H. Ross his parents became residents of Fort Gibson, where he pursued his education in the public schools. He spent some four years on cattle ranches in the employ of different companies, after which he returned to Fort Gibson and entered a printing office, remaining there for

four years, during which time he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the trade, becoming an expert in that line. He abandoned the "art preservative of arts" to enter the employ of the firm of Morse & Company in the capacity of salesman, continuing in their store at Muskogee until he accepted a clerkship in the employ of the firm of Newberry & Ballard, dealers in general merchandise in Wagoner. At different times he has been connected with other mercantile interests and at present he is the manager of the large general mercantile store owned by Clement Hayden, of Choteau, and previous to entering his present service he was for two years with Messrs. Gray & Adkins.

Mr. Ross was united in marriage August 5, 1894, to Miss Lily M. Glasgow, daughter of Edward Glasgow, of Parsons, Kansas, and two bright and interesting children have been added to the family circle,—Ray P. and Daisy M. Socially Mr. Ross is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Woodmen of the World, and in both of those organizations he possesses the esteem of his comrades.

GEORGE W. BELL.

Among the representative citizens of the Territory that Texas has furnished to the Choctaw nation is Judge George W. Bell. He was born in Lamar county, of the Lone Star state, on the 18th of February, 1859, and is a white man, but acquired citizenship in the Territory through his marriage to a member of the Choctaw nation. His father, George H. Bell, was born in Tennessee, and at the time the country became involved in Civil war he offered his services to the government, and, wearing the blue, aided in the defense of the Union until he met death upon the field of battle. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Perry, was also a native of Tennessee, but her death occurred in the Choctaw nation fifteen years ago.

Judge Bell of this review was reared upon a farm and when seven years of age came to the Choctaw nation with his mother. His educational facilities were very meager, as no provision scarcely had been made for the mental training of the white children of the Territory, but through the assistance of his mother he managed to acquire a good knowledge of the branches of learning which are so fundamental to a successful business career. He has always carried on farming and to-day he owns, occupies and operates a farm of forty acres in cultivation, which is situated seven miles northeast of Tuskahoma. In addition he has other lands, and his farming interests bring to him a substantial and gratifying financial return. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Lany Cravatte, who was born in the Choctaw nation of a prominent Indian family and was a full-blood Choctaw. They now have three children, namely: Mrs. Elsie Taylor, the wife of Thomas, who now lives at Smithville, Indian Territory, and Mattie and Silas, who are still with their parents.

In October, 1900, Mr. Bell was elected county judge of Jack Fork county, for a term of two years, so that he is now serving in the office. He administers

justice with a fair and impartial hand and has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." Previous to that time he served for a term as deputy sheriff. He is nominally a Democrat but takes no interest in politics besides the political interest of the nation. He belongs to the Baptist church and his religious belief and Christian principles permeate his life, making his career an honorable and upright one. He is conscientious, reliable and deservedly popular with all, while in his home he is an exemplary husband and father, doing all in his power to promote the happiness and enhance the welfare of his wife and children.

THOMAS T. ROGERS.

Among the residents of the Seneca nation who are natives of Georgia is numbered Thomas T. Rogers, whose birth occurred in that state in the year 1846. John Rogers, his paternal grandfather, was also born in Georgia. He was a white man and married a Cherokee Indian woman, so that Robert Rogers, the father of our subject, was part Cherokee. He was born and reared in the Empire state of the south, where he died in 1858. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Betteze and was one-fourth Creek Indian. Their wedding was celebrated in Georgia and after the father's death the mother came to the Indian Territory, where she spent her remaining days, her death occurring near Fort Washita during the period of the Civil war. Mr. Rogers' people were among the oldest and most honored families of the Indian Territory and are everywhere spoken of in terms of commendation and with the highest respect. Five brothers of our subject, Charles, Gilbert, William, John and Robert, served as Confederate soldiers in the Civil war, and there is one sister, who is now Mrs. Ellen Harris.

Under the parental roof Thomas T. Rogers was reared, and throughout his entire life he has been connected with agricultural pursuits. He wedded Miss Nancy Brink, who was born in Platte county, Missouri, a daughter of William L. and Cynthia (Gargus) Brink. Her father was born in Missouri, was a blacksmith by trade and died in the year 1893, while his wife, who was a native of North Carolina, is still living, her home being with Mr. Rogers. When the country became involved in civil war Mr. Brink joined the Southern army and was for some time a loyal Confederate soldier. He and his family were of the Methodist faith.

After his marriage Mr. Rogers, of this review, turned his attention to farming and in this enterprise has been very successful. His home and farm of six hundred acres, pleasantly located eight miles east of Grove, are among the finest on Cowskin Prairie, which portion of the territory is noted for its beautiful residences and richly developed fields. He is a very intelligent and progressive agriculturist who has labored indefatigably, and earnestly to bring his place to its present high state of cultivation. The fields are rich with golden grain and many substantial buildings furnish shelter for crops and stock and stand as monuments to the enterprise and thrift of the owner.

Mr. Rogers takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and its substantial advancement. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and it is his desire that his children shall have excellent opportunities in that direction. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have been born five children,—Laura A., Thomas J., Rollie E., Zelpha and William E. The family is one of prominence in the community, its members occupying leading positions in social circles.

CHARLES E. DAILY, M. D.

The practice of medicine is one of the most important callings to which man devotes his energies and the physician has throughout the world been held in high regard. A successful representative of the medical fraternity in Muskogee, Indian Territory, is Dr. Charles E. Daily. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 26, 1869, a son of Americus and Maggie (McCortle) Daily. The mother is now deceased, but the father yet resides in Indianapolis, Indiana. He is now occupying the position of president of the Lebanon National Bank, and is also president of the Security Trust Company, of Indianapolis, and president of a national bank in the same city, and president of the American Trust Company, of Lebanon. He also has the distinction of having been elected state auditor by the largest plurality that has ever been given to any candidate for any office in Indiana.

During the Doctor's infancy his parents removed to Lebanon, Indiana, where his early education was acquired in the public schools. Later he continued his studies in Purdue University at Lafayette, and then determining to devote his energies to professional life he began studying medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. J. A. Sutcliffe, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who was chief of the surgical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, and also of the City Hospital. Dr. Sutcliffe directed his reading for five years, on the expiration of which period he entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis and was graduated with the class of 1887. The following year he took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in New York city and there remained in practice, holding the chair of surgery in the genito-urinary and surgical department of the Good Samaritan Dispensary. He afterward opened an office in Chicago, where he practiced until February, 1900, the date of his arrival in Wagoner. Here in a comparatively short space of time he built up an extensive practice, for he soon demonstrated his skill and ability, and these have insured him the support of the public.

In June, 1901, he removed to Muskogee. The Doctor is a member of the Eagles and is a worthy physician of the fraternity, and he also belongs to the Red Men and Modern Woodmen societies. In politics he is a Republican. On December 12, 1900, the Doctor was united in matrimony to Miss Lucy Shannon, a daughter of George Shannon, of Gibson Station.

CLIFTON N. LOVE.

Farming and stock-raising are conducted on such an extensive scale in the territory that it is not considered at all wonderful if a man controls and operates hundreds or even several thousand acres of land. One of the successful agriculturists of the Chickasaw nation is Clifton Nathaniel Love, who has one thousand acres in pasture land and six hundred acres planted to corn and cotton and small grain.

Mr. Love is a native of Chickasaw nation, his birth having occurred in Tishomingo, on the 28th of August, 1864. His parents, Nathaniel and Sophia (Humphreys) Love, are both now deceased. Our subject acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of the nation and later became a student in Captain Letellier's Academy, in Sherman, Texas. His father was a farmer and cattle-raiser and after leaving school the son took up the same business, beginning operations along that line at Mud creek in the nation. There he continued for ten years, and in 1886 he removed to the present site of the city of Ardmore. He owned the land upon which the town now stands and carried on farming there. When the Santa Fe Railroad was constructed through this portion of the territory he traded his farm for another ranch seven miles to the south, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for two years, when he removed to Atoka in the Choctaw nation and afterward to a place east of Durant and twenty-five miles north of Bonham, Texas.

In 1895 he took up his abode at his present home near Oakland, where he has sixteen hundred acres of land. He raises large crops of corn, cotton and small grain, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising, having one thousand acres for pasturage.

In 1892 he married Ellen Smith, a daughter of Buck and Mary Ellen (Payne) Smith. Her father is living near Oakland and her mother is deceased. Mr. Love has two children,—Mary Orlena and Ruby Lurline. His present dwelling, a short distance west of Oakland, he built in 1900. For one year he was a tax collector of the Chickasaw nation, being appointed by the legislature.

ALVA B. ROFF.

Alva B. Roff was born in Livingston county, Missouri, August 4, 1843, his parents being Charles L. and Elizabeth (Crawford) Roff. His father resides near Gainesville, Texas, but his mother has been called to her final rest. Alva Buckingham Roff is indebted to the subscription schools for his education, and after putting aside his text-books he came to the Indian Territory with his father, in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil war the following year he joined the Confederate service, enlisting as a member of Company A, Eleventh Texas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Young. He served throughout the war, participating in all of the noted engagements of the Tennessee campaign. After the closing of hostilities he went to Cooke county,

Texas, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also established one of the first cotton gins on Red river, operating it for three years. He now operates two farms, one of four hundred acres on Red river, and another of similar extent near Woodford, Indian Territory. He is still extensively engaged in raising and dealing in cattle, keeping on hand from one to seven thousand head per year, and also about six hundred head of horses. For fourteen years he resided in Red river, and then removed to Gainesville, Texas, and subsequently to Ardmore, Indian Territory.

In November, 1867, Mr. Roff was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Bourland, a daughter of William Bourland, of the territory, by whom he has one child, Matilda, who is now the wife of Ed Clary, of York, Indian Territory, and has three children,—Leonard, Fay and one whose name we failed to obtain. On the 1st of January, 1869, Mr. Roff was again married, his second union being with Miss Henrietta Davenport, a daughter of J. B. Davenport, of Cooke county, Texas. Four children were born of this union: Alice, now the wife of George Williams, of Texas, by whom she has two children; Leon, who married Miss Beboard; Walter, who is married; and Mabel, who became the wife of Dr. Spear and has one child.

Mr. Roff gives his political support to the Democracy, but has had neither time nor inclination to secure public honors or emoluments, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs. He realizes the potency of industry in the walks of active business life and his unflinching perseverance and energy have brought to him creditable and gratifying prosperity.

JUDGE C. G. KEAN.

Holding an enviable position in the ranks of the legal fraternity, Judge Kean is in command of a large and distinctively representative clientage, and is now serving as city attorney of Wynnewood, where for the past ten years he has made his home. He was born in Kentucky, in the year 1862, and pursued his literary education in Bowling Green, that state. He prepared for his profession as a student in the Austin Law School, of Austin, Texas, connected with the State University of Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1890, at McKinney, that state, after which he entered upon his professional career in Ardmore, Indian Territory, where he arrived in 1890. In April, 1891, he came to Wynnewood, where he has been most successful in the prosecution of his chosen calling. He has a most analytical mind, is sound in his reasoning, logical in his deductions, forceful in argument and strong and convincing in his oratory. He has long had a large clientage here and has handled some very important litigated interests. At the present time he is the city attorney, to which position he was elected in April, 1900.

At one time Judge Kean was United States commissioner for the Chickasaw nation, and is now the chairman of the Republican executive committee for that nation. He takes a deep interest in political affairs, keeps well informed on the issues of the day and does all in his power to promote the growth



Cyrus H. Kears

and success of his party. Socially he is connected with Wynnewood Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., and with Bethel Lodge, No. 9, K. P. Of both organizations he is a popular representative, having social qualities which win for him many friends.

Edward G. Kean, of Jamestown, Kentucky, the father of C. G. Kean, died in 1894; and his wife Priscilla, *nee* Dunbar, also of Kentucky, died in 1882. The Judge's paternal grandfather, Charles Kean, was a citizen of Philadelphia, and his maternal grandfather, John Dunbar, was a resident of Virginia. The Judge has three sisters living,—Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. Lettie J. Woolridge and Susan E. Bernard.

E. M. ASKEW.

Among the well known and highly respected farmers and stock men of Marietta, Chickasaw nation, is E. M. Askew, who was born in Alabama June 14, 1853. He came to the Indian Territory in 1881, and has since followed agricultural pursuits, devoting his energies and time to the production of the crops best adapted to the soil and climate and to the raising of cattle. He has about two thousand acres of land under fence and is therefore one of the extensive property holders of the nation. His farm is improved with all modern accessories and conveniences, good buildings and machinery and he carries on his work along progressive lines, being one of the most enterprising agriculturists of the community.

Mr. Askew was united in marriage in 1873, when twenty years of age, the lady of his choice being Miss Eliza Mansel, a native of Russell, Alabama. They have become the parents of ten children, namely: Murril and Molly, who are now deceased; Lee, Lizzie, Dora, Roscoe, Julius, Cally, Willie and Minnie, all of whom are yet living under the parental roof. The family belong to the Christian church and contribute liberally to its support. The members of the Askew household occupy an enviable position in social circles and their friends throughout the community are many. They are people of intelligence and culture whose influence is ever on the side of progress and of right, and in the community they are valued citizens.

WILLIAM J. SMITH.

William J. Smith is the popular and efficient vice-president of the First National Bank at Holdenville, in the Creek nation. He was born in Becker county, Minnesota, September 10, 1871, and is a son of Jefferson L. and Mary (Kena) Smith, both of whom are residents of Stillwater, Minnesota, whither the family removed during the infancy of our subject, and there his education was acquired in the public schools. He gained a good knowledge of the English branches of learning and was thus well fitted for the practical duties of a business career.

After putting aside his text-books he became connected with the lumber

business in Stillwater, and soon afterward removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the same line. He did not remain long in that city, however, but went to Ledyard, Iowa, where he continued to engage in the sale of lumber for three years. On the expiration of that period he entered the Dunlap Brothers bank at Ledyard and thus became familiar with the banking business in its various departments, steadily working his way upward. He was thus employed until 1898, when he came to the territory, as cashier of the First National Bank of Holdenville, in which capacity he served in a very capable manner until April, 1901, when he was elected vice-president. His business ability, combined with a genial disposition and obliging manner, have made him a popular and valuable officer in the institution, and its success during the last two years is due in no small measure to his efforts.

In April, 1899, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Amy R. Penney, a daughter of Henry Penney, of Osage, Iowa, and they have an interesting little son whom they have named John. Mr. Smith represents two old-time fraternities, being a valued member of the Masonic lodge and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his political affiliations he is in sympathy with the Republican party, but has never sought or desired office, preferring that his energies shall be given to his business affairs.

THOMAS S. BARKER.

Thomas S. Barker has for almost a third of a century been a resident of the Indian Territory. He was born in Alabama in 1841, and is a son of John and Susan (Byler) Barker. The father was a native of South Carolina and devoted his entire life to educational work. In 1868 he came to the territory, where he engaged in teaching school up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1877. He made his home at Yarnaby in Panola county. His wife, who was a native of Tennessee, passed away at Yarnaby in 1870.

Thomas S. Barker pursued his education in Alabama, where he remained until sixteen years of age, when, in 1857, he removed to Arkansas. He was there living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Franklin county, Arkansas, in the Confederate army, becoming a cavalryman in Company B, Major Buster's Battalion of the First Arkansas Regiment. His service was mostly in the Indian Territory, Arkansas and Louisiana. In 1869 he came to the Indian Territory to reside, locating at Yarnaby in the Chickasaw nation, where he was married in 1872, the lady of his choice being Catherine Colbert, a daughter of Robert Colbert, a member of a very distinguished Chickasaw family. Mrs. Barker was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet on the journey of life and her death occurred in 1896. She was widely and deeply mourned by her many friends as well as by her immediate family. She has six children, namely: Charles, Mrs. Bettie Stowers, Mrs. Susan Hellsell, Eula, Minnie and Thomas.

Throughout the years of his residence in the territory Mr. Barker has followed farming in Panola county. He makes his home at Yuba and his

land, amounting to one thousand acres, adjoins the town. He is also a mechanic of excellent ability and at one time conducted the blacksmith shop at Yarnaby. He is regarded as one of the valued citizens and leading men of his community who is in touch with the advanced thought and progress of the day and aids in the support of all measures for the general good.

JOHN W. VANDERVORT.

John W. Vandervort is the senior partner of the firm of Vandervort Brothers, well known merchants of Oakland, and is a wide-awake, enterprising young business man whose success is well merited. He was born in Shelby county, Illinois, September 25, 1866, and his parents, Strother and Jennie Sophia (Jones) Vandervort, are now living in Oakland, but in the meantime have resided for a number of years in Texas. It was in 1876 that they left Illinois for the Lone Star state, taking up their abode in Washington county, but after two years they went to Hamilton county and thence came to the territory.

Our subject pursued his education both in Illinois and Texas, and in early life assisted his father in the work of the home farm, early becoming familiar with the labors of field and meadow. He assisted in the cultivation of the crops and in the raising of stock, following that pursuit until 1894, when, in partnership with his brother, he established a general merchandising store in Oakland. They now have a well appointed store, carry a large and well selected stock of goods and by reason of their moderate prices and honorable dealing have secured a liberal patronage.

Mr. Vandervort was united in marriage, in 1897, the lady of his choice being Miss Annie Simpson. Their only child died in infancy. Mr. Vandervort is a valued representative of Oakland Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M. He believes in the principles of the Republican party and the policy followed by the president, and in 1896 he was called to public office, being appointed postmaster of Oakland. He discharged the duties of the position with promptness and fidelity, and in that place as in every other relation of life commanded the respect and trust of his fellow men.

JAMES P. CASE.

James Preston Case has led a busy, useful and active life and is now a representative of general mercantile interests in Leon, where he is conducting a well equipped store and receiving from the public a liberal and gratifying patronage. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 25, 1854, his father being James Case, of that state, now deceased. In infancy our subject was taken to Quincy, Hickory county, Missouri, and after two years the family removed to Iowa, where his early education was acquired in the public schools. When he had mastered the common branches of learning he put aside his text-books to work at farming and teaming for a time. Later he

became connected with commercial pursuits by selling merchandise through the country for a period of three years. He afterward established a general mercantile store in Eddyville, Iowa, and was also engaged in the same line at other points in that state. When he disposed of his interests he entered the employ of the Rock Island Railroad at Marshalltown, Iowa, where he remained for two years, and on the expiration of that period he removed to Hubbard City, Texas, where he continued for five years, being engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Case has been a resident of the territory since 1884. He first located near Leon, where he followed farming for ten years and when that decade had ended he established the general mercantile store which he is now conducting. He carries a large and well-selected stock of goods and enjoys creditable success as the result of his honorable dealing, his fair treatment of his patrons and his earnest desire to please. He is also interested in agricultural pursuits and in the raising of stock, and his farm of two hundred and fifty acres, pleasantly located a mile and a half east of Leon, is planted to corn.

In the year 1884 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Case and Miss Josephine Beverly, a daughter of G. B. Beverly, of Dallas, Texas. Their marriage has been blessed with two interesting children,—Arthur and Mabel. Mr. Case holds membership relations with Leon Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., and is a worthy follower of the tenets and teachings of the fraternity. In his political views he is a Democrat, but takes no very active part in the work of the organization, nor does he seek office, desiring rather to give his energies to his business affairs.

JOSEPH HENRY LAND.

One of the most progressive citizens as well as teachers and educators in the Creek nation, Indian Territory, is Rev. Joseph Henry Land, the subject of this sketch, who is the pastor of the native Baptist church at Sapulpa. The birth of Mr. Land took place in Choska, Creek nation, Indian Territory, May 1, 1859. He is a son of J. A. Land, now a resident of Texas, and of Wisey Land, deceased. The early education of Mr. Land was secured at the Tallahassie mission school, which he attended four terms, and in Park College, located at Parkville, Missouri, where he completed his education. He then went to Muskogee, where he learned the printer's trade in 1880. In 1884 Mr. Land began teaching and preaching in the Creek nation, which work he has continued ever since. He first became identified with the Presbyterian church and was ordained a minister of that denomination, but October 1, 1889, he entered the Baptist church, where he is now honored and esteemed as the pastor of the church in Sapulpa.

The marriage of Mr. Land took place in 1887, when Miss Salina Grayson, a granddaughter of Watt Grayson, became his wife. Their union has been blessed with three children: Paul, Joab and Alvin.



J. Hedland

Our subject has been very largely engaged in farming and stock-raising and is the owner of twelve hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, two hundred and fifty of which is under cultivation. He runs about eight hundred head of stock yearly. For four years he was the superintendent at the Euche mission, and his influence is shown in the present condition of that school, which was established for the education of the Euche Indians. This tribe of Indians first by conquest and afterward by adoption became a part of the Creek tribe. Superintendent Land's excellent management has given the school a very high standing. It is located a mile from Sapulpa in a beautiful grove, a location unusually well suited for that purpose. The institution consists of a school building, a boy's dormitory, a girl's dormitory, a hospital and other necessary buildings, such as laundry, store houses, barns, stables and sheds. This school was originally intended to accommodate fifty pupils, but under Superintendent Land's capable management there was a demand for more room, and the progressive administration, ever alert for the education of the Creeks, enlarged the school to accommodate eighty pupils. This capacity is again found too small and it is necessary to turn away many who would be glad to enter the school. When called away from the school on business Mr. Land finds great pleasure in looking at his watch and telling his friends what eighty-five bright Euches are doing at that very minute while he is miles away.

Many of the substantial improvements that have taken place in Sapulpa are the result of the energy and public-spirit of Mr. Land. In 1898 he erected the Devey College and Porter House in 1899. He is a half owner of the Land Publishing Company stock, this company issuing the Sapulpa Light; and his scholarly attainments enabled him to be of the greatest assistance in the translation of the New Testament into the Creek language.

JULIUS B. ASKEW.

Rev. J. B. Askew, the honored subject of this review, in the exercise of the high functions of a holy office has accomplished much in the uplifting of his fellow men and his influence is telling strongly for good wherever he goes. He is a man of ripe scholarship and high attainments and one to whom specific recognition should assuredly be made in this connection. As a minister of the Christian church he is devoting his entire life to the work of instructing his fellow men concerning the teachings of the Christ, and by example as well as precept he has disseminated the power of gospel unto salvation.

A native of Alabama, Rev. J. B. Askew was born in Lauderdale county December 13, 1879, a son of B. B. and Mamie (Alexander) Askew, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The paternal grandfather, Murrel Askew, was in early life a Baptist minister and was regarded as one of the most eminent preachers of Tennessee and Alabama. For twenty years he was president of the Macedonia Association and was chosen chief speaker of the conventions which assembled in Memphis, Tennessee. He lived at an

age when ministers and the laity as well believed that the power of the preacher was in his ability to make long speeches. Acting under this impression at one of the conventions in Memphis, he spoke for six hours and twenty minutes. Leaving the Baptist denomination he became a preacher of the Christian church, after which there was at one time a complete conversion of a Baptist congregation of four hundred members to the Christian church. The old settlers declared that no man ever lived in northern Alabama who had a better memory than the noted Murrell Askew. He came to the Indian Territory in 1881, believing that it was his duty to labor in this mission field. Before his death, which occurred four years later, in 1884, there had been fifty-three active congregations established. Governor Overton, of the Chickasaw nation, was one of his first converts. The work which he instituted is being carried on by the different congregations, and thus the beneficent influence of his labors is yet felt as part of the "echoes which roll from soul to soul and grow forever and forever."

When J. B. Askew was only two years of age he was brought by his parents to the territory and began his education here, his preliminary mental training being supplemented by study in the schools of Dawson and Waco and in the Nashville Bible School, of Nashville, Tennessee, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts on his graduation with the class of 1898. While in college he labored with the Church of Christ on Carroll street, and while in Waco he engaged in preaching in the Edgely church of Christ. While in the Dawson high school he worked in the Second Christian church in Corsicana, Texas. Since his graduation Mr. Askew has been actively engaged in evangelistic work in sixteen different states, including Kentucky and Florida. Many times flattering inducements have been held out to him to enter the legal profession, one such offer coming from the noted jurist and highly respected Judge Hayworth, who proposed to take Mr. Askew into partnership. He had in early life some intention of becoming a member of the bar, but as he continued his studies he gave this up, having conscientious scruples against many of the practices of the courtroom. Having a high regard for and interest in the upbuilding and amelioration of some existing conditions concerning the race with which he stands identified, he returned to the territory and has since labored earnestly and indefatigably among the people of the Chickasaw nation. On special occasions he has lectured on behalf of benevolent societies in Texas and the territory, but this work has never supplanted his active labors in the ministry, both as a preacher of the gospel and as a friend to the territory. He has never failed to express his views freely at any time and on any subject where the nation's honor was at stake. He has always advised speedy actions concerning the measures enacted through the Dawes commission to equalize the lands, in the meantime having due regard for the conservative faction of the race. Special effort was made by him during the offered protest to prevent the national school system of the Indian Territory being turned over to two general supervisors. He suggested and explained the beneficiality that would accrue to Indians who in-

habited the isolated districts who were not able to enter the organized schools and academies of their respective nations, showing how the latter system provided for their tuition at the expense of the nation in any school approved of by the supervisor in charge to the amount of two dollars per month, thereby offering the widest possibilities in school advantages.

Mr. Askew began to preach at the age of seventeen years and has since continued to proclaim the gospel as opportunity has afforded—and opportunity for such work is always open. He has permitted nothing to retard his progress and his labors have been attended with splendid results. He found the fields ready for the harvests and has not been denied the aftermath of his labors. He conducted a meeting in northern Alabama which lasted two months and ten days and resulted in one hundred and thirteen additions to the cause. Two congregations were established and the encouragement thus imparted to him and the inspiration which he gathered therefrom has never waned. He has held meetings since that time in Nashville, Waco and Corsicana and in some of the principal cities of the territory and his efforts have resulted in bringing many into the fold of the Good Shepherd. He is widely known as the Indian boy preacher and his own zeal in the work amounts to an inspiration to the people among whom he carried on his work. His fame has gone abroad, but this is a matter of little moment to Mr. Askew, who counts it gain only to labor in the cause of the Master, bringing the light of truth and salvation to his fellow men. He is a fluent, forceful and earnest talker and his deep undercurrent of feeling and the firm foundation of eternal truth upon which he bases his statements never fails to impress his hearers and often carries conviction to the minds of his auditors.

HON. JOHN W. CONNELLY.

The name of Hon. John W. Connelly is now on the records of the Chickasaw senate as one of its members and in other ways he has been prominent in public affairs. He was born in Blue county, in the Choctaw nation, in 1861. His father, Ishconac, a full-blood Chickasaw Indian, was born in Mississippi and came to the territory in the '30s, making his home here throughout his remaining days. He was a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church and died in the faith of that denomination in 1865. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Hunter, was of a Choctaw family. She was born in Mississippi and died a short time subsequent to the death of her husband.

John W. Connelly spent the first five years of his life in the county of his nativity and then came to Panola county, in the Chickasaw nation, where he entered school, but after a week he was taken to Texas by Elder J. W. Connelly, a school teacher and missionary of the Baptist church, who was attracted by his natural brightness and desired to educate him. Mr. Connelly accompanied the minister to his home in Trenton, Fannin county, Texas, where he was given every advantage of home and school training. He

adopted the name of his benefactor and did not return to his native land until he was twenty-one years of age, when he once more established his residence among his people, taking up his abode at his present home in Panola county in the Chickasaw nation. Here he owns about eighteen hundred acres of land and has a beautiful home, which is one of the most attractive features of the landscape. It is located about two miles north of Yarnaby and commands a splendid view of the surrounding country.

Mr. Connelly was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Powell, a daughter of Ambrose and Margaret (Smith) Powell, natives of Kentucky, who removed to Texas at an early day and later came to Panola county, in the Chickasaw nation, where Mr. Powell died in 1895. His widow still survives him. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Connelly have been born nine children, namely: Elizabeth, Alfred, William A., Henry N., Jennie, Emma May, John W., Irene and James B. The family home is noted for its hospitality and the members of the household occupy a high place in the regard of the residents of the community.

In the '80s Mr. Connelly served for two terms in the Chickasaw senate and has also been one of the Chickasaw commissioners to represent the interests of the people in connection with the Dawes commission. In his social relations he is a Mason. He is also a member of the Baptist church, and for four years he has acted as treasurer of the Bethel Baptist Association. His wife is also a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Connelly is very industrious and conscientious in any work which he undertakes and he is known as a successful farmer and stock-raiser. His place is equipped with all the modern machinery and implements necessary to carry on extensive farming operations. His fellow townsmen and all who know him speak of him in the highest terms, for he is true to every manly principle and is therefore respected and esteemed.

RICHARD C. WIGGS.

The Territory offers splendid opportunities to the agriculturist and stock-raiser, its lands being rich and productive, while the broad stretches of prairie, covered with grass, afford extensive pasturage for cattle and horses. Among those who are devoting their energies to the raising of grain and stock is Richard Catesby Wiggs, an enterprising and progressive business man, located in Oakland. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 17, 1838, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Jones) Wiggs, both of whom are now deceased. In the subscription schools of his native city he spent much of his boyhood until 1849, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Pettis county, Missouri. There he again entered school, and in the intervals of his school work he assisted in the cultivation of the home farm. In 1857, in company with his father, he went to Grayson county, Texas, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south.



R. C. Higgins.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Wiggs assisted in raising Company C, of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry—the first company formed in Grayson county. Two years after its organization he was elected its captain and was then made assistant inspector general of cavalry under General John A. Horton. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee and was twice wounded. Always found at his post of duty he loyally defended the cause in which he believed and was a brave and faithful soldier.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. Wiggs returned to Grayson county and was there engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1871, when he came to the Territory. In 1874 he took up his abode on Glass's creek and became the first resident of what is now the town of Oakland. He followed farming and stock-raising exclusively until about eight years ago, when he established the Hotel Wiggs, of which he is now the popular proprietor. He conducts a first-class hotel, doing everything in his power for the comfort of his guests, and his patronage is large and of a distinguished character. He is also interested in stock-raising and is the owner of two thousand acres of land, about seven hundred acres of which is planted with corn and cotton. He annually harvests excellent crops of each and the sales of his products bring to him an excellent income.

On the 6th of June, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wiggs and Miss Mary Bluford Swanson, a daughter of General W. G. Swanson, of Tuskegee, Alabama. Unto them were born two children: William Warner, the eldest, married Miss Ida Dollins, of Ardmore, and they have two children, —Gertrude and Birdie; and Hugh Bluford, the youngest son, married Miss Ida Smith, and has two children,—Roy and Basil. On the 13th of October, 1875, Mr. Wiggs was again married, his second union being with Miss Georgia Allen, a daughter of George Allen, of the Chickasaw nation. On the 11th of April, 1886, he married Josie Lawson, a daughter of F. M. Lawson, of Poplar Bluff, Missouri. They have one child, Mary Edna. Mr. Wiggs exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party. He has a wide acquaintance, owing to his extensive business interests, and to the fact that as the proprietor of the hotel he is brought into contact with many people. His many social qualities and commendable characteristics have gained him the friendship of a large circle and he well merits consideration and representation in this volume.

SIMON H. WOODS.

Among the public officers of the Choctaw nation is numbered Simon H. Woods, who is now serving as national auditor and is also the postmaster at Lenox. His attention to duty, his facility in carrying on his work, his mastery of all the details and his known reliability have made him a worthy and efficient officer. He was born near Kully Chobo, in Scullyville county, Choctaw nation, December 18, 1871, but was reared in Wade county. His father, the Rev. Benjamin J. Woods, is one of the distinguished representa-

tives of the Presbyterian ministry in the nation. He was born in Kiamichi valley, in 1841, and his paternal grandfather, Stephen Woods, was one of the Revolutionary heroes who fought for the independence of the nation. The grandfather of our subject was Horace Woods, a native of Massachusetts, who, while on his way from Texas to his old home in the Bay state, stopped in the Choctaw nation in order to obtain work, for his funds had become exhausted. He was induced to remain, married a Choctaw woman and here reared his family. His death occurred in April, 1878. The Rev. Benjamin J. Woods has spent his entire life in this portion of the territory and has followed farming and stock-raising, yet has devoted much of his attention to advancing the spiritual welfare of the people among whom he has lived. He is a man of high scholarly attainments, is an interesting, entertaining and logical speaker, a strong reasoner and his words have influence over the lives of many of his hearers. He married Josephine Roena Dukes, a sister of Governor Dukes, and in their family are five children.

Simon H. Woods, the second in order of birth, began his education in the neighborhood schools and afterward became a student in Spencer Academy, near Goodland. On leaving that institution he pursued a regular course of study in Arkansas College, at Batesville, and later spent two years as a student in Roanoke College, in Salem, Virginia, completing his education with a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Baltimore. His excellent education and well-disciplined mind rendered him particularly capable in controlling his business affairs and in discharging his public duties. His home is at Lenox, fourteen miles southeast of Tahleah, and there he owns and operates a fine farm, the many excellent improvements upon the place standing as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

Mr. Woods has been honored with a number of public offices, having first served as county clerk of Wade county. He resigned that position in order to become collector of royalties from the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad for the Choctaw nation. After serving his term in that position he was reappointed for another year and subsequently received the appointment to the position of auditor of the Choctaw nation to fill out the unexpired term of G. W. Dukes, now governor. He was then elected to this office for a regular term of two years, and on the expiration of that period was once more chosen by popular ballot, in August, 1899, so that he will continue to be the incumbent until August 1, 1901. He takes a very deep and active interest in politics in the Choctaw nation. For the past three years he has spent much of his time at Tahleah to facilitate his work as national auditor. He is also acting as postmaster of Lenox, and his administration of the affairs of the office is prompt, progressive and pleasing to his patrons.

Mr. Woods was united in marriage to Miss Ada Anderson, a daughter of Judge H. D. Anderson, a distinguished and well-known citizen of the Choctaw nation who is represented on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Woods now have one child, a son, Stephen Atha. Their home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by their many friends.

Mr. Woods is a most highly educated gentleman, progressive and popular, and wherever he is known he wins friends. He also has the happy faculty of drawing them closer to him as the years pass by and he is regarded as a citizen whose influence for good in the material affairs of the nation is far-reaching.

RICHARD G. LATTING, JR.

Among the men who control industrial interests in Purcell is Richard Gano Latting, Jr., now the manager of the Purcell Cotton Oil Mills. His excellent business ability well qualifies him for the position and he is recognized as a leading factor in business circles.

A native of New Orleans, Louisiana, he was born on the 8th of August, 1854, and was reared in that state. His father, R. G. Latting, was a merchant of that city, where for many years he was known as a leading business man, very prominent in commercial and public affairs in his state. He organized the fifth Young Men's Christian Association in America. At the time of the Civil war, true to his loved southland and the principles in which he had been taught to believe from his youth, he served for four years in the Confederate army and had charge of the purchase of cotton in southern Mississippi and northern Louisiana for the support of the army. Confederate money was of no value, but foreign countries would accept cotton in payment for munitions of war, and thus it became a very valuable commodity. His life has been devoted not only to commercial affairs but to Christian work, and he is a man honored and esteemed by all who know him. He is now living retired, his home being in Georgetown, Texas. His wife bore the maiden name of Bettie Byrn Bibb and was a native of Florence, Alabama. The parental grandparents of our subject were Richard and Cynthia (Langley) Latting. Richard Latting was a native of New York and his wife of Massachusetts, being a daughter of Colonel Robert Langley, of the Revolutionary war. One of the great-grandfathers of our subject on the paternal side was also numbered among the heroes of the Revolution and resided in the state of Massachusetts.

Richard G. Latting, Jr., whose name introduces this record, was reared in Louisiana amid the refining influences of a good home. When a boy of ten years he was with some scouts who were captured by the Union army, but he made his escape by stealing a horse and riding away. After acquiring his elementary education he completed his studies by a course in the State University at Oxford, Mississippi. He entered upon his business career in connection with the firm of Richard G. Latting & Son, of Memphis, Tennessee, the senior partner being his father. They engaged in the manufacture of cotton-seed-oil soap and remained in Memphis about eighteen years, on the expiration of which period the subject of this review removed to Texas. He was engaged in the oil-mill business at Brownwood, Texas, and in 1897 he came to Purcell as the manager of the Purcell Cotton Seed Oil Mills, an

industry which he has since conducted with excellent success. He is a man who forms his plans readily and is resolute in carrying them out. His business judgment is usually correct, and this, combined with his industry, has made him very successful.

In Brookhaven, Mississippi, in 1876, Mr. Latting was married to Miss Celia E. Baggett, a daughter of Judge W. P. Baggett. He and his wife now have four children: Richard, who was married on the 1st of September, 1898, to Miss Ann Lucile and is a farmer of Fort Worth, Texas, and has one child, —Lucelia Blanche; William Pickens, Bessie Byrn and Halcomb Bibb. The family is one of prominence in the community, the members of the household occupying leading positions in the social circles, while their own home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Latting has exerted a wide influence in public affairs and has done much for the upbuilding and substantial improvement of Purcell. He was one of the eight members of the council that organized the city and served in the council during the first two terms, exercising his official prerogatives in support of all measures for the public good. He is a member of Purcell Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M.; is the president of the Democratic Club of Purcell and is the commander of the Confederate Veterans of the same place. He also belongs to the Presbyterian church, taking an active part in its work and serving as a ruling elder.

The marvelous development of the southwest is due to such men, whose indomitable energy and progressive spirit have overcome all obstacles and reached the goal of success. He is not so abnormally developed as to be called a genius, but is one of the strongest because one of the best balanced, the most even and self-masterful of men, and he has acted so well his part in both public and private life that Purcell has been enriched by his example, his character and his labor.

ZACHARIAH T. CARSHALL.

One of the young men of the Choctaw nation who has attained prominence in public affairs and deserves mention among the worthy citizens of the Indian Territory is Zachariah T. Carshall, who is now serving as county clerk of Sugar Loaf county. He also has extensive realty holdings, controlling about one thousand acres of land. He was born in the county which is still his home in the year 1872. His father, John Carshall, a full-blooded Choctaw, was also born in Sugar Loaf county, the family being among the first settlers here. The father was a Confederate soldier during the Civil war, going to the front with a company under the command of Captain Jack McCurtain. As a life work he followed farming, carrying on that business in the county of his birth until he was called to his final rest in 1882. He wedded Mary Harris, also a Choctaw, born in this nation, and a sister of Abel Harris, a prominent Choctaw Indian who lives in Sugar Loaf county. She died in 1874.

In entering upon a personal history of Zachariah Carshall we present to our readers the record of one who is well known in the district where he resides. Through the kind assistance of ex-Governor Edmund McCurtain and ex-Governor Green McCurtain he acquired a liberal education. He had a complete course in the neighborhood schools, then went to Kimball Union Academy, in Meriden, New Hampshire, in 1891, continuing his studies there for two years. Subsequently he became a student in Drury College, in Springfield, Missouri, where he also remained for two years, and later he took a complete course in Fort Smith Commercial College, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, so that he is now well fitted for the discharge of his official duties and business obligations. Upon returning to his old home he engaged in school teaching in Sugar Loaf county for two or three years, and in 1898 he was appointed county clerk of the county for a term of two years. He filled the position so acceptably that in October, 1900, he was reappointed for a similar period, and is therefore the present incumbent.

Mr. Carshall was united in marriage to Miss Susan Matilda Perry, a daughter of the Hon. Nail Perry. They have a fine home about half a mile northwest of Houston and Mr. Carshall controls one thousand acres of land. He does some farming on his own account and takes considerable interest in fine stock, of which he owns some fine specimens. Socially he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. Possessing a progressive spirit, a laudable ambition and determined purpose there undoubtedly lies before him a successful future.

CHARLES F. STEWART.

Charles F. Stewart, who has extensive farming interests near Wynnewood, was born in Kimish county, of the Choctaw nation, February 11, 1854. His father, Wiley Stewart, was a native of Tennessee, born near Chattanooga, and a son of James Stewart, who died in Lamar county, Texas, about 1860. After arriving at years of maturity Wiley Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Nancy F. Folsom, who was born in Mississippi and was a daughter of Samuel Folsom, also a native of the same state and a very prominent man in the Choctaw nation. His brother, Israel Folsom, served as a delegate to Washington. Owing to his crippled condition Samuel Folsom had little opportunity to acquire an education, but as a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination he had great influence among his people. He died on Boggy creek, near Sugar Loaf, in Blue county. Wiley Stewart followed stock-raising, and was one of the leading representatives of that line of business in the Choctaw nation. He died in 1898, but his widow is still living and makes her home in Wynnewood.

Charles F. Stewart acquired his education in the neighborhood schools of the Choctaw nation, but for twenty years has been a resident of the Chickasaw nation and is a well-known farmer and stock-raiser, having about seven hundred acres of land under fence. Much of this land is highly improved

and cultivated, and he is recognized as one of the most progressive and enterprising agriculturists of his county. Although his business interests are extensive he has also performed many public services. He was United States Indian police under R. L. Owen and afterward constable of Pontotoc county under Governor Guy. Later he became deputy United States marshal under John Carroll, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, was United States census enumerator in 1890 and was stock superintendent of his county under Governor Wolf.

On the 27th of August, 1877, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Harris, a sister of ex-Governor R. M. Harris, of Tishomingo. Their marriage was blessed with eight children, namely: Ida, who was born in August, 1878, and died in 1879; Wiley, born July 25, 1880; Frank, born February 10, 1882; John, who was born January 19, 1884, and with his brother Wiley is a student in Harley Institute; Earl, who was born January 27, 1886, and is also a student in the same school; Wirt Clyde, who was born in 1888 and died in 1890; Montford, who was born in 1890 and died in 1891; and Adda, who was born December 8, 1892, and is now a student in College Institute.

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

William Duncan, an honored pioneer of the Indian Territory and the founder of the town of Duncan, named in his honor, was born in Scotland August 26, 1846. He was educated in his native country and at the age of twenty came to the United States and settled, in November, 1866, in the town of Stonewall, where he was engaged most of the time in clerking for T. J. Phillips, and remained there for thirteen years. He then located near the present site of the town of Duncan, a section of the country then so sparsely settled that his nearest neighbor was four miles west, the next twelve miles east and the third twenty miles south. He put up a store on Chisom Trail, where a postoffice was established and he was placed in charge of it. The postoffice was named Duncan by the government, but the place is one mile and a half from where Duncan now stands. Mr. Duncan is a farmer and stock-raiser and at present has five hundred acres in a high state of cultivation and four hundred acres in pasture lands. In 1889 he laid off the town of Duncan proper, and in 1892 the railroad was built through that section and brought other settlers from all parts of the country, increasing the population to seven hundred people in a very short time. In 1900 the town began to boom and to-day it is the second in size on the Rock Island road, having about three thousand people, and it now embraces one thousand, one hundred and forty acres of land, all once in Mr. Duncan's pasture. Mr. Duncan is now living retired, having accumulated a handsome fortune.

In 1867 Mr. Duncan was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Martha Hall, a native of Kentucky and a lady of a good family and education, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: J. M., Ruth, Christena, William A. and G. C. Ruth died at the age of twenty-

one years, and Christena at the age of nineteen. The mother was called to her final rest on the 4th of February, 1878, and Mr. Duncan was again married, in May, 1879, to Sallie Johnson, who was born in the Chickasaw nation and was a daughter of William Thornhill, a Cherokee Indian, who came from Mississippi as overseer for Ben Love. Her mother was a Miss Fitzgerald, a white woman from Tennessee. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. Duncan had no children by his second marriage.

Mr. Duncan once owned and conducted a mercantile establishment in the Duncan block for a number of years, but he retired from business in 1894, though he still owns the business block. Fraternally Mr. Duncan is connected with the following organizations: Paul's Valley Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., of Paul's Valley, in which he was made a Mason March 28, 1880; Erin Springs Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., which he entered in 1882; Crown Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M.; Crown Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M.; Wichita Valley Consistory of the Scottish Rite; India Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Mistletoe Lodge, No. 17, K. P. He was made a Royal Arch Mason at Rush Springs. In 1899 Mr. Duncan visited the mother lodge of the Masonic fraternity at Kilwinning, Scotland, September 28, 1899, and saw the chair in which Prince Charles and Prince George of Scotland had sat.

Mr. Duncan is a wide-awake, intelligent and progressive man who, though he has retired from the active duties of public and business life, is still deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow citizens and is greatly beloved by all who know him for his many excellent traits of character and his sterling worth.

CHARLES A. VANDERVORT.

This is an age when the young man is prominent. He is at the head of many important enterprises and is bringing others to the front who are now the standard for many who have permitted themselves to be buried under superannuated ideas. At an age when the average business man of two generations ago was considered but a child, the boys at the beginning of the twentieth century have acquired the foundation of a practical knowledge of successful business methods and with broad ideas in harmony with the spirit and opportunities of the age are preparing their work for the future, with a view to achieving success and retiring early in life. The Territory has its full quota of enterprising young men, and among this number is Charles A. Vandervort, who is now engaged in general merchandising in Oakland.

A native of Illinois, he was born in Shelby county, March 10, 1869, and is a son of Struther and Jennie Sophia (Jones) Vandervort, who are also residents of Oakland. He spent the first nine years of his life in the county of his nativity, and began his education in the public schools there. About 1876, however, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Washington county, Texas, where they remained for two years, when the family went to Hamilton county, that state, where he continued his education. He attended the

schools through the winter months and in the summer assisted in the labors of the home farm. After leaving school he gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits until 1889, when, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to the territory, locating two miles south of Oakland. For five years he was there engaged in farming and upon the expiration of that period entered into partnership with his brother, John W. Vandervort. They established in Oakland the general mercantile store which they are still conducting, having built up a large and profitable trade.

In 1896 Charles A. Vandervort was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gray, a daughter of Mr. Gray, of Little Rock, Arkansas. They had two children, Paul and Earl, but both are now deceased. Mr. Vandervort is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M., and his life exemplifies its benevolent teachings. In his political views he is a Republican, and he belongs to that class of representative citizens who promote the general prosperity while laboring for individual success. He is a man of pleasing demeanor and genuine worth, having merited the confidence and regard of all whom he has met.

CHARLES S. WILLIAMS.

Charles S. Williams was born in the Chickasaw nation March 17, 1872, his parents being William G. and Annie Williams. He acquired his education in the schools of Sherman, Texas, and Boonsboro, Arkansas, gaining an excellent knowledge of the English branches and thus being well fitted for the practical duties of a business career. He has always resided in the Wichita reservation, and through much of his life has been engaged in dealing in cattle, controlling extensive interests. His business is well managed and his enterprise and diligence are bringing to him a good income.

Mr. Williams was married on the 20th of May, 1900, the lady of his choice being Miss Lillian Master, of Pilot Point, Texas. Her father was one of the well-known cattle men in the Lone Star state. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are popular young people, having many friends in the locality where they make their home.

FLORIAN H. NASH.

No history of the Indian Territory would be complete without mention of Florian H. Nash, who has long been a leading factor of the public life and business affairs at Fort Gibson. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1837, a son of Nathaniel H. and Sarah (Smelser) Nash. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in the city of his nativity and in 1853 he came to the Indian Territory, securing a clerkship in the store of William P. Denckla, who was succeeded by Shaw & Lanigan, at Fort Gibson. There he mastered business principles and after ten years' connection with that enterprise he bought out his employers and became the proprietor of the store. Six months later



F. B. Wark

his place of business was raided by the Confederate army, as was also his home, and in July of that year he and his family were taken prisoners by the Union army. It was General Albert Pike and his troops who raided the store, at which time they had forced Chief John Ross into signing a treaty with them. When the Union army reached this portion of the country they claimed as prisoners the chief, Lewis Ross, who was the treasurer of the nation, and those who were immediately related to them, including Dr. John D. Ross, Major George Murrell, John W. Staples and Mr. Nash. They were all married men and their families accompanied them when they were taken to the north. At Leavenworth, Kansas, however, they were immediately discharged and from Leavenworth they made their way to New York, spending the winter on Staten Island. A short time before their return Mr. Nash secured a clerkship in the store of A. T. Stewart, of New York city, then the largest dry-goods establishment in the country.

In the spring of 1864, however, he returned to the Territory and about that time entered into partnership with D. H. Ross, William P. Ross and Lewis Ross in a mercantile venture. They were sutlers for the Third Indian Regiment, of which Colonel A. Philips, of Kansas, had charge. At the close of the war the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Nash then embarked in general merchandising on his own account, following that pursuit until 1874, when he sold his store and removed to his farm, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until 1888. He then resumed his old business and has since successfully conducted a general merchandize establishment. In the fall he also handles large amounts of cotton and this materially adds to his income.

Mr. Nash recalls with pleasure an incident which occurred in connection with his experiences during the Civil war, when his place was raided by the Confederate army. In his house was a trunk which had formerly been owned by his uncle, William B. Smelser, and was marked with the initials W. B. S. on one end of the trunk. It contained a number of things which Mr. Nash prized very highly, including a gold watch, but the things of more value to him than all else was an old Episcopal prayer book which had been presented to him by his father, January 1, 1851. The trunk was taken with all of its contents. Time passed on, the war ended and he had no thought of ever again seeing his possessions. But one day he happened to be on the bank of the Arkansas river where people were preparing to take a boat. Baggage was piled high and in the midst of it all he spied the trunk bearing the letters, W. B. S. He found the one who claimed to be the owner and told her if his prayer book was returned it would be all that he would ask. The woman promised to grant his request, for although it was not in her possession she knew where it was, and the highly prized volume was ultimately given into the possession of the rightful owner.

Mr. Nash has been twice married. In 1863 he wedded Miss Fanny R. Vann, of Grand Salina, in the Cherokee nation, a granddaughter of Lewis Ross. Three children were born to them, namely: Lewis R., born April 15,

1864; Harry E., born August 6, 1866, and died October 13, 1899; and Ida V., born January 9, 1871. The mother passed away February 13, 1873, and in November, 1874. Mr. Nash wedded Miss Lucy Rogers, a daughter of A. L. and Cherokee (Morgan) Rogers. Eight children have blessed this union, as follows: Fanny E., born October 6, 1875; Francis A., April 23, 1877; Florian H., September 22, 1878; Lucy M., April 1, 1881; Clarence, who died at the age of two years; Corrine, born in 1885; Hilda, in December, 1887; and Edwin O., December 20, 1890. The mother passed away eight days after the birth of her youngest child. Of this family, Lewis R. Nash was married May 18, 1890, to Miss Emma Beck. They have had two children: Fawn, born July 11, 1891, and Edgar R., born May 26, 1893. The mother died May 5, 1896, and Lewis R. Nash was again married November 24, 1897, to Miss Bertha McSpadden, of Chelsea, Indian Territory, a daughter of Samuel McSpadden. They have one child, Dorothy M., born January 29, 1899. From his boyhood Lewis R. Nash has acted as a clerk in his father's store. The sons are all of great assistance to their father in his business affairs, being active factors in the management of the mercantile enterprises. Lewis is a member of the Alpha Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Presbyterian church. F. H. Nash is a charter member of Alpha Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., and was the grand master of Masons in Indian Territory for three years 1885-6-7 and grand lecturer of the Masonic order for three years.

W. M. CHANCELLOR, M. D.

Much is demanded of the medical fraternity, for its representatives must not only have broad scientific learning but must with accuracy apply their knowledge and at the same time must possess deep human sympathy. The requirements of a successful physician are found embodied in Dr. Chancellor, one of the most successful and able physicians of the Chickasaw nation. He comes from Alabama, his birth having occurred in Wetumpka on the 9th of October, 1848. He pursued his education in the common schools of Tyler, Texas, having been taken to that city in 1849, when only a year old, by his parents, J. G. and Dorothy (Robinson) Chancellor. The mother spent her last days in Texas, where she died in 1876, but the father is still living and has attained the ripe old age of seventy-seven years. Throughout the greater part of his business career he has carried on merchandising and at the time of the Civil war he espoused the southern cause, serving as a member of the Confederate army.

Through his boyhood Dr. Chancellor was a student in the public schools of Texas and after completing his literary course he determined to enter professional life, for which he prepared as a student in the Texas Hospital Medical College, at Galveston, where he was graduated with the class of 1868. He then began practice on the county line of Cooke county, Texas, and soon secured a liberal patronage, which constantly increased. In 1866 he came to the

territory and opened an office at Marietta, where he has since remained. His business career here has been attended with a gratifying degree of prosperity. By his successful control of some difficult cases he established a well merited reputation for superior ability and to-day he has a very large business support. He is a member of the County Line Medical Association, also of the North Texas Medical Association and is continually prospering in his chosen field of labor.

On the 19th of March, 1871, Dr. Chancellor was united in marriage to Miss Mollie F. Pulliam, of Dangerfield, Texas, and unto them have been born eleven children, of whom six are still living, namely: William G., a physician who was educated in the Fort Worth Medical College, but is now engaged in the furniture business in Marietta; James T., George W., Mattie, Laura Belle and Joe Bailey, who are still under the parental roof. The Doctor and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist church and are in harmony with all measures and movements for the public good and progress. He takes a very deep and active interest in the welfare of his adopted city, was elected its first and second mayor and then after an interval of one term was again chosen for the office, in which capacity he is now serving. He exercises his official prerogatives in support of everything intended to advance the general welfare and under his administration the affairs of the town are in a flourishing condition. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, of which he is also medical examiner, and he likewise belongs to the Marietta Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F.

Such in brief is the history of one whose life has at all times been honorable, whose record is commendable and whose labors have been of great benefit not only in public affairs but along the line of his profession as well.

ALBERT B. SNOW.

Albert B. Snow is a member of the firm of A. B. Snow & Company, lumber dealers in Chickasha, and in him are found all the elements which win success. He has the close application without which all effort is futile, and his determined purpose and careful management have gained for him prosperity and a place among the leading representatives of the industrial interests of this portion of the Indian Territory.

Albert Barnes Snow was born in Henry county, Illinois, March 15, 1855. His father, Miletus Snow, was a tanner and carrier by occupation and married Miss Fanny Case, who was a granddaughter of Theophilus Humphrey, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Snow died in Winfield, Kansas, in 1881, but his widow still survives and now lives in Kansas City, Missouri, at the ripe old age of eighty-three.

Their son, Albert B. Snow, pursued his education in the public schools of Wisconsin, to which state he removed in his early boyhood. He afterward returned to Illinois, where, in connection with his father, he engaged in the dairy business. Subsequently he resided in Iowa for about two years, and

on the expiration of that period embarked in the transfer and coal business in Winfield, Kansas. For eight years he was the manager for the firm of Bullen & Company, lumber dealers, and at the time the original Oklahoma country was opened he took up his abode in Guthrie, that territory, where he established a lumber-yard for the Union Lumber Mills Company. He also opened a yard at Oklahoma City, at Reno City and at Minco, Indian Territory for the Union Lumber Mills Company, and after a time he purchased the business of the firm and carried on operations on his own account for a year and a half. He then came to Chickasha, being the first lumber dealer in the town, and here he has built up a very extensive business, receiving a good patronage from the city and from the surrounding country. He is still meeting with success in his efforts and is now also carrying on a large business as a coal dealer.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Snow and Miss Mary Etta Brown, of Illinois, and unto them have been born five sons: Miletus, the eldest, married Miss Nellie Ellis, of Texas, by whom he has two children,—Pearl and Lilly; he is now employed by his father. Arthur E. is a student in the Western Dental College in Kansas City, Missouri. Newton J. is the book-keeper for his father. Harry A. and Clarence H., the younger members of the family, are both at home. Mr. Snow is a well-known and valued resident of Chickasha and has contributed in large measure to its progress and development. He is now serving as one of its aldermen. He exercises his official prerogatives in support of all measures which he believes are calculated to prove of general good. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership in Chickasha Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M.; De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; in the Lodge of Perfection of Chickasha; in India Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City; is a past grand of Chickasha Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Order of Rebekah; is a past chancellor of Chickasha Lodge, No. 24, K. P.; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Winfield, Kansas. He is also the president of the Chickasha Business Men's Club. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a public-spirited man who withholds his support from no movement or measure calculated to advance the general progress along social, intellectual, material and moral lines.

MRS. JEANNETTA THOMAS RAIFORD.

Mrs. Jeannetta Thomas Raiford was born in the Creek nation, in August, 1839, and is a daughter of John W. and Metayama Thomas, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Raiford is a lady of culture and refinement, who at Tallahassee mission acquired a good education. She spent six years in that institution and afterward continued her studies in the female seminary at Fayetteville, Arkansas. At the outbreak of the Civil war she left that school and returned to her home in Coweta. The following year, 1862, she became



Mrs. P. H. Raiford

the wife of Philip Raiford, who was a white man. During his boyhood he was stolen by the Comanche Indians, but was rescued and reared by Colonel D. N. McIntosh. Mr. Raiford became a prosperous farmer, carrying on agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended in death, on the 5th of February, 1899, when he was fifty-three years of age. His business affairs were carefully conducted, and in all transactions he was guided by the most unwavering integrity, thus sustaining a very enviable reputation for reliability.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Raiford have been born four children: Leona, who is the wife of Rev. Luke G. McIntosh, by whom she has four children,—Lucius, Jeannetta, Minnie and Bessie Lee; Ferdinand; Arceola, who married Silarny Tiger, and has one daughter, Effie May; and Arthur Elmore, who, on March 6, 1901, married Toorah McCombs, a daughter of William and Sallie (Jacobs) McCombs, and is a Baptist minister located near Eufaula, Indian Territory.

Mrs. Raiford has extensive farming interests. One hundred and sixty acres of the home farm are under cultivation, and on the river bottom she has two farms, one comprising a quarter section of land, the other an eighty-acre tract. In connection with her son-in-law she also controls twenty-five hundred acres of pasture land. Her productive fields yield to her splendid harvests, which materially augment her income, and over her pastures roam large droves of stock. She is a lady of excellent business and executive ability, capably controlling her extensive interests, and her carefully managed affairs bring to her a very desirable competence.

STEPHEN S. WOODS.

Stephen S. Woods, the eldest son of Rev. Benjamin Woods, was born in Wade county, in the Choctaw nation, January 20, 1870. His father has been for a quarter of a century engaged in preaching the gospel to his nation and in all this portion of the territory no man is more greatly loved or more highly esteemed.

Amid the refining influences of a good home Stephen S. Woods was reared. He began his education in the neighborhood schools at Lenox and his preliminary course was supplemented by three years' study in Arkansas College, of Batesville, Arkansas, and he is now a well-informed man and reading and observation are continually adding to his knowledge. He has made farming his life work and is the owner of a large and arable tract of land of one hundred and fifty-five acres, pleasantly located eleven miles east of Talihina. Here he raises cotton, grain, cattle and hogs, and his excellent crops add materially to his income, while his stock sells for good prices on the market.

Mr. Woods married Miss Kizzie F. Burns, a half-breed Choctaw, who was born in Sugar Loaf county and is a daughter of Burton Burns. They now have three children: Martin Van Buren, Homer W. and Benjamin J. During the session of 1901 of the Choctaw national council Mr. Woods was

a member of Governor Duke's Light-horse Guard. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is regarded as one of the best of the substantial young business men and citizens of this portion of the territory. In all business transactions he is reliable and trustworthy, his word being as good as his bond, and his energy, enterprise and perseverance are bringing to him creditable and satisfactory success.

WALTER HARDY, M. D.

Walter Hardy, who is enjoying a large practice in Ardmore, was born near Little Rock, Arkansas, April 11, 1870. He is a young man of determined purpose and laudable ambition, and, while he has already gained an enviable standing as a representative of the medical fraternity, he will undoubtedly win still higher honors and greater successes in the future. His parents, Reuben and Amanda (Kolb) Hardy, are yet residents of Ardmore. During his infancy they removed from Arkansas to Montague county, Texas, where the Doctor acquired his literary education in the public schools. He afterward pursued a commercial course of study in Sherman, Texas, and in 1889 he came to Ardmore, soon afterward entering upon the study of medicine in the Missouri Medical College, where he completed the regular work of the curriculum and was graduated in 1893. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, also in the Chicago Polyclinic and the New Orleans Polyclinic. He began practice in Ardmore, associating himself with Dr. J. C. McMees, and from the beginning he has enjoyed a creditable success. His patronage has steadily grown until it has now assumed extensive proportions and his practice makes heavy demands upon his time. He is a member of the Chickasaw Medical Association, and of the Northwestern Texas Medical Association, and in addition to his private practice he is medical examiner for a number of the larger life insurance companies.

In the year 1894 Dr. Hardy was united in marriage to Miss Jane Heald, a daughter of Hobart Heald, of Healdton, in the Chickasaw nation. They now have two interesting children, Vinnie and Charles Reuben. Their friends are many, the circle being limited only by the number of their acquaintances. The Doctor is an exemplary member of the most ancient of all the fraternities, the Masonic, is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JAMES P. SAMPSON.

James P. Sampson, one of the prominent newspaper men and real-estate dealers of the Indian Territory, is a native of Texas, his birth occurring there in Red River county June 10, 1842. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-grandfather having been banished from Scotland to the wilds of North America on account of his religious belief, being a Protestant. James Walker Sampson, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, came to Texas

in 1842 and was a "Texas ranger" when Texas fought for independence. He and five other men organized Hunt county and he was the first sheriff. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation and died in 1863. His wife was Elvira F. Sandefer, a native of Alabama, who died at Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, in 1885. They had five children,—three sons and two daughters,—all now living.

James P. Sampson, whose name forms the caption of this sketch, accompanied his parents to Hunt county, Texas, in 1847, and there acquired his preliminary education in the common schools and afterward graduated at Chapel Hill College, at Dangerfield, Texas. He made his home in Hunt county until 1889, when he with his family moved to Montague, Texas, when he entered into the newspaper, real-estate and loan business. In 1892 he removed to Duncan, Indian Territory, and entered into the newspaper and printing business, in which he is now engaged with his son, Fred E. Sampson.

On the 15th of July, 1866, Mr. Sampson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Terry, eldest daughter of Colonel J. T. and Katherine Terry, of Hunt county, Texas. Their union has been blessed with eight children, five sons and three daughters: Ella A., Katie, Maggie, James W., Robert F., Fred E., Orin O. and Ross E., all still living.

Mr. Sampson served four years in the Confederate army during the Civil war under General Bragg, being a member of the First Texas Battalion, commanded by Colonel A. J. Andrews, and he is a cousin of "Sampson," the great naval officer who figured conspicuously in the recent Spanish-American war. As a citizen Mr. Sampson is public-spirited and influential, doing all in his power to promote the welfare of the community in which he makes his home. He has been successful in his business undertakings and is considered one of the worthy and substantial residents of Duncan.

A. N. WRIGHT, M. D.

The medical profession has no more able and prominent representative in the Indian Territory than Dr. A. N. Wright, who first opened his eyes to the light of day in Mountain Home, Baxter county, Arkansas, on the 2d of September, 1856. The family is of Scotch lineage and the ancestry can be traced back to the time of Queen Anne's war. The family was founded in America by three brothers who were among the Puritans that first settled Jamestown, Virginia.

The gentleman whose name introduces this record was reared in his native state and received his preliminary education in the academy at Mountain Home, which was supplemented by a two-years course at the Missouri School of Mines and two courses of lectures in the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University, at Little Rock, Arkansas. After thus carefully fitting himself for his chosen profession he began practice in Conway county, that state, where he remained six years. He then went west and located in the Choctaw nation, in the Indian Territory, in 1885, practicing at Cameron

for five years. For one year he had charge of the Choctaw Home for Orphan Boys, at Armstrong, Indian Territory. He then traveled for a year on account of his wife's ill health, and in 1893 went to Berwyn, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the town, where he still makes his home.

As a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life Dr. Wright chose Miss Lydia I. Carter, to whom he was married in 1877. She is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and is a woman of intelligence and refinement and presides over her pleasant home with gracious hospitality. This worthy couple are the parents of two daughters, Mary E. and Eudora C., who were educated in the common schools and the academic school of Kully Chaha, Indian Territory. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Doctor has for eight years been a local minister of that denomination.

Dr. Wright has been very successful in his career as a physician, as he is skilled in both diagnosis and treatment. He is conscientious and progressive and keeps in touch with the most advanced thought and the latest methods and discoveries in the medical science through his connection with the Chickasaw Medical Association and the daily reading of the leading medical journals. Fraternally the Doctor is connected with Berwyn Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and with the Woodmen of the World. In addition to his professional duties our subject is also engaged to some extent in the cattle business and is considered one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Berwyn.

JOSEPH T. ROFF.

A native of Missouri, Joseph T. Roff was born in Grundy county, on the 13th of April, 1848. His father, Charles L. Roff, was born near what is now Wheeling, West Virginia, in July, 1817, and in 1870 removed to Texas, while his home is now in Coesfield, Cooke county, that state. He served as a major in the Confederate army. While residing in Missouri he engaged in merchandising, but now gives his attention to farming and stock-raising. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Crawford, was a native of Ohio and died in Missouri, in 1857. They have had five children: Alvah B., now of Ardmore, Indian Territory, served in the Eleventh Texas Regiment during the Civil war and was wounded five times; Andrew C., who served in the Confederate army in Bourland's Regiment, was killed on the 1st of May, 1885, by the Lee gang; Joseph T. is the subject of this review; James L. was killed May 1, 1885, by the Lee gang; and John C. is a farmer and stock-raiser at Roff, Indian Territory. After the death of his first wife the father of our subject married again, his second union being with Eliza Evans, by whom he had four children: Catherine, deceased; Charles L., now of Roff; Jennie, the wife of L. A. Braly, of Coesville, Texas; and William H., of Gainesville, also in Texas.

Joseph T. Roff was educated in Missouri and in Whitesboro, Texas, and



Gov. J. Roff

began life in the cattle business in that state, where he remained until 1869, coming then to the Chickasaw nation, where he has since resided. On the 1st of February, 1871, he married Anna Walls, a daughter of David Walls, a Choctaw, who was killed in Preston, Texas, in 1853. Her mother was in her maidenhood Miss Nancy Baily, and after the death of Mr. Walls she became the wife of D. Burks, of Paul's Valley. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Roff have been born five children: Andrew V., William D., Zulieka Pearl, Nancy Elizabeth and John Roy,—the last named now deceased. The mother died December 27, 1883, and since that time Mr. Roff has married Miss Mary McGallian, by whom he has five children,—Bernard, Ruth, Mildred Anna, Sybil and Richard.

In the year 1883 Mr. Roff brought about twenty-five hundred head of cattle to the Indian Territory and pastured them near where the town of Roff now stands. He was connected with that industry until 1890, when he founded the town of Roff and embarked in merchandising there, carrying on his store for about four years. He was also in the grocery business and is now the proprietor of a livery stable. His time is likewise given to agricultural pursuits and he is the owner of a valuable tract of land. He was the first postmaster of Roff and has been a very important factor in its upbuilding and improvement. It will long stand as a monument to his enterprise and thrift and it is a wide-awake, progressive little city and a credit to its founder.

WILLIAM T. WHITAKER.

One of the best known and widely respected citizens of Indian Territory, a philanthropist and humanitarian, is William T. Whitaker, the subject of this sketch, who resides in Pryor Creek, Indian Territory. He is a son of Stephen W. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Whitaker, and a grandson of the surveyor of the Cherokee country when the government arranged Indian affairs.

The early education of Mr. Whitaker was acquired at the public schools of Andrews, North Carolina, where he was born, February 14, 1854. When of suitable age he began work in the furniture business: later, erecting a store building and filling it with merchandise, he followed in that line until 1887. At that date he came to Pryor Creek and again began the trade of merchant, successfully conducting this until 1892, when he sold out and began farming.

A man of humane sensibilities, he has always considered the condition of the destitute white orphan children of Indian Territory as peculiarly distressing. Although of another race, Mr. Whitaker has made it his pleasure and duty to provide for these neglected children of white parents. In 1897 he erected what is known as the Whitaker Orphan Home, where the average number of helpless children is thirty, and this good and benevolent man has in contemplation the building of a larger place, the present quarters to be then turned to use as a training school. It can scarcely be a question as to the standing of Mr. Whitaker in his community. With such utilitarian and practical ideas he must be regarded in the light of a great benefactor.

In 1876 Mr. Whitaker married Miss Stacy Hood, of Turtletown, Ten-

nessee, and the family of eight children are as follows: James, William J., Emma, Maggie, Charles, Ora, Claude and Clarence.

Socially Mr. Whitaker is a member of the orders Woodmen of the World and the A. O. U. W., and also the Fraternal Aid Society. In his political opinions he is a Democrat, taking an interest in the vital questions before the country. Among his other fine qualities is a deeply religious feeling, and in the Methodist church, of which he is a consistent member, he is esteemed and admired. The edifice which he has erected and the charity he has founded will long be monuments to his name, as they are benefits to the section which has the honor to be his home.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS.

Samuel H. Davis is the founder of the town of Davis, in the Chickasaw nation. The wise system of industrial economics which have been brought to bear in the development of Davis has challenged uniform admiration, for while there has been steady advancement in material lines there has been an entire absence of that inflation of values and that erratic "booming" which have in the past proved the eventual death knell to many of the localities of the west, where "mushroom towns" have one day smiled forth with "all modern improvements" and practically on the next have been shorn of their glories and of their possibilities of stable prosperity until the existing order of things shall have been radically changed. In Davis progress has been made continuously and in safe lines, and in the healthful growth and advancement of the city Samuel H. Davis has taken an active part.

Mr. Davis was born in Butler county, Kentucky, October 14, 1858, and acquired his education in Evansville, Indiana, where he entered upon his business career as a salesman in a wholesale hat house. He was afterward employed in a similar capacity in the wholesale dry goods house of Mackey, Nesbit & Company and with Ragon Brothers, wholesale grocers, occupying those positions for eight years. On the expiration of that period he went to Denison, Texas, and for four years was in the service of the Waples Platter Grocery Company. In 1885 he came to the Indian Territory, locating near the present site of Davis, where he was engaged in merchandising. Two years later, when the Santa Fe Railroad was built through this portion of the country, he removed to Washita Station, opening the first store at that point and also acting as postmaster. In 1890 he founded the town of Davis and at the same time continued his business relations at Washita until 1891, when he sold his interests there and erected a residence at Davis, having here the finest home in the entire nation. Mr. Davis gave his name to the town and for three years acted as agent for the Santa Fe Railroad at this place. In 1893 the depot was removed from Washita to Davis and in the intervening years the place has grown until it now has a population of twenty-five hundred. Mr. Davis has been very successful in his mercantile affairs, enjoying a large and constantly growing trade, and has erected a number of business blocks and residences in

the town. In 1896 he erected a stone block, which he yet owns. He also assisted in organizing the Farmers' Bank, now the First National Bank, and was vice-president and one of the stockholders. Mr. Davis has also been very prominent along other lines that have been of benefit to his fellow men. He was the organizer of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 16, K. P., in 1892, and became a member of the grand lodge, filling the office of grand chancellor for one term. He is now a member of the Supreme Lodge. He also belongs to Tyre Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., to Hiram Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., to Cedar Camp, No. 42, Woodmen of the World, and is a member of Davis Lodge, No. 74, I. O. F.

In the affairs pertaining to the welfare of the city he has been an active factor, serving as the first city treasurer and has since been a member of the city council, filling the office at the present time. No other man has contributed in a greater degree to the welfare, progress and advancement of the town which bears his name, and his labors have resulted not alone in benefit to himself but have been of much worth to the entire community. In 1881 Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Clara Taylor, of Harney, Indian Territory, and unto them have been born two daughters. Callie May, the elder, became a student in the convent at Denison, Texas, when six years old, and is very highly educated in music. She is now the wife of Jesse Schultz, of Mill Creek, Indian Territory. Fanny was also educated in the convent at Denison, Texas, and is now living in Davis. The mother died in 1891, and in 1892 Mr. Davis was again married, his second union being with Jennie Russell, a resident of the town which he founded. They have two sons: Milton, who was born July 18, 1894, and Thompson, who was born September 5, 1896.

Mr. Davis came to Indian Territory with only five hundred dollars, but he invested this judiciously and his capital has constantly grown until he is now one of the wealthiest men in this portion of the Territory.

JAMES L. HOLLAND.

James L. Holland, the subject of this memoir, was born in North Carolina April 20, 1862, a son of James and Nancy (Raper) Holland, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of North Carolina. His maternal grandfather was Jesse Raper, a prominent and wealthy Englishman, who married Mary McDaniel, who was one-fourth Cherokee. The family of the parents of our subject consisted of fourteen children: Pleasant, Ruth C., Martha A., John W., Jessie, Louisa, Nancy, James L., Caledonia, William G., Henry S., Richard S. and Dora B., one child dying in infancy. Mr. Holland died in 1895, but Mrs. Holland is still spared to her family.

James L. Holland received his education at the male seminary of Tahlequah, leaving there to begin teaching school, which profession he followed for thirteen years through the territory. In 1894 he opened a store at Going Snake Court House, where he remained one year, coming in 1896 to this

place, where he entered into the mercantile business, which he pursued until his death, May 7, 1901. The partnership in this business was formed with his father-in-law, R. H. F. Thompson, the name of the firm being Thompson & Holland, and since June 21, 1900, the partnership has been with Mrs. Holland, and the firm name is now Holland & Holland.

The marriage of Mr. Holland took place December 10, 1892, to Miss Hattie E. Thompson, a daughter of R. H. F. and Narcissa (Brown) Thompson, and four children have been born of this union: Dora, deceased; James Bryan, Robert Hanna Foraker and Henry Dean.

W. H. WALKER.

W. H. Walker, who resides in Purcell and is engaged in the publishing business, was born on the 25th of March, 1854, in North Carolina. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native state and in Virginia, and in 1869, when fifteen years of age, removed to Missouri, where he was engaged in the newspaper business. He worked his way steadily upward and for some time was the editor of the Windsor Review, published in Windsor, that state. In fact he established the paper in the year 1876 and made it one of the leading journals of the community, continuing its publication until 1890, when he came to Purcell and purchased the Purcell Register, which is now owned by the firm of Case & Walker. No other single enterprise of the community does more for the upbuilding of a town than does the newspaper. It is the mirror not only of general events but also of the local events, habits, customs, methods of thought and action of the residents of the community in which it is located. The Register is a bright and enterprising journal and through its columns Mr. Walker has done much to advance the material interests of the community, and the circulation of the paper has steadily increased, having now a large patronage.

In the year 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Walker and Miss Lelia Smith, of Missouri, and unto them have been born three children: Frank, Bonnie and Oscar. Mr. Walker holds membership in Rathbone Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, and is one of its valued representatives. He has held many offices within the organization and is now a past grand chancellor. He is also a member of the Episcopal church of Purcell. In demeanor he is unostentatious, in manner is pleasant and genial,—an approachable gentleman who enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

HUGH S. SUGGS.

Conspicuous among the substantial business men of the Indian Territory is Hugh S. Suggs, a native of Mississippi whose birth occurred at Tupelo, in March, 1851, and who is a brother of Sidney Suggs, mentioned on another page of this work.

Our subject remained in his native state during the first few years of

his life and began his preliminary education in the common schools there, but when he was about fourteen years of age he went to Texas and continued his studies in the common schools of that state. He then entered upon his business career by engaging in merchandising and in the manufacture of lumber for a few years. He then came to Berwyn in the Indian Territory, where he continued in the lumber business and also ran a cotton gin until 1901, when he sold his gin and is now engaged in the hardware and lumber business. He does not, however, confine himself to that line, for he is interested with his brother Sidney in the cattle business, the firm being known as Suggs & Brother.

Hugh S. Suggs, whose name introduces this review, has been twice married,—first in 1871 to Miss E. B. Evans, by whom he has three living children,—H. Alma, Grover Cleveland and Lillian E. The mother was called to her final rest in April, 1898, and the father was again married in April, 1900, to Miss Beulah A. Dunn, by whom he has one son, Hugh Edwin. Mrs. Suggs is a Baptist and her husband is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Suggs has been a resident of Berwyn since 1893 and is widely and favorably known in business circles there. He is actively identified with Berwyn Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and with Myrtle Lodge, No. 8, K. P. He is a wide-awake, energetic and progressive man, interested in all public questions, giving of his means and time to promote the growth and upbuilding of the town in which he makes his home. He is very social in his nature and his many friends always feel sure of a cordial welcome to his hospitality, so that he is very popular and is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he comes in contact for his unquestioned integrity and many manly qualities.

GEORGE A. WATERS, M. D.

A prominent and successful physician of Stilwell, Indian Territory, is Dr. George Alvis Waters, the subject of this sketch, who represents the pioneer element of this thriving town, having erected the first residence built here. He was born at Evansville, Arkansas, November 7, 1865, and is a son of Dr. Joseph W. and Emmeline (Alberti) Waters, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, the latter of Arkansas. The ancestry of Dr. Waters is interesting. His paternal great-great-grandfather, known as Captain Jack Waters, with his seven brother, emigrated from Devonshire, England and located in Kentucky, where they became identified with the settling of the state. The great-grandfather of our subject was William Waters, and he had three sons,—Joseph W., James N. and John L.—and one daughter, Betty, who married Colonel Daniel Boone. This Colonel Boone was a son of William Boone, who was a son of Jacob Boone, who was a brother of the famous pioneer settler of Kentucky, Daniel Boone.

The father of our subject was a prominent physician, well known and beloved in Evansville, Arkansas, where he practiced after his graduation at Missouri Medical College in 1879, until the time of his death on October 10,

1897. Seven children were born to the parents of our subject, and he is the oldest survivor, the others being Luella Catherine, who married Dr. F. A. Mickle, of Van Buren, Arkansas; John William, Walter L., Thomas Franklin, James and Richard.

The foundations of the education of Dr. Waters were laid at Cane Hill College, at Boonsboro, Arkansas, and in 1884 he began the study of medicine under the direction of his father. During the winter of 1885-6 he attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, and graduated at the University of Arkansas, in the medical department, in 1890.

He immediately came to the Indian Territory and found practice awaiting him at what was then known as Flint Court House. After one year he went to Fort Gibson, where he practiced his profession three years. In the meantime the Kansas City Southern Railway (then known as the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad) had been projected through the vicinity of Flint Court House, and, foreseeing the effect the railroad would have in that section so rich in natural resources, Dr. Waters returned and became the pioneer householder, erecting the first residence in what is now the thriving and busy little city of Stilwell. Since that time he has been the surgeon for the Kansas City Southern Railway. His services are also required by the United States government as examining surgeon.

Dr. Waters was united in marriage, September 12, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a citizen of the Cherokee nation (or tribe) by blood. She is the daughter of Colonel John W. and Aly (Raper) Johnson, and three interesting daughters have been born to this union,—Gertrude Alice, Eva Mertie and Florence Wilson.

Dr. Waters is an active member of the Masonic order, of the Royal Arch Chapter, of Tahlequah, and is one of the representative citizens. He has been interested in the development of this part of the territory, contributing both time and means to further its interests. He is a Republican in politics, active in the councils of the party, and is a member of the Cherokee central committee.

WADDIE HUDSON.

The remark has been made that editors, like poets, are born, not made, and we feel inclined to believe this saying when we meet with an instance of unqualified success, like that displayed by Waddie Hudson, the subject of this review, who is the able and popular editor and proprietor of the Arrow, published at Tahlequah, Indian Territory.

Mr. Hudson was born in Marshall county, Mississippi, December 12, 1865, and was a son of Thomas J. and Eliza A. (Reinhardt) Hudson, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of North Carolina. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, the survivors being Thomas J.; and Eliza A., who first married Colonel Ross, in Arkansas, and later James A. Garlington, of Lone Oak, Arkansas.

From his father our subject inherited much of his natural gift. Mr. Hudson being an intellectual man, interested in literature and the founder and first president of the Farmers' Congress. He was a merchant of high standing for many years, owning at the same time three stores in Lamar and two in Michigan City, Mississippi. He was prominently identified with the politics of his state, having been elected to the state legislature, and at one time being the candidate of his party for the exalted position of governor of the state and came within one vote of being elected. He finally retired from the mercantile business and founded the Farmers' Congress, which is flourishing to-day. His popularity was great, and when he was forced by ill health to retire as president of the Farmers' Congress at its session in Louisville, Kentucky, the members testified to it by presenting him with a fine cane, inscribed with words showing the appreciation in which he was held by the organization. He was sincerely mourned. His life was not an extended one, his death occurring in 1885, hastened by cancer, which had attacked his tongue.

Our subject was but eighteen years old at the time of his father's death, his mother having died when he was but thirteen months old. As he grew up he attended the schools of the county, his father being particularly careful that he took advantage of all the opportunities afforded, but when he became the head of the family his school days were over. Through the action of the courts in removing his disabilities as a minor he was permitted to act under his sister's authority, who was administratrix, and undertook the management of the large estates left by his father. In 1886 the business was satisfactorily arranged and he started westward, pausing first at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he became the foreman of the Daily Tribune, the oldest paper in the state at that time.

The attractions of Indian Territory called him farther west, and in 1888 he located in Tahlequah, where he still continued in the newspaper business. The Indian Arrow was established by the Hon. William P. Ross, ex-chief of the Cherokee nation, of Fort Gibson, in 1886, the intention being to make it the organ of the National political party of the Cherokee nation. The paper was owned by a stock company comprised of the leading members of the party, and its publication was in Fort Gibson, but in 1889 it was removed to this place and Mr. Hudson was chosen as its editor. This was a recognition of our subject's ability that was very gratifying to his friends. He successfully and satisfactorily conducted it until 1891, when he became its owner, since which time it has made a great many friends, its circulation being about eleven hundred copies weekly.

In 1895 Mr. Hudson was elected by the national council to edit the Cherokee Advocate, the national organ of the Cherokees, and during two years he ably and admirably edited the two papers. The manner in which Mr. Hudson works has won him the esteem of the community, for while he has his settled convictions he acknowledges a diversity of opinion. His

style is above reproach and he shows the born editor in the productions emanating from his pen.

The marriage of Mr. Hudson occurred October 26, 1890, to Miss Norma Rasmus, a daughter of William F. and Josie C. (Dannenberg) Rasmus, of this town, the former a prominent attorney and her mother a representative of one of the most prominent families in the Cherokee nation. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, named Mabel Ray.

Socially our subject is connected with the K. of P. and the Improved Order of Red Men, and is also a member of the Typographical Union. Mr. Hudson is one of the representative men of the section and enjoys a wide popularity.

JOSEPH F. THOMPSON.

One of the most prominent representatives of the educational progress of Indian Territory is Joseph Franklin Thompson, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Beattie's prairie, three miles southwest of Maysville, May 21, 1841, and was the son of James Allen and Martha (Lynch) Thompson, both now deceased. His early education was obtained at the schools of the Cherokee nation, the Cherokee Academy and the male seminary at Tahlequah, from which he went to Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated in the literary department in 1861.

Mr. Thompson then enlisted for the Civil war, entering the Seventh Tennessee Infantry, and was in active service throughout the war, being later transferred to the First Arkansas Cavalry, known as Pierce's brigade. After the disbanding of this brigade he joined the First Cherokee Regiment as sergeant major and in a few weeks was made captain of Company E, and upon its reorganization was elected to the position of major, serving in that capacity until the death of the lieutenant-colonel, when he was promoted to that position. At the close of the war he was adjutant-general of the First Indian Brigade.

Mr. Thompson then became a teacher, in which position he has passed many useful years. He started out first in Wood county, Texas, remaining in that state through 1865-6, when he went into the Chickasaw nation and taught through 1867, removing then to the Cherokee nation. He followed his profession at Locust Grove from 1870 to 1873, when he was called to become a member of the board of Education and served there to 1875. In the year 1876 he was appointed first assistant at the Tahlequah Male Seminary, in 1877-8 was superintendent of the Tahlequah Female Seminary, from 1878-9 was first assistant at the Male Seminary and in 1880-2 was superintendent of the Asbury Manual Labor school near Eufaula, Indian Territory, and from 1882 to 1894 was superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum.

Still higher honors awaited Mr. Thompson, for in 1894 he was made a delegate to Washington for the Cherokee nation, this appointment continuing through 1895. In 1878-9 he was honored with the appointment as presiding elder in the Cherokee district, of the Indian mission conference, and in 1896-7



J. F. Thompson

was the preacher in charge of the Tahlequah station. Since 1897 this talented man has been superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, his good judgment and special education making of him an official well fitted for this position.

The marriage of Mr. Thompson took place September 2, 1862, to Miss Mary Ellen Adair, a daughter of Colonel G. W. Adair. Two children have been born of this union, Walter, who married Miss Jeannette Harnage, of Tahlequah, and Mrs. R. W. Hamilton, who has three children,—Manell, WauNETTA and Jessie Elgin.

Mr. Thompson is socially connected with the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Democrat. He is a valued member of the Methodist church, South, in which he is an elder. Among the educated classes of the community Mr. Thompson is well and favorably known, and his long connection with public instructions of learning has made his name and fame familiar to a great circle whose respect he has gained and keeps.

REV. PETER J. HUDSON.

In the enumeration of the men who have conferred honor and dignity upon the Choctaw nation and whose lives have become an integral part of its history, mention should certainly be made of the Rev. Peter J. Hudson, whose labors as a minister of the Presbyterian church have been of signal efficiency in promoting the moral welfare of the territory.

He was born in the Choctaw nation in 1861. His father, a half-breed Choctaw, was a native of Mississippi and died in the territory about twenty-five years ago. His mother, a full-blood Choctaw, was also born in Mississippi and died here in 1897.

Rev. Mr. Hudson enjoyed especially fine educational privileges, his classical and professional training giving him standing among men of scholarly attainments who reside in this portion of the country. He began his school life in the neighborhood of his home and later took a full course in the old Spencer Academy, but regarded this merely as a preparation for more advanced learning. Going to Springfield, Missouri, he there entered Drury College, where he studied for eight years, being graduated in the class of 1887. Wishing to devote his life to the work of the ministry and to the uplifting of his fellow men, he then pursued a regular three-years course in the Hartford Theological Seminary, a Congregational school at Hartford, Connecticut, in which he was graduated in 1890. He then received an appointment from the Presbyterian board of home missions to preach in the Choctaw nation. During the first two years of his work here he taught in the neighborhood schools and was then honored with an appointment as superintendent of the Choctaw Female Seminary, at Tuskahoma. He remained at the head of that institution for seven years, his labors proving most satisfactory and his work being of the greatest benefit to those who came under his instruction. In 1898, however, he resigned and again entered into the regular missionary

service of the Presbyterian board of New York. He now preaches regularly at three different charges, and in addition it is his duty to visit at regular intervals three other churches, all attended by Choctaws. He has had remarkable success as a preacher and is justly regarded by the Indians as a distinguished representative of their race.

Rev. Mr. Hudson is a man of much versatility. Although his life is largely given to intellectual work and to his labors in the ministry, he has also a farm and his handiwork is seen in the well-developed fields and richly cultivated appearance of his place, also in the fine residence which stands upon his farm. He possesses considerable mechanical ability and can handle in an expert manner almost any tool. While in college he developed considerable knowledge for painting and drawing, and his home is adorned with some very pleasing specimens of his skill in this direction.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Hudson chose Miss Amanda J. Bohanan, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel H. Bohanan, who belongs to one of the most distinguished and prominent families of the territory. Three children grace their union,—Helen, Preston and Irene. In affairs of public importance Mr. Hudson takes great interest. He is interpreter for the Choctaw National Council. His opinions carry weight in public affairs and he will undoubtedly become the candidate for auditor of the nation at the election in the fall of 1901. He votes with the Democracy, and socially is connected with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. The material welfare and political interests and the esthetic, intellectual and moral culture of the community have been promoted through his efforts, and few men have had stronger influence for good in the Choctaw nation than Peter J. Hudson.

C. W. TILLERSON.

Among the well known and highly respected citizens of the Indian Territory who have borne an important part in the development of the Chickasaw nation is C. W. Tillerson, whose name is enrolled among the leading agriculturists of his community. His birth occurred in Missouri on the 5th of February, 1865, and his education was received in the common schools of his native state. He is a son of Charles and Armilda (Groe) Tillerson. During the struggle between the north and the south the father was a member of the Confederate army, loyally aiding the cause which he represented. He died during Price's last raid. The mother is still living, making her home in Montague county, Texas.

In the year 1884 Mr. Tillerson, the subject of this review, removed from Missouri to Texas, where he was employed as a farm hand, and also followed farming on his own account there for one year. On the 1st of January, 1890, he arrived in the Indian Territory, locating on the farm on which he has since resided, in the Chickasaw nation. He now controls large and valuable property, his landed possessions comprising six hundred and thirty

acres, one hundred and thirty acres of the tract being under a high state of cultivation, while the remaining five hundred acres is devoted to his stock-raising interests. Since coming to the territory success has abundantly rewarded his well-directed efforts, but all that he now has is the outcome of earnest labor, guided by sound business judgment. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Marlow.

On the 25th of December, 1888, Mr. Tillerson was united in marriage with Minerva Adkins, a daughter of J. M. Adkins, who came to the Indian Territory about January 1, 1889, and now resides in Rush Springs. He married Miss Bettie Craghead, and they became the parents of twelve children, ten of whom still survive. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Tillerson has been blessed with nine children, namely: Elmer Price, Mollie Stella, Annie B., Charles Meadow, Joe, Robert Lee, Nellie, Randolph and Leonard. Three of the children are deceased.—Annie B., Robert Lee and Nellie. Mr. Tillerson is a member of Marlow Lodge, No. 88, A. F. & A. M., and is now serving his second term as the master of his lodge.

FRED C. BLAKELEY.

Fred C. Blakeley was born in Noxubee county, Mississippi, October 21, 1856, and is a son of Milton C. and Catherine C. (Ferris) Blakeley, both of whom were natives of Scotland, whence they came to the United States at an early day, settling first in Pennsylvania, whence they went to South Carolina and afterward to Mississippi. Mr. Blakeley was a Union man during the Civil war and while the country was involved in hostilities he held the office of postmaster at Shuqualak, Mississippi, and was also a merchant and physician and was a man of prominence in his community. Both he and his wife died in the year 1875.

Fred C. Blakeley at the usual age entered the public schools in Mississippi and therein pursued his education. He was eighteen years of age when, in 1874, he came to the Indian Territory, locating in the Chickasaw nation, where he engaged in the cattle business, which he followed extensively until 1892. He then embarked in the drug trade at Rush Springs, being the first druggist in the place, but in 1901 he sold his store to the firm of L. H. Harrison & Son. He now owns a half interest in the Rush Springs gin and mill, an enterprise of importance in the cattle-raising community. He served as postmaster of Rush Springs during President Cleveland's second administration, and longer, covering altogether a period of eight years, and since 1898 he has been assistant postmaster.

Mr. Blakeley has been twice married. In 1878 he married Miss Martha Mann, a lady of Choctaw blood, and unto them was born one son, Perry H., who was educated at Rush Springs and married Miss Ann Davis, of this place. The wife and mother died July 11, 1880, and Mr. Blakeley was again married, in 1882, his second wife being Miss Isabel Terry, of Austin county, Texas. Their marriage was blessed with six children: Nellie, Laura, Lillie, Edith,

Fred and Paul. Socially Mr. Blakeley is connected with Rush Springs Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. T., of Chickasha, and he is also a Scottish Rite Mason. He likewise belongs to Rush Springs Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F. While filling the office of assistant postmaster he has also continued farming, which he supervises, but makes his home in the town.

ROBERT O. BURTON.

Robert O. Burton, manager of very extensive farming interests, was born in the Choctaw nation, at South Canadian, November 25, 1875. His father, Robert David Burton, was a native of Hinds county, Mississippi, born on the 10th of November, 1847. Coming to this section of the country in early life, he was later recognized as a very prominent man in territorial affairs. He was extensively engaged in farming and in cattle-raising, and in addition to those interests he conducted a large general mercantile store in South Canadian until 1890. After that he gave his energies to farming and stock-raising until death terminated his business activities. His business ability was manifest in the capable control of his affairs, which brought to him an ample competence. He passed away July 11, 1894, and the community thereby lost one of its valued and representative citizens. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the beneficent spirit of those societies was manifest in his career.

Robert D. Burton was twice married. He first wedded Miss Mary C. McDuff, and later Eliza Victoria Smith, of the Mill creek district of the Creek nation, became his wife. Her death occurred May 11, 1898. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burton were born eight children, namely: Robert Owen, Coleman (now deceased), Nathaniel Mack, Lida Belle, Samuel Lewis, Abbie Lee, Minnie Ola and Mary Eliza.

In taking up the personal history of Robert Owen Burton we present to our readers the record of one who is widely known in this section of the territory. His preliminary education was acquired in a boarding school at Wetumka and was supplemented by a course in the Central Business College, at Sedalia, Missouri. Until 1898 he was employed in a general mercantile store in Eufaula and then returned to the farm to take charge of the estate upon his mother's death. He is now the manager of seven farms, each of one hundred and sixty acres, and two-thirds of this land is under cultivation, being planted to corn and cotton, of which he raises extensive crops. He follows the most progressive methods, has the latest improved machinery upon his place and his farms are valuable and of fine appearance, indicating his careful supervision. He is also largely interested in the cattle business, and over his pastures roam large herds that, when in good condition, are sent to the city markets, where they command good prices.

Mr. Burton holds membership in Canadian Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., and also in the Home Forum, a benefit order. His entire life has been

passed in the vicinity of Eufaula, and that those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his warmest friends is an indication of an honorable career.

W. S. BURKS, M. D.

Many states of the Union have furnished representatives to the Indian Territory, and among those who have come to this section of the country from Kentucky is Dr. W. S. Burks, who was born in that state on the 26th of August, 1826. He is now identified with the business interests of Paul's Valley as a stockholder in the First National Bank, and is engaged in farming and in raising live stock. He completed his literary education in Hicks College and then prepared for the practice of medicine in the Transylvania Medical College, of which he is a graduate. In the year 1848 he removed to Texas and in 1854 came to the Indian Territory, locating at Fort Washita, where he practiced medicine, following that profession with success for a number of years. In 1893 he took up his abode at Paul's Valley, where he yet resides. He built the first store at old Caddo and for five years he was the contractor for the Wahpanucka Academy, of which his wife was the principal. Dr. Burks has been largely interested in farming and stock-raising, carrying on business on an extensive scale along those lines. His wife also is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Paul's Valley.

The Doctor was married, in 1856, at Fort Washita, in the Chickasaw nation, to Mrs. Nancy Wall, the widow of David Wall. They have three children: Susan, John and Henry. The first named is the wife of Theodore Tobin, of Denison, Texas, and they have one granddaughter, Amanda, who is now living in Tyrone, New York. John married Miss Waite, by whom he had six children, and five are yet living. He was a prominent farmer and lawyer who extensively engaged in practice in the Indian courts. He died about 1892 and his widow now resides on her plantation in the Chickasaw nation. Their children are Roy E., Willie, Vera, Renna, John W., and Zuleika, who was the third in order of birth and is now deceased.

Henry Burks, the Doctor's youngest son by his first marriage, now resides in Chicago, Illinois, and is disbursing quartermaster for the United States army at that point. He married Miss Laura Brennamon, a daughter of Colonel Brennamon, of San Antonio, Texas. At the time of the Spanish-American war Henry Burks served as a quartermaster for the army and was stationed at Tampa, Florida, and afterward at Cincinnati, Ohio, but is now in Chicago. He was formerly a station agent. The Doctor's wife died in July, 1862, and in 1864 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Susan Duke, who was a Chickasaw by birth and was born in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, in 1836. She acquired her education in the Chickasaw nation, in the territory, whither she removed with her parents, David C. Burney and Lucy James, both of Chickasaw blood. Her father was an attorney and judge of the courts in the Chickasaw nation for a number of

years. His wife passed away about 1845. They had six children, four of whom reached mature years, namely: Mrs. Amanda McLaughlin, of Woodville, Indian Territory; Mrs. Dr. Burks; Mrs. J. J. McAlester, of McAlester, Indian Territory; and Benjamin C. Burney, who was born in 1844 and became a very prominent citizen of the territory. He served as the treasurer and afterward as the governor of the Chickasaw nation. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and spent his last days in the town of Cumberland, also in the Chickasaw nation. For his second wife David Burney married Miss Emily Love, a daughter of Isaac Love, also a representative of a prominent Chickasaw family. By this marriage there were several children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Wesley Browning, who resides at Ardmore and is town site commissioner; Edward Schon, who has been a member of the Dawes commission and resides at Chickasaw; and Mrs. Nancy Archard, who resides in Linn, Indian Territory.

At the time of the Civil war Dr. Burks served for a short period as a surgeon in the Eleventh Texas Cavalry. His life has been an active, useful and honorable one. For many years he successfully followed the medical profession and more recently he has been one of the leading representatives of the agricultural and stock-raising interests in this portion of the territory. He was one of the first to introduce and raise registered Durham cattle and has done much to improve the grade of stock produced in this locality. For this he certainly deserves great credit, as the improvement of the stock advances its market value and consequently adds to the general prosperity of the people. He has one of the finest farms in the nation, its lands being highly cultivated, while its improvements are modern and complete.

GEORGE W. MAYES.

A large landholder and stock-raiser of Indian Territory is George W. Mayes, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Going Snake district, Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, November 21, 1848, and was a son of George W. and Charlotte (Bushyhead) Mayes, both deceased. He enjoyed a short season at the public schools of the Cherokee nation, but early went to work, assisting his father in farming and stock-raising, becoming thoroughly familiar with the necessary details of both enterprises.

When our subject was twenty-one years of age he entered upon the career of farmer for himself, continuing in the same line since, with great success. He is now the owner of thirteen hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which is in cultivation, one thousand being used as pasture, where he runs about eight hundred head of cattle every year. He enjoys the life and has so closely and carefully followed it that his success is no surprise to the community in which he has his residence.

The marriage of Mr. Mayes took place April 18, 1872, to Miss Susie E. Martin, a daughter of Joseph L. Martin, of Cooweescoowee district. They have reared well a number of children well known and much respected in

this neighborhood: Cicero, who married Mary E. Vann, has one child, named George; Carrie, who married John Moore, of the Cooweescoowee district; Pixie A., who is teaching in the public schools of the nation; and Edwin C., Richard C. and George W., Jr.

Mr. Mayes is socially connected with the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F. organization and the Fraternal Aid Society, in all of these possessing the esteem of the members. In his political opinions he affiliates with the Democratic party, although he has never accepted office at its hands. He is a representative citizen. He was elected to the council and served two terms, and also was elected senator and served one term.

JOHNSON FOLSOM.

Johnson Folsom, who followed clerking and general merchandising at Heavener, was born about a mile from the town in which he yet resides in 1872. His father, Ellis Folsom, was a Choctaw Indian, born in Mississippi, whence he came to what is now the Choctaw nation, in the Indian Territory, in pioneer days. He located first in Scullyville county and subsequently removed to Sugar Loaf county, which became the permanent home of the family. He died in 1880, while temporarily residing at old McAlester, in the Choctaw nation. A farmer by occupation he devoted his entire life to the tilling of the soil, finding therein a profitable source of income. After the inauguration of the Civil war he became a Confederate soldier, in General Cooper's brigade, and after his return from the front he acted as circuit judge of the first district of the Choctaw nation for several years. He married Selena Perry, a sister of the Hon. Nail Perry. Her death occurred in Sugar Loaf county in 1882, the family having returned to this county after the death of the father at McAlester.

The childhood and youth of our subject was quietly passed. Like other boys, he attended the neighborhood schools and later he enjoyed more advanced educational privileges, becoming a student in Spencer Academy, at Goodland, in 1887. There he pursued his studies for two years and on completing his literary course he started in business with a view of mastering the methods of merchandising. To this end he was employed as a salesman in several stores, and in December, 1900, he embarked in business with J. P. Hall at Heavener, where he now had a good trade. His previous experience as a clerk proved to him an excellent training school and in the conduct of his own store he met with very gratifying success. In June, 1901, the firm moved their stock to Cauthron, Arkansas, and Mr. Folsom withdrew and returned to Heavener, and at present is out of business. He also owns valuable land in Sugar Loaf county.

Mrs. Folsom was in her maidenhood Miss Hattie Hall. She is a white woman, a daughter of the Hon. James P. Hall, of Arkansas, who has served as state senator in the Arkansas legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom now have two children, Rogers and Loren. Our subject and his wife have a wide

acquaintance and many warm friends. His standing in business circles is high, for he is not only straightforward in all things but is courteous and considerate and will undoubtedly become a successful business man.

JOSEPH A. SCALES.

The name above will be recognized by every intelligent citizen of Indian Territory as that of one of its leading and useful men, who has given the best years of his life to the advancement of the interests of its people.

The Hon. Joseph A. Scales, of Webber's Falls, Cherokee nation, was born at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 23, 1832, a son of Nicholas D. and Mary (Coodey) Scales. His father was born in 1800, a son of Absalom Scales, who was a native of North Carolina, and a grandson of John Scales, who came from England and married a French woman of the name of McCrary. Mary Coodey, who was the wife of Nicholas D. Scales and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Joseph Coodey, of Scotch and French ancestry, who married Jane Ross, a sister of Chief John Ross and a daughter of old Daniel Ross, a native of Scotland, and his wife, Eliza, who was a daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Shorey) McDonald. The Shoreys and the McDonalds were of Scotch descent, and William Shorey married Chick-k-u, a full-blood Cherokee Indian of the Bird clan. Nicholas D. Scales was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Rev. Nicholas D. and Mary (Coodey) Scales had four daughters and one son. Jane, their eldest daughter married Abner Sayres, a native of Virginia, and died in 1895. Charlotte, their second daughter, married the Hon. John Drew, of the Cherokee nation, and a resident of Webber's Falls, and died at about forty-five or fifty. Eliza married William Ratcliff, of the Cherokee nation and died in 1855. The Hon. Joseph A. Scales was the next in order of birth, and after him was born a sister, who died in infancy. The father of these children died in Tennessee, in 1834, and the mother died the same year at Randolph, on the Mississippi river, while en route for the Indian Territory with a party of about seventy persons, including the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His grandparents acquired considerable land in the Territory and he lived with them until the death of his grandmother Coodey, after which he lived with his uncle, William Coodey, until the latter's death, which occurred when the boy was about eighteen years old. Then his sister Charlotte, who had married the Hon. John Drew, opened her home to him.

Young Scales obtained his early education in the primary schools of the nation, then attended Ozark Institute, near Fayetteville, Arkansas, and later for two years the Male Seminary at Tahlequah, Cherokee nation. At an early age he became interested in the politics of his nation, and in 1856, at the age of twenty-four, became the sheriff of the Canadian district. In 1858 he was elected by the joint vote of the council to the office of prosecuting attorney. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Cherokee Regiment, for service in the Confederate army in the Civil war, and for a year served in the quartermaster's



L. A. Jones

department. Upon the reorganization of the First and Second Regiments, the First was put under the command of the Hon. John Drew and the Second under that of Colonel Stand Watie. The term of service of these regiments was for one year, and after its expiration Mr. Scales recruited a company, which became a part of a battalion commanded by Major Frye and was mustered into the service for three years. This battalion, in which Mr. Scales ranked as captain, was with another incorporated into a regiment and Captain Scales was promoted to the position of adjutant-general under Brigadier-general Stand Watie, with which rank he served until the close of the war, when he accompanied General Watie to Washington, D. C., as a delegate to represent the southern Cherokees, and remained there from 1866 until the fall of 1868. For forty years he has been active in politics and has filled every office within the gift of the nation except that of chief of council, and has been a private secretary to William P. Ross, Charles Thompson, Joel Mayes and Colonel Harris. He is prominent as a Mason and as an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Scales married Rose Talley, a Cherokee, and two children were born to them: Nancy, in 1859, who died at the Female Seminary at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, when sixteen years old, and Peter J., who was born in July, 1862, and died October 28, 1890, leaving a widow and two children,—Albert, born April 14, 1894, and Frank, born October 17, 1896, their eldest child Rose, born in 1892, having died at the age of two years. Mr. Scales's first wife died November 30, 1862, and his present wife was Mrs. Amanda (Morgan) Fowler, the widow of Frank Fowler, and a daughter of Gideon and Margaret (Severe) Morgan, and a first cousin of Senator Morgan, of Alabama. Mrs. Scales, who is now sixty-three years old, bore her husband one child, Colbert, who died at the age of four years.

WILLIAM N. DODGE.

William N. Dodge is connected with the business interests of Nowata as proprietor of a first-class livery barn. He is one of the residents of the Cherokee nation that Iowa has furnished to the Indian Territory, his birth having occurred in the Hawkeye state January 7, 1854. His parents were Charles C. and Rebecca (Walker) Dodge. The father, a resident of New York, emigrated westward to Iowa in 1832. He was a builder by trade and aided in the erection of the old state house at Iowa City and of the McClair Hotel at Davenport, which was also one of the landmarks in that state. In 1859 he removed to Council Grove, Kansas, where he made his home until 1865, when he took up his abode in Shawnee, Mo., near Kansas City, there spending the residue of his days, being called to his final rest in 1897. His wife is still living, at Gardner, Kansas. She was born in Indiana, but her marriage was celebrated in Iowa.

In his parents' home William N. Dodge passed the days of his childhood and youth and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges, while his business training was received under the direction of his father.

who superintended his labors in the fields and meadows. After arriving at years of maturity he was married, in Kansas, to Miss Susan F. Hummewell, a native of Miami county, that state. She is of an Indian family, of the Delaware tribe. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children: Charles H., Gertrude J., Bertha L., Addie R., Clem V., William N., Kay and Susan.

After his marriage Mr. Dodge followed farming in Kansas until the spring of 1881, when he came to the northern part of the Cherokee nation and was engaged in the business of freighting for a year. In 1882 he went to Texas, where he became interested in the raising and sale of cattle. He drove a bunch of cattle into the territory and continued in that industry until 1891, when he took up his abode in Nowata, where he engaged in teaming for a time. Subsequently he was appointed postmaster during President Cleveland's second administration, and served for four years, capably discharging the duties of the office. On his retirement he embarked in merchandising as a partner of L. T. Kinkead, and the enterprise was conducted with profit until the store was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss. On this occasion Mr. Dodge sought a new field of labor, and in October, 1898, established his livery barn, which he is still conducting. It is well equipped with a large line of modern vehicles and with good horses, and his courtesy to his patrons, his earnest desire to please and his reliable business methods have secured to him a good patronage, which is constantly increasing. He is a valued representative of the Masonic fraternity and has served as master of the lodge at Nowata. After his term in that position had expired he was made treasurer and yet fills the position. He is one of the charter members of the lodge, and his spirit is in full sympathy with the principles of the order and its work. Since the establishment of free schools in Nowata he has served as principal of the school board, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, who is untiring in his efforts in its behalf.

DAVID B. WHITLOW, Sr.

A wide extent of the continent separates David B. Whitlow from the place of his birth, which occurred near Gates' Court House, North Carolina, on the 23d of December, 1826, his parents being Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Connor) Whitlow, both of whom are now deceased. They removed from North Carolina to Virginia during the infancy of their son David, and on leaving the Old Dominion took up their residence in Ohio, but soon went from there to Illinois, locating near Peoria, where the subject of this sketch pursued his education in the subscription schools, for the public-school system of the state was not then organized. He also studied at home, thus supplementing his knowledge. In 1844 he went to Arkansas with his brother Jesse, and in 1845 he came to the Indian Territory, locating in the Cherokee nation.

Here Mr. Whitlow began work at the cooper's trade and manufactured fifteen hundred salt barrels for Lewis Ross. When that work was completed he started to return to Illinois, but on reaching Ozark he changed his plans

and again came to the nation. For a number of years he was engaged in clerking, and then, with the capital he had acquired through his industry and economy, he embarked in business on his own account at Oldtown, North Fork, Creek nation. Soon, however, he removed to Eufaula and erected the first house there. He also contracted for the building of the railroad depot at that place. For seventeen years he was a prominent representative of mercantile interests in this city, being a part of the time associated with Joseph McDonald Coodey. During that period he enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage, his trade steadily increasing. In 1885, however, he sold his interest to Rube Miller and has since devoted his energies to farming. He was adopted by the Creek nation and holds full citizenship claims. To-day he owns a claim, not improved, on Virdigris river, but lives on a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres near Eufaula, which belongs to his two sons. In the autumn this field is white with cotton, which is one of the principal productions of this part of the territory.

In 1853 Mr. Whitlow was united in marriage to Miss Millie Harjo, and unto them were born five children: Henry, Mary, William, Emma and David. In 1885 our subject was joined in wedlock to Mrs. Mary Coodey, and to them were born two children,—Cleveland and Samuel. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Royal Arch degrees. He votes with the Democracy. His has been an active and useful business career. His efforts have contributed in a large measure to the upbuilding of Eufaula, and now he is a leading representative of the farming interests of this portion of the territory.

JUDGE THOMAS E. OAKES.

Judge Oakes is one of the distinguished citizens of the Indian Territory, having been prominently connected with the public affairs of the Choctaw nation through many years. He has had marked influence in molding public policy and his efforts have ever been characterized by an unswerving devotion to duty. His entire life has been spent in the territory, his birth having occurred in Kiamichi county, in the Choctaw nation, December 24, 1846. His father, Thomas W. Oakes, was a white man, born in North Carolina, and his death occurred in the Territory in 1893. He married Harriet Everidge, a half Choctaw, who was born in the Choctaw nation and is now living there. She is a member of the noted Everidge family that has become so prominent in the affairs of the nation. Mr. Oakes was one of the pioneer settlers of this portion of the country, having come to the west at a very early epoch in the development of this region.

Thomas E. Oakes was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, pursued his education in the neighborhood schools and on entering upon his business career became identified with agricultural pursuits. Throughout the period of his manhood he has engaged in the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock and has also operated a cotton gin. He lives on a fine farm of about

three hundred acres, ten miles northwest of Goodland, and in addition to his extensive farming interests he is well known as a cattle-raiser, and he also operates a cotton gin, carrying on that line of business on an extensive scale. He is one of the most prominent and prosperous citizens of Kiamichi county. His sterling traits of character have enabled him to advance steadily to a prominent position in both the business and political world. He has occupied several very important places in public life, being first made clerk of the Choctaw supreme court, in which capacity he served for eight years, after that time was elected county judge of Kiamichi county and discharged the duties of the office so acceptably through the first term that he was then re-elected. On the expiration of his second term he resigned from the office, but at a later period he was again called to the same position and once more served for two terms. In 1884 he was elected a representative to the national council for one year, and following this he was chosen district collector for two years. On the expiration of that time he was elected national auditor, occupying that position for one term.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Oakes was in her maidenhood Miss Margaret Irvin, who was born in Towson county of Choctaw parentage. They now have five children: Daniel W., Thomas J., Susan K., Rosa and Edgar O. Socially Mr. Oakes is a very prominent Mason, an exemplary representative of the fraternity which throughout many ages has been a potent factor for good among men. His membership is with the lodge at Goodland and he has there served as worshipful master for two terms, while at the present time he is acting as its treasurer. He and his wife are members of the old Scotch Presbyterian church, and their lives are in harmony with their professions. Judge Oakes is regarded as one of the leaders in this portion of the territory in business, political, social and church life. His opinions having marked influence over public thought and action, he has ever been found on the side of progress and improvement.

JEFFERSON D. WARD.

An esteemed and prominent citizen of the Choctaw nation is Judge Jefferson D. Ward. He is a typical representative of the progressive spirit of the times and justly deserves the position of leadership which is frequently accorded him by his fellow men. He is a man remarkable for the breadth of his wisdom, his indomitable perseverance and his strong individuality, and yet in his life there has not been one esoteric phase, it being as an open scroll inviting the closest scrutiny.

Judge Ward was born in Scullyville county in the Choctaw nation May 17, 1862, a son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Letlore) Ward. The father was a prominent man of Scotch descent, and was a blacksmith by trade. His wife was a Choctaw Indian. The former was born in Mississippi and became an early settler of Scullyville county, where for a number of years he held the office of sheriff. He was also a prominent representative of the judiciary, serv-

ing as circuit judge for twelve years, while for six years he served as county judge. He died at his home ten miles southwest of Oak Lodge, in 1897. The Leflore family to which his wife belonged was a very prominent one in the territory. Judge Ward, whose name introduces this review, acquired his education in the neighborhood schools at old Scullyville, now Oak Lodge. At the age of nine years he became a student and regularly continued his studies until his fifteenth year, after which he pursued his education at intervals until his seventeenth year. At the age of eighteen years he left home and for two years thereafter he carried the United States mail from Oak Lodge to Eufaula, in the Creek nation, under the direction of E. C. Robertson, mail contractor. From 1882 until 1887 he was employed on a farm by W. B. Cantwell, and in the year 1888 he raised a crop in the Cache bottom. During the winter of 1888-9 he engaged in teaching a neighborhood school in Gains county, in the Choctaw nation, and at the close of his school term he returned to his old home. He was appointed county clerk of Scullyville county, under Judge J. H. Ward, his brother, and served two terms. On the 23d of May, 1899, he was elected the first mayor of the town of Spiro, and discharged his duties so acceptably that he was re-elected on the 4th of April, 1900. On the 3d of August of the same year he was elected county judge and from that time until the 7th of July, 1900, he served as census enumerator of district No. 184 in the Indian Territory. He resigned the mayoralty January 7, 1901, leaving the office as he entered it, in the confidence and good will of the people, for his administration had been progressive and satisfactory to his constituents, promoting the best interests of the city.

In his political views Judge Ward is a staunch Republican and favors statehood and annexation with Oklahoma. He was a delegate to the statehood convention February 22, 1900, and gives his influence untiringly to promote a sentiment among his people in favor of becoming a part of the Union. He is especially friendly to the white people, believing that the interests of the Indians will be best promoted through connection with the white race and especially through identification with the United States government. In 1887 he was admitted to the Choctaw bar to practice law in the Choctaw courts, but gives little attention to that profession. He is now engaged in the grocery and feed business in Spiro and is enjoying a large and profitable trade.

On the 8th of July, 1897, near the town of Oak Lodge, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Leflore, a Choctaw. They afterward secured a legal separation, and on the 29th of October, 1899, he married Miss Helen Hahn, a white woman of German descent. Socially Mr. Ward was made a Mason in Ross Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., at old Scullyville, and was its senior warden at the time it surrendered its charter. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias in Vienna Lodge, at Cameron, Indian Territory, and became the first chancellor commander in Scullyville Lodge, No. 41, K. P., at its institution January 5, 1900. He is an avowed freethinker, favoring no orthodox creed. His genial disposition and frank, open manner win

friends for him wherever he goes, and no man of the nation is more popular or better deserves the warm regard of his fellow citizens. He is public spirited in an eminent degree, and national progress and local advancement are both causes dear to his heart.

SAMUEL W. MAYTUBBY.

Samuel W. Maytubby, the efficient and popular postmaster of Caddo, was born in Kiamichi county, in the Choctaw nation, in 1862, and is a son of Captain Peter and Melvina (Hiles) Maytubby. The father, a Chickasaw Indian, was born in Mississippi and came to the territory in the winter of 1837-8. He was a Confederate soldier and became a captain under General Cooper. A very prominent and influential man, he was recently appointed by the Chickasaw nation as a member of the Dawes commission which is now serving. On first coming to the territory he located in the southeastern part of Towson county. Although a Chickasaw Indian he has always lived in the Choctaw nation. After the war he removed to Boggy Depot, in Blue county, and in 1874 he established his home at Maytubby Springs, five miles northwest of Caddo, and there erected a large hotel, which has become quite a famous summer and health resort, attracting many guests, who come principally from Texas and the territory. He now resides five miles northwest of Caddo, where he has a very valuable farm and in connection with its operation is extensively engaged in the raising of stock. A man of broad general education and fine business ability, he has acquired prominence in the territory and would command attention everywhere, for his upright character and sterling worth are such as to awaken admiration and regard in any community. His wife was born near Doaksville, in the Choctaw nation, was a daughter of a white father and a half-breed Choctaw mother and died in 1870.

Mr. Maytubby, of this review, was provided with good educational privileges in his youth. He was first a student in the old Robinson Academy, at Tishomingo, and afterward entered the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville, Tennessee, where he pursued his studies for three years, from 1881 until 1884. On the completion of his education he returned to his home, where he remained for a year or two, after which he was employed on a ranch for six or seven months. On the expiration of that period he went to Sedalia, Missouri, in 1886, and became a postal clerk in the railroad mail service, running from Sedalia to Denison, Texas, in which capacity he served for thirteen months. He then returned to his home, and after assisting his father for a time secured a clerkship in Paris, Texas, after which he went to Caddo and embarked in merchandising on his own account, continuing the business for four years. Subsequently he engaged in farming for a year or two, and in May, 1900, he was appointed postmaster of Caddo, which position he is now filling. The postoffice here was raised to a third class office, making Mr. Maytubby the first postmaster at this place to be appointed by the president, receiving his commission from McKinley on the 20th of December, 1900. He

also owns a farm, on which he has a tenant, and the rental from the place materially increases his income.

Mr. Maytubby was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Mebane, a white woman, who was born and reared in Lamar county, Texas, where the wedding was celebrated. They now have four children: Samuel W., Floyd, Dudley and Kaliteyo. In his political views Mr. Maytubby is a staunch Republican and is giving entire satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of the office of postmaster. He is very devoted to his family and is a man of high principle and moral worth. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge and to the Fraternal Union, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

GUSTAVUS A. RAMSEY.

Gustavus A. Ramsey, who since 1892 has been an honored and highly respected citizen of Colbert, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the 24th of February, 1857. His father, John Z. Ramsey, was born in the Old Dominion and there carried on merchandising and farming for a number of years. He joined the Confederate army and served in the Civil war, at the close of which he found that he was financially ruined through the loss of his slaves and on account of the destruction of his property by the contending armies. In 1866 he emigrated to Texas and located on a farm in Fannin county, near Honey Grove, where he resided until 1874, when he removed to Bells, Grayson county, his present place of residence. He married Judith E. Gilbert, who was also born in Virginia and who died at Bells, Texas, August 28, 1900.

Gustavus A. Ramsey began his education in the schools of Virginia, but was only nine years of age when the family removed to Texas. He has thus been reared in the southwest and throughout his entire life has been familiar with agricultural pursuits. When he began business for himself it was in the same line of work and he has since been a farmer and cattle man, devoting his attention principally, however, to the raising of cattle, in which he has been remarkably successful, having large herds, the annual sales of which bring to him a splendid return. He came to the Indian Territory in 1885, locating in Panola county, in the Chickasaw nation, and in 1892 he removed to Colbert, where he has since made his home. His business affairs are vigorously prosecuted and his diligence and enterprise have enabled him to overcome all obstacles and work his way upward to the plane of affluence.

Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Potts, December 24, 1891, a representative of distinguished Chickasaw Indian families on both sides. She was born near Colbert, January 22, 1873, and is a daughter of J. Taylor and Emily (Love) Potts. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Bevard Potts, was a white man of English and Irish descent, who came with the Chickasaws from Alabama to the Indian Territory in 1833. He married a Chickasaw woman, Mrs. Rhoda Gilbert, *nee* Gunn, and thus J. Taylor

Potts, the father of Mrs. Ramsey, was a quarter-blood Chickasaw. He married Miss Emily Love, a daughter of Ben Love, who was a part Chickasaw Indian. His father, Isaac Love, was a native of Scotland, and after emigrating to Alabama he married into a Chickasaw family. Ben Love became a very prominent and influential citizen in the Chickasaw nation and was greatly honored by his people, whom he more than once represented at Washington, being one of the most important men in the territory. Mrs. Ramsey pursued her education in Bloomfield Academy, of the Chickasaw nation, and in Pottsboro, Texas, the town being named in honor of the Potts family. She also studied in St. Joseph Academy, in Sherman, Texas, and it was in that city that her marriage to Mr. Ramsey was celebrated. Their union has been blessed with one child, a bright little girl, Mabel, who, as will be seen from the foregoing genealogical record, has in her veins a mingling of English, Irish, Scotch, Indian and American blood. Mr. Ramsey belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a charter member of Colbert Lodge, I. O. O. F., while his wife is connected with the Rebekah degree of the Odd Fellows society. He has been treasurer of Colbert Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is now noble grand in that order, and is treasurer of the Masonic lodge. An earnest Christian man, he holds membership and is now serving as deacon in the Baptist church, is acting as Sunday-school superintendent and is clerk of the Bethel Baptist Association. His life has ever been honorable and upright, and the cause of education, of morality and of progress finds in him a warm friend.

ROBERT S. HOPKINS.

Robert S. Hopkins was born in Scott county, Kentucky, July 12, 1832, and is a son of Robert Hopkins and a grandson of John Hopkins. The last named was a native of Delaware, born in 1755, and at the time of the colonies' attempt to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the American army and aided in obtaining victory for the American arms. He afterward took up his abode in Kentucky, locating in Scott county in 1792, when that state was just being opened up to civilization. There he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in Daviess county, about 1840. His wife was in her maidenhood, a Miss Mary Morris, and she, too, was born in Delaware, in 1765, but died in the Blue Grass state, about 1838.

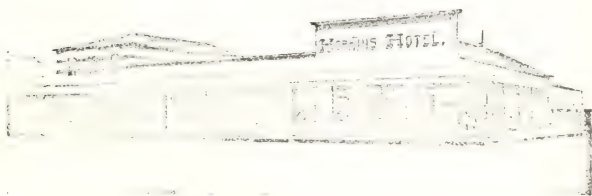
Robert Hopkins, the father of our subject, first opened his eyes to the light of day in Scott county, Kentucky, November 15, 1800, and throughout his business career he carried on agricultural pursuits in that locality, being numbered among the wide-awake and enterprising farmers of his community. His death occurred October 22, 1862. He had two brothers, Daniel and John Hopkins, both of whom served their country in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Eliza Trotter. She, too, was born in Kentucky and was a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Alexander) Trotter. Her father departed this life in Illinois, while her mother spent her



D. M. Harris

last days in Ohio. Unto Robert S. Hopkins and his wife were born ten children, of whom six are yet living.

In taking up the personal history of Robert S. Hopkins we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this portion of the Territory. He pursued his education in the common schools of Kentucky, and after the inauguration of the Civil war joined the Confederate army in 1862 as the commissary of the Second Kentucky Cavalry under General Morgan, serving in that capacity until the war was ended. In 1865 he removed to Missouri, where he made his home for five years, and on the expiration of that period he became a resident of Texas, where he continued until 1877,—the year of his arrival in the Chickasaw nation in the Territory. Since taking up his abode here he has been identified with its interests. He has engaged in farming and has also carried on the hotel business, having been the proprietor of a hotel at Paul's Valley and Purcell, while for eleven years he has conducted a hotel at Minco. He has resided at Minco longer than any other citizen in the town. He is now engaged in hotel business in Minco.



Mr. Hopkins has been twice married. On the 20th of August, 1857, he wedded Miss Alice Dunnington, who was born in Kentucky, in 1837, and is a daughter of Dr. William and Catherine (Throgmorton) Dunnington, who also were natives of that state. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins has been blessed with four children: J. C., who is now residing in Dayton, Kentucky, and three who died in infancy. The mother was called to her final rest in 1868, and in 1870 Mr. Hopkins was again married, his second union being with Miss Eunice S. Jackson, who was born in Georgia and was a daughter of Calvin Jackson, of that state. By his present wife Mr. Hopkins had five children: R. C., who was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, is now a traveling salesman; William A., who also acquired a common school

education, is now engaged in the meat business. He married Miss Lulu Brock, of Indiana, and their children are Carl, Frances, Estelle and Robert. The younger members of the Hopkins family are: Henry H., Eunice and James, all of whom are yet under the parental roof.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Hopkins is a Mason. His success has been the result of honest, persistent effort in the line of honorable and manly dealing. His aims have always been to attain to the best and he has sought to carry forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken.

ROBERT J. WARD.

Robert Jones Ward was born in 1850, in Scullyville county, of the Choctaw nation, where he still resides, a son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Leflore) Ward. The father was born in Mississippi, a white man, and became an early settler of Scullyville county. Prominent and influential in its public affairs, he filled a number of positions of honor and trust, to which he was called by the vote of the people. For several years he served in the office of sheriff, holding that office during the period of the Civil war. For twelve years he was circuit judge and for six years he served on the bench of the county court. His long continuance in office indicates unmistakably his fidelity to duty and his ability. He died at his home ten miles southwest of Oak Lodge, in 1897. His wife, who was part French and part Choctaw, was a member of the well-known and prominent Leflore family.

To the neighborhood schools Robert J. Ward is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He was twenty-three years of age when, in 1873, he was elected sheriff of Scullyville county, serving in that capacity until 1875, when he resigned in order to accept a clerical position with the firm of Tibbitt & Park, general merchants at Oak Lodge. He remained with them until 1882, when he was re-elected to the office of sheriff. In the meantime, from 1875 until 1882, he held the office of county clerk. For four years he continued in the sheriff's office and then resigned to enter upon the duties of the position of national agent, to which he had received an appointment. In this position his work was to make contracts for the Choctaw nation with individuals and became connected with the saw-mill and coal-mining industries. He thus served until 1888, when he was elected senator from Scullyville county, acting in that capacity for two terms or until 1892. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Smallwood as one of the Choctaw representatives for the suit involving the "leased district" against the United States government and made three trips to Washington in his connection therewith. He was engaged in that capacity until 1890, when he embarked in merchandising at Milton, Indian Territory, and also established a branch store at Poteau, but the following year he closed out his business, being appointed on the Choctaw citizenship commission, which acts in conjunction with the Dawes commission. His services in connection with the commission continued until 1899. Mr. Ward owns between four and

five hundred acres of land. He has a large and elegant home at Oak Lodge, built in modern style of architecture and tastefully furnished. It is one of the finest residences in this portion of the territory and has an added charm through its gracious hospitality. Upon the farm Mr. Ward has extensively engaged in the breeding of fine stock, making a specialty of Jersey cattle and blooded hogs. The high grade of stock which he raises insures a ready sale on the market.

In 1876 Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Ida Barker, a Cherokee Indian, who was born in Menard, of the Cherokee nation, a daughter of William and Sarah (Griffin) Barker, the former a white man, while the latter was one fourth Cherokee and was a native of the Cherokee nation. Her birth and death occurred at Menard. Mr. Barker, the father, was a native of South Carolina and at an early day emigrated to the Cherokee nation. He died in South Carolina about the time of the inauguration of the Civil war, having gone to his old home to visit his parents. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ward is blessed with eight children, namely: Mrs. Sarah Culbertson, Mrs. Cora Smith, Robert, Ada, Irene, Fred, Gertrude and Frank. In his political views Mr. Ward is a stalwart Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, particularly those questions which affect the welfare and prosperity of his people. In his social relations he is a Mason. Having taken an active part in public affairs, he is recognized as one of the leading men of the nation. He has done much toward the advancement and prosperity of his town and county. He is broad in his views, liberal in his judgment, strong in his convictions and earnest in support of his opinions. His life record will bear the closest scrutiny without suffering criticism, and such men leave a lasting impress for good upon the communities with which they are associated.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

John B. Campbell, who is engaged in a general real estate and abstract business in Muskogee, was born in Gratiot, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of March, 1868, and is a son of Francis and Mary J. (Cole) Campbell. His father died in 1897, and his mother is a resident of Chicago. There are two brothers and one sister also living in that city, namely: Emmet D., Edwin James and Jennie. The subject of this review acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward pursued a course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, in which institution he was graduated in 1893, being admitted to the bar the same year. He at once entered upon practice in the locality of his birth, and in 1895-6 he was elected district attorney of Lafayette county. His home was in Darlington and in 1892 he held the office of town treasurer of his native town, Gratiot. In 1897 he was elected justice of the peace and through this period continued in the private practice of law, gaining a good clientage. In 1897, however, he left Darlington and went to Chicago, accepting a position in the

law office of Simeon W. King, United States commissioner. At a later date he removed to Texas, where he was associated in the land business with W. A. Smith, of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county. In April, 1899, he came to Muskogee and assisted in organizing the firm of Campbell & Warn, a general real estate and abstract business being conducted by them. The efforts of the new firm have been attended with success. Mr. Campbell also held the position of deputy recorder for the northern district of the Indian Territory for one year.

On the 27th of September, 1898, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Minnie B. Warn, of Cuero, Texas, a daughter of R. C. and Eliza (Bates) Warn. They now have one child, Catherine, who is a year old. Mr. Campbell holds membership in the orders of Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, and the Phi Delta Phi fraternity of the University of Wisconsin. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he strongly endorses the administration. In his religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

SEQUOYAH.

The name of Sequoyah is dear to the heart of every Cherokee. He did for his people more than any one individual has done. Not that he was a brave chief or a great warrior, but when it is remembered that a self-tutored man in the wilderness, unaided, analyzed a spoken language, reduced it to its elementary principles, selected characters to represent those principles and then invented type—invented printing—to multiply and perpetuate those written syllables and, by them, his mother tongue, we must be filled with admiration of his genius and intelligence. Such was Sequoyah.

The history of his life has not been preserved, but it is a matter of interest to note something of his character and his work. He lived a rather secluded life, coming to the territory about 1834 or 1835. He then took up his abode on the farm of Thomas Blair, of Skin bayou, seven miles north of Sequoyah courthouse, in the district of that name. There is still standing the cabin in which he lived. In the *Tahlequah Arrow*, published February 26, 1899, appeared the following: "We are also told that in Sequoyah's later life he made several trips to the great west; that in 1843 he visited the pueblos in New Mexico, where he employed himself for a period in an attempt to collocate their language, and for several months lived about fifty miles northwest of Santa Fe. Returning from one of these western journeys, Sequoyah was taken sick, and died near the great bend of the Arkansas river, a few miles from where Great Bend, Kansas, now stands. If history be correct, his death occurred in 1857 or 1858, and, quoting the words of another writer, 'Thus departed from this earth one of the strongest characters and brightest geniuses the world ever saw, or any people, whether savage or civilized, ever produced.' He deserves a monument as high as that of Bunker Hill. His life should be familiar to every child in the civilized world. May

future historians do him justice, and may the Cherokees of to-day show their appreciation of his great genius and life work by erecting in Capitol Square here in Tahlequah a monument to his memory by popular subscription."

The monument plan was inaugurated by E. M. Landrum, of Tahlequah, who in the movement received the active co-operation of many prominent residents of the town and of the Cherokee nation. His work was introduced to the public through the press by means of the alphabet of which Sequoyah was the inventor. The people have been liberal in responding to the call and already over seven hundred dollars have been raised for the monument, which will one day occupy a leading place in Capitol Square and will stand in commemoration of one who may well be called a benefactor of his people.

CHARLES C. HARKINS.

Charles C. Harkins, a representative farmer and stock-dealer in Emet, was born at old Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw nation, February 15, 1872, and in his infancy was brought to Emet by his parents, George W. and Mary (Bymun) Harkins. The father is now deceased, but the mother resides three miles east of the town. At the old home here Charles Credington Harkins was reared, and in his youth was sent to the Harley Institute at Tishomingo. He also continued his studies in Savoy, Texas, where he remained for six years. After leaving school he worked upon his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career, following the pursuits to which he had been reared. He is still cultivating one hundred and sixty acres of land, but is more extensively engaged in the raising and sale of stock, his dealings in this direction being of considerable magnitude. He carries a fine grade of stock and is thus able to command the highest market prices.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of Mr. Harkins and Miss Lulu Harris, a daughter of R. M. and Lucy (McCoy) Harris, of Tishomingo. They now have two children: Robert, born December 21, 1893; and Nettie Inza, born June 22, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Harkins are well known in the community where they have resided, and their friends are many. He is now serving as a member of the Indian police, having been appointed to the position in 1900.

ROWLAND M. LEWIS.

A prominent citizen of Bragg's, Indian Territory, is the subject of this sketch. He was born September 5, 1833, at Brownstown, Hempstead county, Arkansas, known at that time as Cracker Neck or Red Colliery. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Brown) Davis, the former being a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, a daughter of Cornelius Brown. The father of Joseph Lewis was one of the first traders to settle in St. Louis, the now flourishing city then consisting of but twelve French households. In 1831 he

was married, and he had six children, named as follows: Rowland M., Augustus B., Henry T., Nancy J., John C. and William Penn. The last mentioned was killed at Dalton, Georgia, in the last battle of the Civil war. Joseph Lewis died in 1888, eighty-four years old. Mrs. Lewis having passed away in 1884.

Our subject came to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, July 1, 1854, engaging in freighting, and freighted General Bragg and his forces from Fort Gibson to Fort Washita, the train consisting of thirteen teams, all the wagons filled with soldiers from Fort Gibson. Beginning at the age of ten years, Mr. Lewis pursued this business until he was twenty-one, and at that time decided to learn the carpenter's trade. He began work at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and for five years he was under the management of J. F. Reiff. Since coming to Indian Territory he has followed his trade and has also engaged in farming to a considerable extent. He assisted in the building of the first house in Muskogee.

In 1861 Mr. Lewis enlisted in the Confederate army and remained in the service until the surrender of General Lee. He first entered an independent company under American V. Reiff and was in three important battles, those of Wilson's creek, Red Bank and Elk Tavern, where General McIntosh and General McCullough were killed, but later he was detailed to the transportation department and faithfully served until the close of the war.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis took place September 3, 1866, to Miss Amanda McCoy Inlow, of Dutch, Welsh and Cherokee descent, the daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Miller) Inlow, of Flint district, Cherokee nation, and three children have been born of this union: Mary Elizabeth, who was born in 1869 and is now Mrs. F. E. Smith, of Wagoner (Mr. Smith died in 1897); Elmira, born in 1871, now Mrs. W. L. McKinney, of Wagoner; and Effie, who was born in 1879. Mrs. Lewis is still living and enjoys the comforts of life together with her estimable family, who are widely known and respected. Mr. Lewis has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for many years and is always interested in all that promises to be of benefit to his order. Many years have passed since Mr. Lewis came to this section and he has seen many changes, but has never regretted that fortune placed him in Indian Territory.

DE WITT C. LIPE.

Among the most prominent men of the Cherokee nation is De Witt Clinton Lipe, better known among his extensive circle of friends and acquaintances as Major Lipe. He has a beautiful home in the Coo Wee Scoo Wee district, about seven miles northwest of Claremore. As the biographer neared the place he saw the gable end of a large white house peering above the forest of oaks which surround it, and on his arrival he found the place a typical plantation. The residence is modern, with spacious rooms furnished with substantial furniture for the comfort and convenience of the household.

Being invited to dinner he sat down to a most delicious repast such as we might find on an old New England table, there being cream biscuits, home-cured hams, etc. The Major's daughters can not only entertain in the parlor, playing well on the piano, but be also at home in the culinary department, and prepare most of the delicacies found upon their father's table. In business affairs he has prospered, and everything about his place indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. In his parlor is a beautiful specimen of a four-year-old buck, which was shot by his friend, Caleb Starr, in 1899. Being almost entirely white it is a great rarity, there never having been known but one of its kind, which was killed in the old nation just before the people were forced from their homes. The full-blooded Cherokees looked upon it with some degree of superstition and called it the witch deer.

Major Lipe was born February 17, 1840, within six miles of West Tahlequah, at what is now known as Eureka, and is a son of Oliver W. and Katharine (Gunter) Lipe. The father was born in Montgomery county, New York, of Mohawk Dutch parentage, while the mother was a daughter of John Gunter, a Welshman, and his wife, Katie, a full-blooded Cherokee. The latter was a first cousin of Major George Lowry, a noted Cherokee, who was second chief at the time of his death, which occurred in 1852, when he was eighty-two years of age. At the June council of 1843 held at Tahlequah, where the western tribes, including both the civilized and the uncivilized gather, Major Lowry acted as interpreter of the wampum, being the only one at that time able to perform such a service, while no Cherokee living to-day can do it.

Major Lipe is one of a family of six children, the others being as follows: Nancy, born in 1842, died in 1866. John Gunter, born in 1844, was killed in a skirmish near Fort Gibson in 1862. Jennie, born in 1846, married P. M. Blackstone, of Muskogee, Indian Territory, and died in March, 1894. Clark C., born in 1847, died May 15, 1901. Oliver died in infancy in 1854. Fanny, born in 1853, died at the age of sixteen years.

Major Lipe attended the common schools of the nation and the male seminary, also at Cane Hill, Arkansas, for two sessions. He began his business career as clerk in his father's store at Tahlequah, and in 1858, at the age of eighteen years, established a ranch on the Verdigris river, where he engaged in raising cattle and horses until the Civil war broke out. He was next in business with his father at Fort Gibson, under the firm name of O. W. Lipe & Son, until 1870, when he sold his interest to his father and moved to the ranch which he now occupies. He is now successfully engaged in the breeding, buying and selling of cattle in company with his son, John G., they having formed a partnership about 1894.

In September, 1861, Major Lipe married Miss Victoria Hicks, of Tahlequah, a daughter of Elijah and Margaret (Ross) Hicks, the latter a sister of Hon. Chief John Ross. Mrs. Lipe died of cholera August 24, 1867, leaving one son, John G., born December 16, 1864, and was married, in January, 1898, to Lula Foreman. They reside in Talala, Cherokee nation, and have

one child, Flora, born in October, 1809. The Major was again married, March 1, 1871, his second union being with Miss Mary E. Archer, a daughter of Edwin and Mary F. (Vann) Archer, the former a white man and the latter a Cherokee and daughter of ex-second chief Joseph Vann. By the second marriage there are three children, namely: Nancy E., born June 14, 1872; Victoria, born February 4, 1874; and Lola Vann, born January 18, 1877. Victoria was married, in October, 1898, to John Barrett, of Claremore, and they have one child, Flavius Lipe, born October 7, 1900.

Major Lipe has ever taken an active and prominent part in public affairs. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the Coowescoowee district, which office he filled for a year and a half, and in 1876 was elected to the senate. Three years later he was made treasurer of the nation, and in 1885 was again elected to the senate for a second term of two years. In 1887 he was appointed by D. W. Bushyhead, chief, and confirmed by the senate to act as one of the commissioners on citizenship, which position he held eighteen months. In 1893 he was appointed by Chief Colonel Harris as one of the delegates to Washington, D. C., to negotiate the sale of the bonds of the Cherokee strip, which was afterward sold by the Cherokee council to R. T. Wilson for over eight million dollars, the payment being made in 1894. Major Lipe was again elected treasurer of the nation in 1895, and most acceptably filled that office until November, 1899.

COOIE VAN CHILDERS.

The reader of this work is referred for much valuable information concerning the well known family of Childers of the Creek nation, Indian Territory, to biographical sketches, on other pages, of Napoleon Bonaparte Childers and his sons Ellis B. and Anderson John Hawlin Childers.

Cooie Van Childers, the third son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Sophia (Milford) Childers, was born in the Creek nation, Indian Territory, September 17, 1871. His primary education was acquired at Catoosa, Cherokee nation, and he was afterward a student at the Tallahassee mission and at Weal-aka, Creek nation, where his schooling was finished. Returning home, he worked for five years on his father's farm and then engaged in farming and stock-raising independently. He has proven himself a good farmer and a good business man, and his enterprise has been prosecuted so thoroughly and judiciously that he is considered one of the most successful farmers and stockmen in the Territory. He has three hundred and forty acres, which he devotes to the cultivation of corn and cotton and several hundred acres of pasture land, and including land which he rents he is working about six thousand acres. He moved to his present location at Wagoner and built his residence there in 1894. He is a man of influence in the public affairs of the nation, and in the years 1893, 1896, 1897 and 1898 ably filled the office of district clerk. He is a Republican, a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church.



Cowie W Childers

Mr. Childers was married December 3, 1893, to Miss Emma Marshall, of Marshalltown, Indian Territory, by whom he has a son named Hubert C. Childers. He was again married in 1896, to Miss Gertrude Turner, a daughter of George Turner, of Muskogee, Creek nation, and they have two children, named Nora and Arlena.

MILTON C. BOWERS.

Milton C. Bowers is occupying the position of postmaster at Nowata and is one of the leading property holders in the city. A man of influence and prominence in the community, he enjoys the high regard of a large circle of friends and well deserves representation among the leading and influential residents of the Cherokee nation.

Mr. Bowers was born in Uniontown, Ohio, January 2, 1844. The father, Andrew Bowers, was also a native of that state, and on both the paternal and maternal sides the subject of this review is descended from Virginian ancestry. His father was a farmer and stock dealer by occupation and died in the Buckeye state about twelve years ago. His widow bore the maiden name of Sarah Potts and was born in Virginia, whence she removed to Ohio during her girlhood days with her parents. Her death occurred in that state in 1900. Their son, Milton C. Bowers, has had an interesting career. In his youth he left his Ohio home, going to Springfield, Illinois, where he was employed for three months as a farm hand. He then accepted a position as salesman in the clothing establishment of A. J. Frank, of the capital city. His employer was a wealthy merchant of Chicago, owning branch stores in various towns and cities, including Springfield. For about three years Mr. Bowers remained in that employ and then returned to his home in Ohio, where he entered the public schools, continuing his studies for nine months. Later he pursued a year's course in the University of Ohio, at Athens, for he had realized the importance of education as a training and preparation for business life. On putting aside his text-books he once more turned his face toward the west and again entered the employ of A. F. Frank, at this time, however, becoming a salesman in his store in Sioux City, Iowa. After a few months he went to Laramie, Wyoming, making the journey before the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to that point. He was located there for a year and afterward went to Bryon, Utah, where he again occupied the position as salesman in one of Mr. Frank's stores. At a later date he resided at Echo Canyon and at Corinne, Utah, and in the latter place served as city marshal. It was the period of development in the west. No railroad had been completed to Corinne, but the work of progress and improvement was just begun. On leaving that place Mr. Bowers returned to the east, through Kansas and Nebraska, and for a short time remained in Garfield county, Iowa, where he was taken ill and in consequence returned to his home in Ohio. After regaining his health he went to Zanesville, where he engaged in selling goods for a time, and his next place of abode was in St. Joseph, Missouri, whence he

removed to Texas, going to the Lone Star state by way of the Indian Territory. He first located in Sherman, Texas, where he engaged in clerking until he purchased a tobacco store, which he conducted for nine months. On the expiration of that period, associated with a partner, he established a large general mercantile store in Henrietta, Clay county, Texas, where he successfully conducted business for several years, building up a large trade, which came to him from the surrounding territory.

In October, 1884, he left Henrietta and at once came to the northern district of the Cherokee nation, establishing his home at what was then known as Milltown. Here he embarked in a new field of endeavor, giving his attention to farming and cattle dealing, with which he was connected until 1896, when he became a resident of Nowata. In March, 1898, he was appointed postmaster at this place and is now filling the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He owns considerable improved town property and the rental from his real estate brings him a good income.

Mr. Bowers chose as a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Miss Belle Z. Flippin, who was born at Pilot Point, Texas, her parents coming from Tennessee, the family having emigrated to Texas at an early day. On the maternal side Mrs. Bowers enjoys citizenship rights in the Cherokee nation. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with five children,—Lon F., Mrs. Berney B. Boswell, Andrew H., Milton C. and Corwin B. Mr. Bowers holds membership in the Odd Fellows lodge and gives his political support to the Republican party, being in hearty sympathy with its movements and measures. He has traveled over the entire country, has witnessed the wonderful development of the west and in many communities has been an active factor in its progress and improvement. His labors have been attended with a high degree of success, and to-day he is regarded as one of the affluent and leading residents of Nowata.

SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD.

A representative of the legal profession, Samuel M. Rutherford is engaged in practice in Muskogee, where he has for a number of years made his home. He was born in Louisville, Arkansas, February 16, 1859, his parents being Robert Bealle and Sally Wallace (Butler) Rutherford, who are residents of Fort Smith, Arkansas. In the public schools of that place the subject of this review acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in Cane Hill College, in Washington county, Arkansas, and later he matriculated in the Emory & Henry College, of Virginia, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1883. He then studied law with Duval & Craven, of Fort Smith, preparatory to entering the practice of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He first opened an office in Fort Smith and soon afterward was appointed to the position of chief deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served for eight years. In 1893 he was appointed United States commissioner in the central district of the Indian Territory and continued in

that office for two years, when the territory was divided into three judicial districts, and by appointment he became United States marshal for the northern district, discharging the duties of that office in a prompt and able manner until 1897, when he resumed the practice of law. To his professional duties he has since devoted his energies and is now in command of a large and distinctively representative clientage, his ability enabling him to handle well the intricate problems of jurisdiction.

In 1890 Mr. Rutherford was united in marriage to Miss Sally R. Dillard, a daughter of Captain John Dillard, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and their marriage has been blessed with four children, namely: Helen Kennedy, Samuel Morton, John and Jane Wallace. Mr. Rutherford is quite prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the Muskogee Commandery. His political support is given the Democracy and in religious belief he is identified with the Episcopal church.

C. J. GRANT.

C. J. Grant is widely and favorably known in the Chickasaw nation, being a prominent representative of its business affairs. He is the president of the First National Bank of Paul's Valley, and his executive force, keen discernment and enterprise have made his career a prosperous one. He was born in this locality on March 26, 1861, and is a son of Tom Grant, one of the honored and leading residents of the nation. He acquired his education in Sherman, Texas, and afterward became identified with the mercantile interests of Paul's Valley, purchasing the store owned by the firm of Miller & Green, with whom he had been employed for nine years. The transaction was made in 1886 and Mr. Grant continued to carry on business along that line until 1893. In that year he organized the Bank of Paul's Valley, which in 1897 became the First National Bank. He was the president of the former during its existence, and from the organization of the latter he has been at its head, and has made it a safe and reliable financial institution, doing a good business. He owns the brick block in which the bank is located and is largely interested in real estate, having valuable property here. He also carries on farming and stock-raising, and his extensive interests in that way bring to him an excellent financial return. In connection with S. J. Gavin and W. G. Kimberline he erected the courthouse at Paul's Valley, which they rent to the government. Mr. Grant was lately appointed on the commission to treat with the Dawes Commission to frame a supplemental treaty to the Atoka treaty.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Grant and Miss Carrie L. Witten, of Missouri, and unto them have been born four children: Calvin S., born in 1887; Thomas P., in 1889; Mattie C., in 1892; and Nora J., in 1895. Mr. Grant is a busy man, yet finds time to devote to his duties of citizenship and aid

in the support of measures calculated to prove of public benefit. He is wholly worthy of the respect which is everywhere tendered him, for his name is synonymous with honorable dealing.

JUDGE JOE H. GOFORTH.

Judge Joe H. Goforth was born in Kiamichi county, in the Choctaw nation, in 1872, and is a son of Solomon and Caroline (McCoy) Goforth. The father, a Chickasaw Indian, was born in Mississippi. The mother, who belonged to the Choctaw nation and represented a very prominent family among that people, died in 1888. The Goforth family have resided in Blue county, the Choctaw nation, since 1885, the homestead being seven miles northwest of Caddo.

Judge Goforth attended the school at Wapanucka Rock Academy, in the Chickasaw nation, and after completing the course there entered Harley Institute, at Tishomingo, where he attended until graduated in 1893. Subsequently he continued his studies in Battlefield Academy, at Franklin, Tennessee, a preparatory school fitting students for admission to Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, and when he had completed his studies at Franklin he entered the law department in Vanderbilt University, in 1896. The following year he was graduated and since he returned home he has engaged in the practice of law to some extent, but has been mostly connected with the mercantile business and at present is a salesman for the Hampton general store at Caddo. He also owns a farm west of the town, which he rents. In August, 1900, he was elected county judge of Blue county for a term of two years and is now serving in that capacity, discharging his duties with fairness and impartiality. He is one of the substantial young men of the community and has the confidence of all.

HON. HENRY C. ROSS.

One of the most prominent men and useful citizens of Locust Grove, Indian Territory, is Henry C. Ross, who has been a successful business man and honorable public functionary. He was born in the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, November 22, 1848, a son of Louis and Margaret (Hildebrand) Ross, both now deceased. His early education was acquired at the mission schools in the territory, as he attended through two sessions before the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1864 he was sent to Nazareth Hall, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he remained at study for two years, returning to Indian Territory in 1866. Our subject's father was engaged in farming and he immediately began assisting, and in 1870 started into active operations for himself. Mr. Ross now has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all of it planted with corn and wheat, with every promise of a magnificent yield. He has been very successful with his stock also, losing but few head and finding a ready market for all he can sell.

The first marriage of Mr. Ross took place when he wedded Miss Lizzie Cameron, who at the time of her decease left one child, Frank, who married Miss Ella Fisher and now is the father of one child, named Alice. The second marriage of Mr. Ross was on June 11, 1875, to Miss Josephine Pettitt, a daughter of Andrew Pettitt, of the Illinois district of the Cherokee nation. Four children have been born of this union: Maggie, who married Joel M. Bryan, had two children,—Ross and Josephine,—both now deceased; and Joseph M., Felix and Mary.

The political career of our subject began in 1875, when he was elected sheriff of the district, continuing in this office from 1875 to 1881. For two terms he ably filled the position of district judge, 1883-5 and 1891-5,—in the interval being the choice of the people as their representative in the senate, which official position he retained for four years, adding new honors to his name.

Socially Mr. Ross is connected with the Masonic order, and with the A. H. T. A., being an active member of both organizations. His politics are Republican and he strictly adheres to the principles of that party, taking a deep and intelligent interest in the stirring events of the nation. Religiously he is connected with the Methodist church, South, where he has long been a consistent and valued member. The people of Locust Grove place their trust in his integrity, and he is certainly one of the representative citizens of this part of the territory.

JAMES A. BAKER.

For five years Mr. Baker has been a resident of Wynnewood. For two years he was engaged in merchandising, but is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, all his needs being supplied by the competence which he acquired in the years of his former toil. He has now passed the seventieth milestone on life's journey, but is a well-preserved man.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Baker was born November 24, 1828, and in the common schools of that state pursued the branches of English learning usually taught in public institutions of instruction. On leaving the state of his nativity he removed to northern Arkansas, where he remained until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he joined Company B, of the Seventh Missouri Ranchers, in 1863, serving with that regiment until after the cessation of hostilities. When the war was ended he went to Ozark county, Missouri, and for twenty years he was successfully and extensively engaged in merchandising at Bakersville, which place was named in his honor. He remained there until 1895, when he opened a general mercantile store in Wynnewood, conducting the same with creditable success until 1897, when he sold out and is now living retired. He has made judicious investments in real estate and owns some valuable property, including sixteen residences, which he rents, one brick business block and a frame business house.

Mr. Baker has been four times married and has seven children now liv-

ing. His last marriage was with Miss Dora L. Buzby and they have one living child, James A., Jr. In his social relations our subject is an Odd Fellow, formerly belonging to Waterville Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., at Bakersville. He is now a member of Wynnewood Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., and one of its trustees. He also holds membership relations with Bakersville Post, No. 328, G. A. R., and in politics has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party. As a citizen he is as true to-day to his duty as when he followed the stars and stripes at the time of the Civil war. His business has ever been conducted along honorable lines, and through steady application, persistency of purpose and untiring perseverance he has worked his way steadily upward to a position of affluence and justly deserves the rest from labor which he is now enjoying.

WILLIAM C. BROWN.

William C. Brown was born four miles from Muskogee, at the old agency on the Arkansas river, February 22, 1849. His parents, William F. and Harriet Brown, of the Creek nation, have passed away. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Alabama. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, near Choska, where he early became familiar with the duties and labors of the field. He pursued his education in the mission schools of the Creek nation, and in 1875 he began farming on his own account on the Arkansas river, opposite Choska, where he remained until 1894. He was through a long period largely interested in stock-raising, but is now devoting his attention exclusively to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to this climate. His farm comprises four hundred and seventy acres, and the well-tilled fields give promise of abundant harvests, being devoted principally to cotton, corn and wheat.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Mary Fife, who died in 1892, and in 1893 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Carrie Markham, a daughter of William Markham, of Missouri. They now have one child, Alta. Their pleasant home is located near Choska and there are found many of the improvements of a model farm.

ROBERT J. LOVE.

No history of Purcell would be complete without mention of Robert J. Love, for his life record is inseparably interwoven with its history from the early establishment of the town until the present. He was an active factor in its substantial development and upbuilding, and the town now largely stands as a monument to his enterprise, determination and progressive spirit.

Mr. Love was born in Missouri on the 2d of October, 1852. His father, William M. Love, was born in Tennessee in the year 1821, and after arriving at years of maturity he married Elrita Kinmins, a native of Missouri, who died at the age of twenty-five years. In 1860 the father removed to Texas

and five years later was killed in an encounter with the Comanches. The subject of this review received but limited educational privileges, pursuing his studies in the common schools of Missouri and Texas. He worked by the month in the latter state in order to aid in the support of the family, left at the father's death with but little capital. He had a younger brother and one sister. He was first employed at eight dollars per month, but as he grew stronger and older and was able to do more work his wages were correspondingly increased. He became identified with the stock-raising interests of the Indian Territory, and in 1876, when he came to the Chickasaw nation, he had thirty-two head of cattle and two saddle ponies.

The following year Mr. Love was united in marriage to Miss Sallie G. Criner, a native of the Chickasaw nation and a granddaughter of Benjamin Love, the interpreter of the Chickasaw nation. After his marriage Mr. Love, of this review, located at a place called Thackerville, in the Indian Territory, and there followed farming and stock-raising. Later he took up his abode near Beef Creek and there resided until 1896, when he came to Purcell, where he made his home until his death, which occurred on the 19th of January, 1898. Much of the town of Purcell was built upon his land. He was its founder and took a most active part in its development and upbuilding and substantial progress. It is now a beautiful city of about three thousand inhabitants, standing on the west bank of the South Canadian river. Mr. Love was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, having become the owner of thirty-five hundred acres of land. In connection with J. W. Downer and A. D. Hawk he purchased the bank of Purcell and in 1892 organized the Chickasaw National Bank, of which he became the first president, serving in that capacity until his death. Mr. Hawk was the first cashier and became Mr. Love's successor, since which time he has been at the head of the institution. Mr. Love's capable management and sound business policy made the institution one of the reliable financial concerns in the territory and its business steadily increased, thus yielding to the stockholders a good annual dividend. He was also a stockholder in the Purcell Cotton Oil Mill and was also interested in the elevator at Purcell. He built what is now known as the Love Hotel, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. A man of resourceful business ability, he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook and thus gained a very handsome competence, becoming one of the wealthiest men in the territory. At his death he left an estate valued at about two hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Love was born in 1861, in the Chickasaw nation, was educated in the local schools and is a lady of culture and refinement. Although the possessor of wealth she believes that her children should be trained to meet the duties and responsibilities of life. Their home is one of the most beautiful in this part of the territory, a handsome modern residence supplied with all the conveniences. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Love have been born ten children, eight of whom are living, namely: Buck, Frank, Robert, Grace E., Pearl G., George C., Joseph and Robert, Jr. Jessie, the eldest, and Nona, the

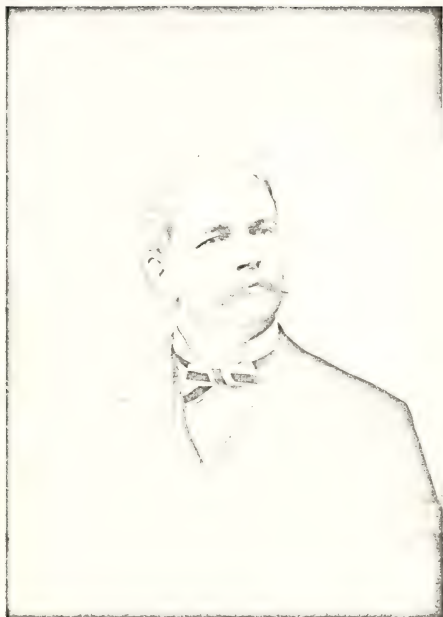
ninth in order of birth, have both passed away. Mrs. Love is a consistent Christian woman, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. She is a close and earnest student of the Bible, is well informed on the subject of religion and shapes her life in harmony with her Christian belief.

Mr. Love was also a Christian gentleman. His people were of the Baptist faith, but though he never united with any church he lived according to the golden rule, and the fundamental principles of Christianity found exemplification in his career. All spoke of him in terms of the highest praise. He was loved by every one who knew him for his superior qualities of heart and mind, his upright character and his consideration of others. He was a member of Purcell Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M., Purcell Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M., and Chickasaw Commandery, No. 2, K. T. Every sincere follower of Masonry is a man of worth, for the order teaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Mr. Love was ever just in his business dealings and more than one young man has every reason to bless him for timely assistance. In all life's relations he was true to his duty and to manly principle, and he certainly deserved and enjoyed in high measure the esteem and confidence of those with whom he was associated.

GEORGE F. DILWORTH.

Among the worthy citizens that the state of Mississippi has furnished to the Territory is numbered George F. Dilworth, who was born in Alcorn county, October 23, 1866. His father, Thomas W. Dilworth, was a native of North Carolina and died in Alcorn county, in 1892. He had very extensive business interests, owning a large plantation and loaning money. In both lines he met with prosperity and annually added to his income until his possessions classed him among the wealthy residents of the community. He was a son of one of the three Dilworth Brothers who emigrated from North Carolina in the '30s, one locating in northern Mississippi while another brother took up his abode in southern Mississippi and a third brother in Illinois. The father of our subject did not enter the army at the time of the Civil war, owing to physical disability, but all of his brothers and also his wife's brothers were Confederate soldiers in that conflict. He married Sally Hoshall, who was born in Mississippi, of Maryland ancestry, and is now living in Durant.

In his youth George F. Dilworth was sent by his parents to a school in Rienzi, Mississippi, conducted by the noted educator, Professor W. I. Gibson. When not in the schoolroom he was upon his father's farm, and was reared amid the refining influences of a cultured home, where all the comforts of life were enjoyed. Not caring to follow agricultural pursuits, however, he turned attention to merchandising after attaining man's estate, and in 1893 he went to Colbert, Indian Territory, where he began business on his own account, conducting his enterprise there for five years. On the expiration of that period, on the 17th of March, 1898, he started his present store in Durant, carrying



Gen. A. L. L. L. L.

a well selected and large stock of general merchandise such as is in demand by the city and country trade. He has conducted his store with constantly increasing success, his growing patronage necessitating the enlargement of his stock. His store is now well known throughout this section of the Territory as a reliable business place, where prices are moderate and transactions are ever conducted in a most fair and honorable manner.

Mr. Dilworth was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Clark, who belonged to a prominent family of northern Mississippi, and their union has been blessed with three children,—Pearl, Clark and Georgia C. In his social relations Mr. Dilworth is a Mason, and for two years has served as the treasurer of the blue lodge at Durant. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of genuine worth, enjoying the unqualified confidence and regard of friends and neighbors. In business relations he has a very creditable reputation, and his life demonstrates the truth of the old saying that "honesty is the best policy."

WILLIAM OWEN.

In the industrial and commercial interests of the Creek nation William Owen has been an important factor and maintains his residence in Muskogee. He was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, August 3, 1867, and is a son of Dr. William Otway and Alice (Lynde) Owen, the former now deceased, while the latter is a resident of Lynchburg. Carefully reared in a cultured home, William Owen spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native town, pursuing his education in the public and private schools, where he studied until fourteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career by securing employment in a wholesale grocery, provision and tobacco house. At the age of seventeen he left Lynchburg and removed to Prairie City, Indian Territory, where he remained for a year, since which time he has been identified with territorial interests.

Mr. Owen first began work on a cattle ranch in the Cooweescoowee district, and remained there for three years, after which he came to Muskogee, accepting a clerkship in the United States Indian agency, under his cousin, Robert L. Owen, who was the agent. There he remained for eight months, after which he took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in St. Louis, being awarded a diploma by that institution, and thus better equipped for his career. He went to South McAlester as secretary and treasurer of the Indian Trading Company, serving in that capacity for a year, when the company sold out and Mr. Owen then removed to the Cherokee nation, where he developed a large cotton farm, in which he was interested with Dr. W. O. Owen, of the United States army, and Robert L. Owen. Through the succeeding two years he had charge of the cotton interests of Owen farm and also superintended the mining leases of the Cherokee Mining & Development Company, in which he is the principal owner. In 1894 he purchased the store and stock of L. A. Barry & Company, druggists at Muskogee, and conducted

the business until March 1, 1899, when he sold out to the Hart Drug Company.

On the 23d of October, 1895, occurred the marriage of William Owen and Mary H. Severs, a daughter of Captain F. B. Severs, one of the most prominent and influential business men of the territory. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias organizations. He was one of the organizers of the Democratic party in the territory and called the first meeting which was held, August 20, 1892. At present he is secretary of the Muskogee Democratic Club and was one of the secretaries at the last Democratic convention which was held in Ardmore. He keeps well informed on the political issues of the day and does all in his power to advance the principles in which he firmly believes.

SAMUEL J. GARVIN.

A brilliant example of a self-made American citizen is found in Samuel J. Garvin. His singular success is due to his own energy and to the high ideals which his laudable ambition placed before him, and his success in all the walks of life is an indication that untiring energy, persistent effort, executive ability and strict integrity were characteristics which Mr. Garvin possessed in an eminent degree. He is now the vice-president of the First National Bank of Paul's Valley and the owner of extensive realty interests, and has also been actively identified with mercantile affairs in his section of the Indian Territory.

Mr. Garvin was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, January 28, 1846, and when eleven years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, where he acquired his education. He was in Denver, Colorado, at the time of the inauguration of the Civil war; at Bent's Fort he joined the Confederate army, but was captured at Big Bend, while on his way to Fort Smith with A. B. Miller, who had organized a company for service with southern troops. After being taken prisoner he went with the quartermaster's department of the Union army, worked for the government and after the close of hostilities continued in the government service. In 1867 he was sent to Fort Arbuckle and since that time has resided in the Indian Territory. Here he became interested in the live-stock business and his efforts in that direction were crowned with a high degree of success. He gradually extended the field of his operations, becoming the owner of a large herd, and upon the market his cattle found a ready sale, bringing to him a handsome income. His resourceful business ability prompted him to embark in other enterprises, and to-day he is a leading stockholder and a vice-president of the First National Bank in Paul's Valley. In connection with C. J. Grant and W. G. Kimberlin he erected the courthouse in Paul's Valley and rented it to the United States. He engaged in merchandising at Whitehead, Paul's Valley, Rush Springs, Paoli, Purdy and Beef Creek, his operations along that line

the business until March 1, 1899, when he sold out to the Hart Drug Company, being very extensive, but at the present time he is not associated with mercantile affairs.

In the year 1870 Mr. Garvin was united in marriage to Miss Susan Mouncrief, of Choctaw blood, a daughter of William Mouncrief, who was a delegate to establish the meridian line, is a government contractor and a prominent stock man. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Garvin have been born five children, but Lizzie, the eldest, is now deceased. The others are Robert, John B., Birdie and Vivian. Mr. Garvin was made a Mason at Erin Springs, Indian Territory, and now belongs to Whitehead Lodge, No. 73, F. & A. M. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite of Masonry, his membership being with Wichita Consistory, No. 2. He also belongs to Whitehead Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and Crescent Lodge, No. 15, K. of P. Mr. Garvin has had a creditable business career, while he has met with some difficulties and obstacles and the tide of prosperity with him has been largely uninterrupted, and he is to-day in control of several business interests and investments. He is very approachable, showing courtesy to all with whom he comes in contact, and is a conspicuous young man, having a host of warm friends. He acts from honest motives and in all relations of business affairs, and in social life he has maintained a character and standing that has impressed all with his sincere and manly purpose to do by others as he would have others do by him.

WILEY B. MAYES.

A reliable and substantial citizen of Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, is Wiley B. Mayes, the subject of this sketch. He was born in the Flint district, Cherokee nation, April 15, 1849, a son of Samuel and Nancy (Adair) Mayes, both deceased. The early education of our subject was acquired in the public schools of the nation, and he was preparing to supplement it with a further course at the Tahlequah Male Seminary, but the Civil war broke out and the school closed.

Mr. Mayes remained with his mother after the death of his father and managed the estate for her. The farm was located in the Cooweescoowee district, and here he remained until 1871, at which time he engaged in farming and stock-raising on his own account. At present Mr. Mayes has a well-cultivated farm of one hundred acres, from which he anticipates a fine yield of corn and wheat. He has given considerable attention to the raising of stock and has been more than usually successful.

In 1870 our subject married Miss Emma Bonebrace, and they had two sons, whose names were Thomas and Simon. The former passed away in January, 1900, at the age of twenty-five years. The second marriage of Mr. Mayes was in 1875, to Miss Maggie McLaughlin, and from this marriage was born his daughter, Lola M. The third marriage of Mr. Mayes was on

July 22, 1885, to Miss Ermina Vann, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Eaton) Vann, both deceased.

In politics our subject is an active Democrat, and in his religious views he is a consistent member of the Methodist church, South. He has been an honest citizen and possesses the respect of the neighborhood where he has so long been identified with its interests.

O. P. CUSHMAN.

O. P. Cushman was born in Illinois on the 10th of December, 1841. His father was Joshua Cushman, a native of Massachusetts and an early settler of the Prairie state. About 1854 he removed to Texas, where he died of yellow fever. He married Miss Nancy Pollock, who was a native of Ohio, and was called to her final rest while living in Dade county, Missouri. Mr. Cushman began his early education in the common schools of Illinois. In 1865 he became a resident of southwestern Missouri and in 1872 he took up his abode in Texas, while in the following year he came to the Indian Territory. In 1881 he went to Cooke county, Texas, and in 1887 he returned to the territory, locating where the town of Roff now stands. He was one of the first settlers of the place and here became identified with the farming and stock-raising interests. Nature has been bountiful in her gifts to the representatives of the agricultural interests, for the soil is very productive and good pasture lands are also found so that farming and stock-raising may be carried on with equal profit. Mr. Cushman has been a breeder of registered Percheron and Clydesdale horses and registered jacks, and has been the owner of some very fine animals. Upon his place he has rich fields giving promise of good crops. He also has an excellent orchard, which he planted and which is now in good bearing condition. He is progressive in his methods of farming and derives from his labors a good income.

Mr. Cushman was first married in 1861, when Miss Harriet McLublin, a daughter of Charles McLublin, became his wife. Their one living child is Charles, who was born October 22, 1866, and married Artimissa Taylor, of Choctaw blood. They have two children living.—Roy Ernest and Alvira. On the 16th of June, 1877, Mr. Cushman was again married, his second union being with Miss Martha Hayes, who died leaving two children, Mary Ida, born in 1878, and Edgar, born August 9, 1881. Mr. Cushman was married the third time on the 25th of April, 1886, the lady of his choice being Ida C. Overton, the widow of Mr. Garret, of Fort Worth, Texas. They have five children: Annie Bell, born March 17, 1887; William Warren, born May 30, 1889; Maggie May, born September 10, 1893; Ernest, born October 23, 1896; and Bertie, born July 8, 1899. Mr. Cushman and his family have a pleasant home upon his fine farm near Roff and enjoy a wide acquaintance among the best people of the community. Industry has been the keynote of his success through an active and useful business career, and therefore he is classed among the substantial citizens of the community.

B. HEATHMAN.

The name of this gentleman is well known in connection with mercantile interests in Roff, where he is now engaged in the hardware business. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 21, 1852, and during his boyhood removed to Texas, where he acquired his education in the common schools. He began earning his own livelihood by working in a cotton gin at twenty-five dollars per month. After about three years he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in the Indian Territory, whither he came in 1873. He was living on Red river until 1885, when he removed to what is now the town of Roff, then known as the head of Big Blue. He purchased cattle and has since been residing in the territory, engaged in the cattle industry on a large scale. These are well fitted for the market and the sales annually add largely to his income. In 1900 he also established a hardware store in Roff and now has a well-appointed enterprise, his patronage steadily increasing.

On the 17th of December, 1873, Mr. Heathman was joined in wedlock to Miss E. O. Sharrock, of Texas, and unto them have been born nine children, namely: Lola Lee, Joe, Addie May, Donnie, Wayne, Burrell, Chloë, Willie and Chester. Mr. Heathman is a member of the Baptist church. He and his family have a wide acquaintance and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes in this locality. He is now an important factor in the commercial circles of the town, and, while promoting his individual success, he also adds to the general prosperity by advancing commercial activity.

C. J. MOORE.

Prominently connected with the educational interests in the Chickasaw nation, Mr. Moore now occupies the responsible position of superintendent of the Roff Academy and of the Chickasaw national neighborhood school. The former was established in 1896, the latter in 1900.

Mr. Moore was born in Missouri on the 31st of December, 1862, and pursued his education in the Northern Missouri State Normal School, where he was graduated in 1877. The following year he removed to Texas and was engaged in teaching in that state for eighteen consecutive years. In 1896 he came to Roff, where he has since remained, with the exception of one year passed at Center, Indian Territory, in charge of the Center high school. His work in Roff has been most successful and the cause of education has gained a fresh impetus from his labors. He realizes the full value of the importance of mental training as a preparation for the active and responsible duties of life and he has endeavored to make his system of school-teaching of great benefit. Always ready to adopt advanced methods, he studies continually in order that he may improve his system of instruction, and he is particularly capable in imparting clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he has acquired. Under his leadership the schools are doing excellent work and are a credit to the nation in which they are located.

While in Center Mr. Moore was the proprietor and editor of the *Pontotoc County News*. He is a member of Van Alstine Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Van Alstine, Texas, and is also a member of Walnut Lodge, W. O. W., at Center. He is a man of scholarly attainments, broad general information and humanitarian principles, and his life has been not only a means of livelihood for himself but also a source of aid to many others.

A. F. COCHEL.

A. F. Cochel, who depends upon his farming interests to advance his financial affairs, and who is regarded as one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of the community, resides near Wynnewood. He was born in Ohio on the 6th of March, 1842, and when seven years of age was brought by his parents to Arkansas on their removal to that state, where he acquired the greater part of his education. At the age of sixteen he came to the Indian Territory, locating in the Chickasaw nation. Mr. Cochel, of this review, was engaged in carrying the mail from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Gainesville, Texas, by way of Fort Arbuckle, being the first mail-carrier that ever followed that route. He was in the Indian Territory at the time the Civil war broke out and he entered the service as a member of the Chickasaw Battalion, under General Cooper, acting with that command in its various duties until hostilities had ceased.

After the war Mr. Cochel turned his attention to the cattle-raising industry, which he followed until 1875, since which time he has devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil, raising the various crops adapted to the climate. His fields are under a high state of cultivation and bring to him golden harvests in return for his labors. His methods of farming are progressive, the rotation of crops keeping the soil in good condition and many modern improvements are found upon his place.

In the year 1876 occurred an important event in the life of Mr. Cochel, who, in the month of January, was united in marriage to Miss Georgiana Kinney, a native of Alabama. Seven children were born of their union, of whom five are yet living, namely: Onnie B., Joel W., Daisy F., Susie and Thomas. Mr. Cochel is a member of Wynnewood Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., and also belongs to Bethel Lodge, No. 9, K. of P., his life exemplifying the underlying principles of those orders.

WILLIAM E. ROBERTS.

William E. Roberts was born in Indiana on September 24, 1861, and is a son of James T. and Lydia (James) Roberts, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of the Hoosier state. At an early day the father of our subject removed to Indiana, where he engaged in merchandising until 1870, when he went to Kansas and there followed the same business. In 1880 he came to the Cherokee nation, in the Indian Territory, and located in the

northern district, where he has since lived, making his home at Nowata. Since his arrival here he has been interested principally in farming operations and in the line of agricultural pursuits has gained a creditable success. In politics he is a Democrat.

William E. Roberts spent the first nine years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas, where he remained until the family came to the territory, when he was nineteen years of age. Here he assisted in the work of the improvement of the farm and herding the cattle until about six years ago, when he took up his abode in Nowata and established a general mercantile store, which he is still conducting with ever increasing success. He carries a large line of general goods and his business methods and earnest desire to please have secured to him a liberal patronage. He is also the owner of large herds of cattle which are upon his farm, ten miles east of the city.

Mr. Roberts chose as a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life Miss Mary E. Riley, who was born in Indian Territory and is a daughter of Samuel Riley. On both her mother's and father's side she is of Cherokee blood. Four children grace the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, namely: James T., William E., Jr., Charles A. and Floyd B. Mr. Roberts has membership connections with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife is a member of the southern Methodist church. With the public interests of Nowata he has been actively identified, serving on the city council almost continuously since the incorporation of the town. As an official he stands firm in support of good principles of municipal government, progress and reform, and is strongly opposed to all corrupt and evil practices which are condemned by the law. He is a man fearless in support of his honest convictions, and his position is an unequivocal one in the defense of the right.

MAT WOLF.

Few men are more widely known in the territory than Mat Wolf, who was born in southwestern Texas on the 17th of September, 1851, and was reared and educated in that state. After putting aside his text-books he became connected with the cattle business, which he carried on in the Lone Star state until 1875. He then removed to the Chickasaw nation, but continued raising cattle, at the same time giving considerable attention to general farming. He is now one of the leading stock-men in his portion of the country, having extensive herds which are found in rich pastures in the vicinity of Davis. He is also the president of the First National Bank, of Davis, and ranks among the most prominent and wealthy men of this locality.

Mr. Wolf was married, in 1877, to Miss Ellen Howell, a sister of Dr. T. P. Howell, of Davis. To Mr. Wolf and his wife have been born five children, namely: Mattie, Amelia, Kutchev, Mat and Fanny. The eldest is now the wife of John Saddler, and they have one child, Matthew E. Along

well-defined lines of business Mr. Wolf has steadily worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the most prosperous residents of this portion of the country. He has never placed his reliance upon fortunate circumstances or the aid of influential friends, but has depended upon the more substantial qualities of perseverance, unlagging industry and careful management. His large herds of stock bring to him an excellent income, and his other business interests have also proved successful.

Mr. Wolf's parents were Thomas Hopkins and Elizabeth (Bittick) Wolf, the former of Tennessee, who died in 1897, and the latter, of Mississippi, died when the subject of the foregoing sketch was an infant. The father located in eastern Texas in an early day and about 1849 moved to the western part of the state.

JAMES A. COLBERT.

James A. Colbert was born in Mississippi on the 5th of February, 1832, near Horn Lake, which is located in the vicinity of Memphis. His father, Martin Colbert, was a native of Mississippi, reared near Horn Lake, and was one of the delegates of the Chickasaw nation sent to the Indian Territory to investigate the condition of the country. With the majority of his tribe he came to this vicinity, locating here in 1842. He was a very prominent and influential man, his opinions carrying weight among the members of the nation, and to a number of responsible political offices he was called, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He married Miss Sally Allen, whose father was an Irishman, while her mother was a full-blooded Chickasaw. Mr. and Mrs. Colbert became the parents of four children, and by the second marriage the father also had four children. He and his wife were the first couple married by a ceremony in the Chickasaw nation, while the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Jennings, a daughter of James A. Colbert, were the first married by a ceremony in the Choctaw nation.

When ten years of age he came with his people to the Chickasaw nation. He was educated in the Indian Territory and at Preston Bend, Texas. He married Miss Athenius M. Fulson, the fourth daughter of the Hon. Rev. Israel Fulson, an illustrious Choctaw, descended from the royal Iksa. The marriage of these young people united two extremely prominent families of the most powerful nations, the Colberts being of the Chickasaw and the Fulsons of the Choctaw nation. Until the marriage have been born ten children, of whom six are living, namely: Henrietta, Charles, Walter, Lovica, Czarina and Benjamin.

Mr. Colbert was a leading and influential citizen. He was a man of high moral worth, possessed of many excellencies of character, and these won him the confidence and regard of all who knew him. He was also a prominent legislator and wielded a strong influence in national affairs. He was a member of the council and was connected with the judiciary for a number of years. During the war he served as a second lieutenant, acting as one



J. A. COLBERT

of General Cooper's body guard. His business was in merchandising, a pursuit which he followed in Fort Arbuckle, and through the channels of trade he won a good income. Finally he turned his attention to stock-raising and found that also a source of profit. He was a very intelligent citizen, and a most progressive and enterprising man who died all in his power to promote the welfare of his people. He was also most charitable and kindly and his influence remains as an unalloyed benediction to all who knew him. He died January 26, 1874, but is still survived by his widow, who is now living in Atoka, Indian Territory. He was widely and favorably known throughout the territory and had a host of stanch friends and ardent admirers, who held him in the highest regard for his sterling worth and his upright life.

Henrietta, the eldest daughter of James A. Colbert, was born at Carriage Point, in the Choctaw nation, September 11, 1856, and acquired her education in Sherman and Paris, Texas. She afterward gave her hand in marriage, on the 15th of September, 1878, to R. W. Jennings, who was born in Sherman, Texas, June 8, 1857, and was educated in the schools of that neighborhood. In early life he became interested in stock-raising and took up his abode on Rush creek, near Erin Springs. Subsequently he removed to Alexander and to Paul's Valley and to the south Canadian district successively. In 1882 he came with his family to Wynnewood, where they have since resided. He was the first settler of the town and he and his wife owned about half the land on which Wynnewood now stands. Their landed possessions are extremely extensive, comprising about four thousand acres of the fine land of this section of the country.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have been born eight children, namely: Daisy A., Thenie, Kutchaintubby B. J. (now deceased), Lovisa, Alvers R., James A., Johnnie E. and Jewel. The last named also is deceased. Mrs. Jennings is a lady of refinement and culture. The family is one of prominence in the community, holding high rank in social circles. Their extensive landed possessions class them among the wealthy residents of this portion of the territory, for the return from the land annually augments their income.

J. W. F. PARKER.

J. W. F. Parker, who is occupying the important position of assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Davis, claims the Lone Star state as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Texas on the 8th of December, 1863. To the common-school system there he is indebted for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed and later he continued his studies in Baylor University, at Waco, Texas. He began his business career as a farmer, and in 1888 he came to the Indian Territory, where he engaged in teaching for five years. He afterward accepted and filled a position as a bookkeeper in Davis, and in 1900 he entered the bank as assistant cashier, where he is now capably serving, his genial and obliging manner making him a popular official.

Mr. Parker was married, in 1893, to Miss Mary Gooch, of the Chickasaw nation, and their union has been blessed with four children, namely: Lester R., Beauford M., Horace E. and Lucile M. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Parker was made a Mason in Dexter Lodge, in Cooke county, Texas, and has since aided in the organization of three different lodges. He served as the worshipful master of Tyre Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., and he is now a member of Hiram Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M. For nine years he has been a member of the grand lodge and was the custodian of the work for three years, grand junior warden for one year, grand senior warden for one year, deputy grand master one year and is now honored with the office of grand master of Indian Territory. He is a worthy follower of the teachings of the order which had their origin in the remote region of antiquity and have ever been a power for good in their influence over mankind. Mr. Parker likewise holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, and in Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 16, K. of P. Whatever success he has achieved in life may be attributed directly to his own efforts, and he is therefore a self-made man who has advanced steadily to a commanding position in business and fraternal circles.

W. E. TAYLOR.

Many of the well-known residents of Indian Territory have come to this portion of the country from the Lone Star state, and among the number is Mr. Taylor, of Wynnewood, who was born in Marshall, Harrison county, Texas, on the 31st of August, 1852. When eight years of age he removed with his parents to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and acquired his education in the schools of that place and in Oxford. He was living in Mississippi during the period of the Civil war, and after the close of hostilities he returned to Texas, becoming a resident of Jacksboro, where he engaged in the practice of law for twenty-one years. On the expiration of that period he came to Wynnewood and is now a member of the bar of the Chickasaw nation. He was admitted to practice in Carthage, Panola county, Texas, in 1873, and while in Jacksboro served as the prosecuting attorney. His long identification with his profession in one place indicates his ability. He is a strong advocate before the jury and concise in his appeals to the court. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics, and he is so thoroughly well read in the minutiae of the law that he is able to base his arguments upon thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedents, and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue, and never neglecting to give a thorough preparation.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Taylor and Miss Emma Leach, of Panola county, Texas, by whom he has had four children, namely: Ozie, who was educated in Texas and completed his preparation for the bar in the law department of the University of Texas, at Austin, and died March 16, 1898; Bertie, who died in 1884; R. Clarence, who was educated in Jacks-

boro, Texas, in the Jack County Institute, and is now engaged in the stock business; and Willie, who is a student in Jacksboro, Texas. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. He has a wide acquaintance in his locality, and in demeanor he is quiet, unostentatious in manner, is pleasant and genial—an approachable gentleman who enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

WILLIAM H. MAYES.

Among the prominent citizens in Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, no one is more widely or favorably known than William H. Mayes, the subject of this sketch. He was born near Evansville, in the Cherokee nation, July 24, 1840, and was the son of Samuel and Nancy (Adair) Mayes, both now deceased. The early education of our subject was acquired at the public schools of the Cherokee nation, following which instruction he entered the Tahlequah Male Seminary and remained there for two and one-half years.

At the outbreak of the Civil war this school closed, and Mr. Mayes started into farming and the raising of stock, owning eight hundred head. In 1869 he entered into the general merchandise business at Pryor Creek, where he continued to prosper until he decided to return to his farming operations, and in 1872 he sold his stock of goods. In 1875 he was elected to the national legislature and served two years. Until 1888 he remained on the farm, but at that time he was appointed assistant secretary of the Cherokee nation, this office requiring removal from the farm. For eleven years he faithfully performed the duties of the position, relinquishing it at last to take up again an agricultural life.

Mr. Mayes was married, in 1860, to Miss Rachel May. Her death occurring, he married Miss Jennie Bell, in 1867. One daughter resulted from this union. Rachel, who is the wife of Dr. W. W. Bryan, of Claremont, Indian Territory. The third marriage of Mr. Mayes was in 1875, to Miss Martha McNair, two children being born of this marriage,—Joel and Mary,—the latter being the wife of Perry Brewer, of Wagoner. The fourth marriage of our subject was in 1882, to Miss Susan V. Wear.

Mr. Mayes is an advocate of Democratic principles and votes with that party. He is socially connected with the Masonic fraternity, and is a worthy member of the Methodist church, South.

WILLIAM J. WHITAKER, M. D.

Should Hippocrates, the father of medicine, return to earth he would probably find his knowledge, opinions and services no longer demanded by the people. The world now asks perfection in medicine and surgery, and those who have profited by the discoveries of their ancestors in the profession, and have thoroughly prepared themselves by study and experience, are the successful physicians to-day.

Among those of this class who have made Indian Territory their home is William J. Whitaker, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Turtle-town, North Carolina, September 8, 1879, a son of William T. and Stacy (Hood) Whitaker, both residing in Pryor Creek. The early education of our subject was acquired in the seminary at Tahlequah, later at the Willie Halsell College, at Vinita, and the Henry Kendall College, in Muskogee. Leaving college so well prepared, he entered the Kansas City Medical College, at which he graduated in March, 1900. Returning to Pryor Creek, he engaged in the practice of his profession, associated with Dr. W. T. Tilly, and has already made many friends and has an encouraging practice.

Dr. Whitaker has been appointed physician in charge of the Whitakers' Orphan Home, an institution in which he can be of the greatest service. He is personally popular on account of his numberless good qualities and thorough knowledge of the science he practices.

Socially Dr. Whitaker is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the A. O. U. W. and other fraternal orders. Politically he is a Democrat, but no politician, as he is devoted to his profession. For some years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist church, where he is deservedly esteemed.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The business interests which claim the attention of Mr. Graham are very extensive and important and have contributed not alone to his individual prosperity but have also been a benefit to the community by promoting commercial activity. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has achieved, and his example should serve as an incentive and inspiration to noble deeds to others.

A native of Georgia, William A. Graham was born in Adairsville, that state, on the 8th of May, 1851, and is a son of Joseph A. and Martha N. (Mackin) Graham, both of whom are now deceased. For one year he was a student in the subscription schools of Georgia, but his educational privileges were limited, and although he is now a practical business man, his knowledge has been acquired through experience and observation. He began work on his father's farm, and in 1872 he became connected with the milling business in Adairsville, carrying on operations along that line for nine and a half years, when he came to the Indian Territory. Here he engaged in the cattle-raising industry in the Cherokee nation, and still has extensive cattle interests, thus adding materially to his income. However, he has inaugurated many other business concerns and his capable management has proved an important factor in their success. In 1891 he founded the house whose business is carried on under the name of the Hogan Mercantile Company. They have a very large stock of general merchandise in all its branches, and their trade has assumed extensive proportions. They are also dealers in hay, grain and lumber, but one of the most important business interests with which Mr.

Graham is connected is banking. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank at Vinita and the First National Bank at Claremore, and in both of these he is a director. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Miami and the First National Bank at Pryor Creek, and of the latter is president. He is also a half owner of the bank building, which is the finest building in Pryor Creek. Of the loan business Mr. Graham is a representative, handling Cherokee warrants and all kinds of paper. He is one of the leading men of the nation, active in business and financial circles, and his extensive interests have contributed in a large measure to the general prosperity.

D. M. JOHNSTON, M. D.

The medical profession exacts of its followers a more earnest devotion and close application than any other; advancement can be gained only through individual merit and through the exercise of natural and acquired ability. It rests upon intellectual attainment and that broad common sense and keen discernment which enable one to apply the scientific principles to the needs of suffering humanity. Dr. Johnston is well equipped for the practice of his profession and at Chichasha is enjoying a large and lucrative business, his revenues being such as to class him among the leading medical practitioners of this portion of the territory.

A native of Vermont, the Doctor was born September 16, 1856. Both his father and grandfather bore the name of George Johnston, and the latter, a native of Dublin, Ireland, crossed the Atlantic to the new world, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of New York. He was a Presbyterian minister and also engaged in teaching the languages in New York city, being a gentleman of broad scholarship. He was one of the compilers of Ray's arithmetic and McGuffey's school-books and exerted a strong influence in behalf of educational and moral advancement in every community where he resided. For some time he made his home in Ohio, but spent his last days in Iowa. His wife passed away in early life in the Empire state.

George Johnston, Jr., the father of our subject, was educated in New York city, and afterward went to Vermont. Subsequently he became the captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi river. He married Miss Christina Munsey, whose birth occurred on the Atlantic ocean, while her parents were coming to the United States. She died during the early boyhood of our subject and left four children: Amasa is the proprietor of a hotel in Kansas City; Mary is the wife of Benjamin Jacobs, a very successful merchant of Grundy Center, Iowa; George P. is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Iowa, and is now engaged in practice in Lexington, Oklahoma.

Dr. D. M. Johnston, the subject of this review, the fourth of the family, was educated in Hazel Dell Academy, and on the completion of his literary course took up the study of medicine in the State University of Michigan,

at Ann Arbor, and began the practice of his profession there. He resided at various places in that state through a period of eight years and also established a drug business, being a registered pharmacist. He conducted a store for two years, and on the expiration of that period sold out, coming to Indian Territory. This was in 1888. He located in Purcell, where he engaged in practice until 1892, when he removed to Pensee, thence coming to Chickasha. He was the first physician here and for a time was a partner of his brother, Dr. George Johnston, of Lexington, Oklahoma. He then worked on the Rock Island Railroad two years and was also employed by the Santa Fe Railroad for two years while at Purcell. He is now practicing alone and is meeting with excellent success, having a large and growing business, which brings to him an excellent financial return.

On the 14th of March, 1879, Dr. Johnston led to the marriage altar Miss Stella Rees, who was born in Iowa, her father having been one of the pioneers of Newton, that state. He was extensively engaged in stock-raising, and socially was a very prominent Mason. He spent his last days in Newton and when he passed away the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens. Mrs. Johnston was educated in Hazel Dell Academy, of Newton, Iowa, and is a lady of superior culture and occupies a prominent position in social circles. The Doctor and his wife became the parents of one child, Blanche, who is now a buyer of fancy goods in the New York store of Chickasha. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and his wife was president of the Rebekah Assembly in 1899. He belongs to Twin Lake Lodge, F. & A. M., the Washita Valley Lodge, K. P., and to the Order of Rebekah. He has never been a politician, yet while in Iowa served for six years as a coroner at Rockwell City. His time and attention, however, have been given almost exclusively to his professional duties since he was licensed to practice. His broad reading has kept him in touch with the most advanced thought of the day and he is a close and discriminating student, readily adopting all improvements which he believes will be a benefit to him in his chosen work.

CHARLIE M. GRANT.

Charlie M. Grant, a prominent stockman residing in Wynnewood, was born at Fort Arbuckle, in the Chickasaw nation, March 15, 1874, and is a son of Tom Grant. His education was acquired in Sherman and Gainesville, Texas. Throughout his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and his interests in that direction are extensive and profitable, bringing to him an excellent financial return. He has a large amount of land, over which roam herds of cattle, that on the rich pasturage of the prairies become well fitted for the market.

On the 22d of June, 1892, Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Alice Mayrant, who was born in Sherman, Texas, a daughter of Major J. W. and Abyssinia (Potts) Mayrant, who removed from Winston county, Mis-

issippi, to Texas in the year 1860. The father died near Sherman, that state, twelve years later. During the Civil war he served as the major of the Eleventh Texas Infantry. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grant have been born two daughters: Margaret, who was born February 23, 1894; and Alma, born July 18, 1896. The family have a very pleasant home in Wynnewood, where Mr. Grant took up his abode in 1889, there erecting a fine residence which is one of the attractive features of the town, and it is celebrated for its pleasant and generous hospitality.

WILLIAM J. WADE.

William J. Wade was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, June 10, 1848. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of that state, and at a very early period in its development he located in the midst of the forest that stood on the site of the present city of Nashville. The parents of our subject, David and Martha (McKay) Wade, are residents of Trinidad, Colorado. Their son William J. was allowed the privilege of attending the public schools of Tennessee, and there he acquired a fair education, after which he turned his attention to farm work.

On leaving his native state he drove across the country to Bentonville, Arkansas, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for five years. On the expiration of that period he established a general mercantile store in Cedarville, Arkansas, being connected with the business interests of that place until his removal to Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville. In that locality he remained until 1882, when he sold his business interests and went to the Pacific coast, spending one year in Dayton, Washington. He next took up his abode in Southwest City, Missouri, where also he remained for two years, and in 1886 he came to the Indian Territory, locating in Muskogee, where he established a general mercantile business under the firm name of Wade, Moss & Company. He afterward went to Trinidad, Colorado, where he conducted a general mercantile store for two years, and in 1889 he became a resident of South McAlester. For ten years he was actively connected with commercial interests in this place, having a large and well-appointed mercantile establishment, in which he received a liberal patronage, carrying on operations along that line until 1899, when he sold out. He also established a large general store in Vinita, known as the Jumbo store, and is still its owner, giving to its management his personal supervision.

After coming to South McAlester Mr. Wade was elected the president of the First National Bank and served in that capacity in 1898-9, but resigned to give more attention to his private investments and business affairs. At the present time, however, he is the vice-president of the bank, and he is also the president and a large stockholder in the Parsons Crystallized Ice and Power Company, of Parsons, Kansas, and is the president and manager of the South McAlester Electric Light Company, owning practically the entire stock of the concern.

In 1870 Mr. Wade was united in marriage to Miss M. E. Crowell, a daughter of Charles Crowell, of Bentonville, Arkansas. They now have four children: William T., who married Miss Ida Bluejacket and has two children, Pratt and Emily; Charles A.; Sankey; and Scott. In his social relations Mr. Wade is a Mason, and is also connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat. His business ability is marked, and his sound judgment in all trading transactions renders him an important factor in the control of the various enterprises with which he has been associated. His determined purpose enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his business methods have ever been straightforward and honorable, so that he commands the confidence, respect and good will of all with whom he is associated.

WILLIAM A. WELCH.

In the law more than in any other profession is one's career open to talent. The reason is evident: it is a profession in which eminence cannot be attained by indomitable energy, perseverance and patience, and though its prizes are numerous and splendid they cannot be won except by arduous and prolonged effort. It is this that has brought success to Captain Welch and made him known as one of the ablest representatives of the bar in this section of the state.

Captain Welch was born in Alabama, in 1836, and is a son of James Welch, who was born in east Tennessee, but died in Alabama. He was a farmer and slaveholder and a very prominent man. His father, John Welch, was a native of Ireland and had a strain of Welsh blood in his veins. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Catherine Pate, and was a daughter of Jeremiah Pate, who was born in the eastern part of Tennessee, and died in northern Alabama. Her mother also was from that portion of the state but her last days were spent in Alabama. She had two sons, the brother of our subject having been David R. Welch, who died five years ago, in Brazil, Indian Territory, where he was widely known as an influential man and prominent merchant.

William A. Welch acquired his preliminary education in Alabama. In 1850 he removed to Paragelita, Sevier county, Arkansas, where he became a deputy circuit clerk. During his leisure hours he read law in the office of Hon. A. D. Hawkins, a prosperous attorney at the bar there. About the time of the inauguration of the Civil war he was offered a law partnership by Judge Steele, of Paragelita, and considered it a high honor on account of the ability and prominence of the Judge. But the hostilities between the north and south soon involved the country in war and our subject was anxious to go to the front. He therefore enlisted as a member of Company B, Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry and was made regimental quartermaster, while later he was promoted to the rank of captain. His company was at first commanded by Captain McCain and the regiment was under Colonel Dawson and was



W. A. Welch

attached to the army of General Pike. Captain Welch enlisted in the latter part of 1861. Much of the time he was engaged in service in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and during the greater part of the period was in the staff department, detached from his regiment. At the battle of Pea Ridge he was on General Pike's staff and afterward was assigned to duty as the chief of transportation of the department of the Indian Territory. That position, which located him in the Choctaw nation, was a very trying and perplexing one, as he found that, in transmitting munitions and supplies to the army, fighting with the Cherokee nation must be met and the facilities for hauling were very poor.

When the army disbanded in 1865, Captain Welch located at Rock Springs in the Chickasaw nation, where he remained for a short time and then went to Fort Smith, where he carried on general merchandising for a brief period. He afterward went to Brazil in the Indian Territory, and began the practice of law, at the same time engaging in merchandising at that place with his brother. His next location was at Maxey, Indian Territory, and thence he went to Tahihina, in 1897. He has since built up a large and lucrative law practice, devoting his attention to his profession. He was attorney-general of the Chickasaw nation for a number of years, entering upon the term of office in 1866. He was also a judge of Scullyville county in the Choctaw nation for one term, beginning in 1880, and was at one time a law partner of Governor Dukes, of the Choctaw nation.

Captain Welch has been three times married. He first married Miss Helen M. Harkins, a white woman, who died during the early part of the Civil war, at Fort Washita, Indian Territory, while her husband was stationed there in charge of the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army. By that marriage there was one son, J. Harry, who is now a farmer at Caston. For his second wife Captain Welch chose Alice Walmer, who was about one-sixteenth Chickasaw. She was born in the Chickasaw nation and died in Caston. The present wife of the Captain bore the maiden name of Beatrice, but at the time of their marriage she was the widow of William Puryear. She is one-sixteenth Choctaw Indian and was born in Mississippi. The children of the second marriage are Robert C., who is a farmer near Wister, Indian Territory; Mattie, the wife of Dr. T. C. Brannum, of Paul's Valley, Indian Territory; Charles A., a lawyer at Bengal, Indian Territory; and Bessie, who is still with her father.

About the time the Civil war began Captain Welch became a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a constituent charter member of the grand lodge of the Indian Territory, which was organized in 1875. Of the local lodge of Tahihina he served as the secretary for two years. For some time he was associated with the Democratic party in his political affiliations but is now a staunch Republican. A Presbyterian in religious belief and membership, he is serving as one of the elders in the church of Tahihina. He is a man of worth, a valued and representative citizen, and his success in his chosen field of labor has been marked and gratifying. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive.

With a thorough and complete knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober clear judgment, which makes him a formidable adversary in legal combat.

HARDY H. BUTLER.

Now a well-known representative citizen of Miami, Hardy Hubbard Butler was born in Henry county, Indiana, on the 8th of October, 1847, his parents being Jonathan and Sarah (Hubbard) Butler. The father was a son of William and Mary Butler, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina, and was a daughter of Hardy Hubbard, who came to this country from Scotland and married Goo-Chee, a Cherokee, who adopted the name of Mary Cruse, the latter being the name of the family with whom she lived. She was educated in Guilford, North Carolina. The parents of our subject had six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Sarah Ann, who was born about 1828 and became the wife of Jonathan Heaton, of Howard, Indiana, her death occurring in 1859; Mary J., who was born in 1831 and is the wife of Levi Barrett, also of Indiana; Priscilla, who was born in 1833 and is the wife of Nathan Cosand, a resident of New London, Indiana; William H., who was born in 1835 and died in October, 1900; Hardy H., of this review; and James H., who was born in 1850 and now resides in Russiaville, formerly Richardville, Indiana, which place was named in honor of the old chief, John B. Richardville, of the Miami nation. Of this family William H. Butler was a preacher of the Quaker faith. The father died in 1862, at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother departed this life in 1868, at the age of sixty-six years.

Hardy H. Butler, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the common schools of Indiana and in Professor Estus' private high school at New London, where he studied for three years. For some time thereafter he engaged in farming through the summer months, while in the winter he devoted his energies to teaching. His time was devoted to agricultural pursuits on the old homestead until after his parents' death, when he became engaged in the sawmill business, carrying on operations along that line for five years. Two years afterward he purchased the business of the Walnut Lumber Company for the firm of Taylor & Crat, of New York, and carried on business for them, his headquarters being at Kokomo, Indiana. In 1873 he became interested in merchandising at that place, but owing to the demonetization of silver, which brought on the financial panic of 1873, he was forced to go into bankruptcy. Accordingly he engaged in clerking for a number of years, or until March, 1877, when he removed to Sterling, Kansas, being there engaged in the implement business for a period of nine years. He was also prominent in public affairs, acting as the clerk of the school board and as justice of the peace for seven years. His judicial duties made heavy

demands upon his time, but his long continuance in office indicates his fidelity and his "even-handed justice."

In April, 1885, Mr. Butler came to the territory, establishing his home in Afton, where he was first connected with the business affairs as a dealer in hay and grain for five years, chiefly handling baled hay. In 1890 he went to Vinita, in the Indian Territory, where he continued to deal in hay until 1893. That year witnessed his arrival in Miami, and here he turned his attention to the real-estate and collecting business, soon winning a liberal and constantly increasing patronage. On the 4th of November, 1895, he was elected mayor of Miami, the first man chosen for that office in the town. For four years he served in that capacity, not only performing the usual functions which fall to the lot of chief executive of a town, but also having jurisdiction as a justice of the peace. In January, 1899, he received the appointment of deputy United States clerk, and in this office, as in all others, he has won the confidence and support of the public by reason of his fidelity, trustworthiness and ability. In 1892 he became the president of the first Republican club organized in the Cherokee nation, Judge W. H. Tibbles, of Vinita, acting as its secretary.

Mr. Butler was first married on the 18th of September, 1864, when Miss Mary Reece, of New London, Indiana, became his wife. Two children were born unto them: Alva, who was born in May, 1868, and is now postoffice inspector at Spokane, Washington; and Joseph, born in October, 1870, and is the postmaster of Vinita, having been appointed to that position in 1898. The mother died in April, 1871, and Mr. Butler was again married on the 21st of March, 1873, to a lady who bore the same name as his first wife, but was not a relative. One child has been born of this marriage, Harland J., who was born in October, 1874, and is now acting as deputy postmaster in Miami. They also have an adopted daughter, Viola Belle Gould, whom they took from the Home of the Friendless in Leavenworth, Kansas, when she was only twelve days old. She was born August 29, 1882, and married Charles Davis, a dry-goods merchant of Neosho, Missouri, in May, 1900.

Mr. Butler is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and he and his wife are very prominent in Christian work, having been actively engaged in promoting the interests of the church and Sunday-school. In 1885 they organized the first Sunday-school in Afton, and it has since been a potent force in the moral life of the community.

J. C. BOHART.

J. C. Bohart, who is engaged in the banking business in Chickasha and is an enterprising business man, was born near St. Joseph, Missouri, September 14, 1848. His father was Jacob Bohart, his grandfather Philip Bohart, and the latter was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to the new world, taking up his abode in Baltimore at an early date. He passed away at an

advanced age at Fredericktown, Maryland. Jacob Bohart was born in Maryland, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and pursued his education in Ohio. He afterward removed to Kentucky, and in 1837 emigrated westward to Missouri, where he participated in the Mormon war. He remained in Missouri for about fifty-five years, and at present resides in Chickasha. He married Catherine Cogdill, a daughter of Jacob Cogdill, who was a native of England and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He became an early settler of Tennessee and was a pioneer of Kentucky, being a companion of Daniel Boone, as were his brothers, Daniel and Drew Cogdill. The grandfather afterward became a pioneer merchant of Missouri, and was a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser, who owned extensive tracts of land. He died in Buchanan county, Missouri, at the age of eighty-four years. Unto the parents of our subject were born eight children who grew to years of maturity, and seven are now living, namely: James M., a wealthy man who is engaged in the banking business in Bentonville, Arkansas; J. C., of this review; W. H., who was engaged in the banking business in various places and died in Clay county, Missouri, in June, 1893; W. A., who is engaged in the stock business on the Pacific coast and also follows merchandising there; Elizabeth Jane, the wife of W. A. Nishmonger, a merchant and farmer now living at Chickasha; Emeline, the wife of H. B. Osborn, of Cleardale, Kansas; Sarah J., the wife of F. M. Minter, of Mosby, Missouri; and Christian, the wife of Joseph H. Clark, the vice-president of the bank at Chickasha.

J. C. Bohart, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in Missouri, and was graduated in Nebraska College, of Nebraska City. He afterward engaged in teaching in Iowa and Missouri, having been connected with that profession when sixteen years of age. He followed it for about ten years, after which he embarked in merchandising in Nebraska City, being associated in that enterprise with his father. He afterward followed the same pursuit in northwestern Missouri, and subsequently removed to Lathrop, Clinton county, Missouri, where he carried on merchandising for several years. He afterward conducted a store in Plattsburg, Missouri, and in 1890 took up his abode in Purcell, Indian Territory, where he was engaged in wholesale and retail merchandising for three years. He also conducted a ranch two miles north of Chickasha and founded the town of Pensee, which, however, was afterward abandoned. In 1894, in connection with his two sons, James A. and William A., he established the bank at Chickasha, and in 1900 erected the most modern brick building in the city. He then admitted his brother-in-law, J. H. Clark, to an interest in the business, and the capital stock was doubled. Mr. Clark was made its vice-president and J. B. Clark assistant cashier. This is one of the leading banking institutions in the territory, reliable and successful, the business being carried on along progressive lines. Mr. Bohart is also interested in stock-raising, and was the promoter and president of the company that built the government court-house and jail. He is also a member of the Town Site Company. He has contributed in a large measure

to the growth and upbuilding of this section of the territory, his progressive spirit and keen business discrimination proving an important element in the work of progress and advancement.

While residing in Iowa Mr. Bohart, although the only Democrat in the township, held the office of township trustee for six years, covering the entire period of his residence there. He has always been active in politics as a supporter of the Democracy, but has never been an aspirant for office. He was the chairman of the board of aldermen at the first city election. Socially he is connected with several organizations, including Chickasha Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; Chickasha Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M.; and De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. T. He was the first high priest of the chapter of Purcell, organized the chapter at Chickasha and became its first secretary. He is also a member of Wichita Valley Lodge, No. 43, K. P. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, having become identified with that denomination in Nebraska City, under the preaching of George R. Hand, in 1865. Since that time Mr. Bohart has been a very active and consistent worker in the church, has held official positions therein for a quarter of a century, and is now an elder. His wife joined the church about the same time near Savanna, Missouri, under the preaching of the Rev. Hopkins.

This worthy couple were married October 16, 1866, the lady in her maidenhood having been Miss Martha A. Goff. She was born in Chariton county, Missouri, the eldest daughter of Anderson Goff, who died near Savanna, Missouri, in 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, Mrs. Mary J. (Warhurst) Goff, is still living, her home being now in Chickasha. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bohart have been born seven children: Emma A. is the wife of G. S. Welsh, a merchant of Chickasha. Lillian M. is the wife of H. M. Welsh, who is also connected with mercantile pursuits in this city. J. A., who was educated in the high school in Missouri and has been in the mercantile and banking business, is at the present time acting as the cashier of the Bank of Chickasha, which position he has held since its organization; he married Ula Kelly, of Chickasha and a native of Texas, and their children are George Kelly, who was born in 1899, and Martha Alice, born in 1901. W. A. is the assistant cashier of the Bank of Chickasha, married Clara Loman, a native of Kansas, and has one daughter, Margaret M. Margaret E. is now the wife of E. V. Hollingsworth, a native of Missouri, who is now a merchant of Chickasha. Kate C. was educated in Woods College, at Fulton, Missouri, is now the wife of George A. Hill. Lizzie Nell completes the family. With the exception of the youngest daughter all of the children are graduates of high schools and all are musicians. The children of J. A. Bohart represent four generations of four families, with the exception of their maternal grandmother.

In his business career Mr. Bohart has attained a high degree of success. He has had the ability to devise excellent business methods and to carry out his well-formed plans. Since coming to the territory his labors have not only

proven of great benefit to himself, but has been of practical value to the community where he has located, contributing in a large measure to the general welfare, progress and substantial improvement of this community.

HENRY VOGEL.

Mr. Vogel's birth occurred in the land of the Alps on the 24th of December, 1863, and his parents, Isaac and Margaret (Kelhofer) Vogel, were also natives of Switzerland, but at the present time are residents of Oklahoma. Between the ages of six and ten years Henry Vogel, of this review, attended school in Switzerland, and then accompanied his parents on the voyage across the Atlantic to the new world, a settlement being made in New Jersey. He comes of a family of contractors and builders, both his grandfather and father having followed the same line. In Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey, the father carried on business, while the son attended school for four years. The family then removed to Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, and the father became the owner of a farm, and at the same time the father continued taking and executing contracts as a mason and builder. In the winter time Henry Vogel continued his education in the public schools and in the summer months he worked on the farm. At the age of nineteen he went to Harper county, Kansas, where in connection with his father he was engaged in the contracting business, remaining there for five years.

In June, 1888, Mr. Vogel came to Indian Territory and took the contract for erecting the brick addition to the Cherokee Orphan Asylum at Salina, and on the completion of that work he came to Muskogee, where he has since remained. Three years ago he formed a partnership with James J. Rooney, and the firm has since erected some of the largest buildings in the territory, among which may be mentioned the Hogan Mercantile block at Pryor Creek, the Checotah Bank building, the English block in Muskogee, and the stone work on the Turner block and the Masonic hall. Mr. Vogel is a master of the business, to which he has given his life, and many of the finest structures in this portion of the territory stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. The firm employs on the average twenty-five men throughout the year, and their pay-roll is at times as high as eight hundred dollars weekly; so that enterprise is one which proves not alone of individual benefit, but is of material assistance in promoting the general prosperity of the community.

In 1885 Mr. Vogel was united in marriage to Miss Idela Brown, a daughter of McDuff Brown, of Kansas. They have five children: Victoria, who is now eleven years of age; James Albert and Mattie Bell, twins, aged eight; Clarence Sever, five years old; and Elizabeth, a little maiden of one summer. Mr. Vogel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Knight Templar degree, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He

has made the most of his opportunities in life, steadily advancing in proficiency in his business, and at the same time his honorable method of dealing is a guarantee to all having business relations with him. His reputation for excellent workmanship and reliability is well deserved.

JOHN W. BLACK.

The qualities which are regarded as essential characteristics in a successful practitioner at the bar are found in the composition of Mr. Black, who is located in South McAlister. He was born March 24, 1868, on a plantation near Beaufort monument, which marks a Revolutionary battle-field in Lancaster county, South Carolina. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, the original American ancestors having come from Ireland in an early day. They first located in Pennsylvania, whence representatives of the name removed southward, settling near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, which county proclaimed the first declaration of independence and was known in Revolutionary days as the "hot-bed of the rebels."

William Black, the father of our subject, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, May 15, 1821. Excellent educational privileges fitted him for life's duties. After completing his preliminary course he engaged in teaching for a time, and in 1844 matriculated in Davidson College, where he was graduated in 1847. He afterward studied law under the preceptorship of Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, the most distinguished jurist of the state, in what was then the embryo law department of the State University, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of North Carolina, in session at Raleigh, on the 1st of January, 1850. No dreary novitiate awaited him, for he rapidly arose to prominence at the bar and was elected to various offices, being very popular. He was celebrated for his many attainments, for his force of character and his oratorical ability in extemporaneous speaking. He served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war, and his health suffered from the exposure and hardships of the campaigns, undermining his constitution so that he died on the 4th of February, 1877.

John Warren Black, his eldest son, entered the common schools of South Carolina and later was at different times a student in various academies in his native state and in North Carolina. Early in 1886 he removed to Arkansas, where he engaged in school-teaching; and, having successfully followed that profession for several years, he matriculated in the University of Arkansas, on the 5th of March, 1888. He pursued the classical course of study, taking high rank as a student, and was graduated in 1892, with the degree of bachelor of arts. During the periods of vacation he engaged in teaching, and for about nine months of his college course acted as private instructor in Latin. For one year he was the principal of the La Grange high school in eastern Arkansas, and his leisure moments were devoted to the study of law. On resigning his position as a high-school teacher he entered the law department of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, and was graduated

on the 1st of June, 1804. The day following he was examined and admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state.

Mr. Black then returned to South Carolina to assist in settling up some business matters there, and after spending several months in travel through the south and east, and visiting many places of interest, he came directly from Washington, D. C., to South McAlester in May, 1895. Since that time he has been an able representative of the bar in this place, and the importance and volume of his business is indicated in slight measure by the statement that he is the general attorney for the Home National Building & Loan Association of South McAlester, local attorney for the Armour Packing Company, local attorney for the Fayetteville National Building & Loan Association, and general counsel of the Columbus Cider & Vinegar Company, of Columbus, Kansas. He is well versed in the various branches of jurisprudence, and to him are entrusted many important litigated interests, showing that the public have great confidence in his ability and fidelity.

Mr. Black has made judicious investments in real estate, and is now one of the leading property owners in South McAlester. He enjoys the distinction of being one of the most conservative business men in the Indian Territory. Politically he is a Democrat and takes a very active interest in his party and its work. He has several times been sent as delegate to St. Louis and other places by Democratic clubs, and is now the president of the campaign committee of the South McAlester Democratic Club. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and fraternally with the Indian Territory Bar Association.

WILLIAM A. LAMON.

Many enterprising and up-to-date young business men of different parts of the south and west have located in Indian Territory and by strict attention to their own business interests and patriotic solicitude for the public welfare have become material factors in its progress and prosperity. One of the most prominent of such residents of the Creek nation is William A. Lamon, a leading merchant of Gibson Station.

William A. Lamon was born at Grenada, Mississippi, November 15, 1869, a son of A. R. and Malvina (Patterson) Lamon, both of whom are living at Grenada at this time. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Grenada and took a business course at Ludden's Commercial College, at Memphis, Tennessee. After his graduation from the institution just mentioned, he was for one year a bookkeeper for a general-merchandise concern, but left his position to travel for his health on the Pacific coast. After that he attended the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and then returned to Grenada, Mississippi.

After a short stay in his native town, Mr. Lamon came to Indian Territory, and, locating at Gibson Station, Creek nation, opened a general store, which he has since conducted with great success. He carries a large stock of

all kinds of merchandise used by the people of his part of the country and has a large and increasing patronage, drawn from an extensive territory round about Gibson Station. He is an influential Democrat and is esteemed as a citizen of the highest integrity. He was married February 1, 1899, to Miss Mattie Clingan, a daughter of W. D. Clingan, of Gibson Station, and they have a daughter, named Mary.

WILLIAM ROSS JAMIESON.

The medical profession is ably and worthily represented in Indian Territory by many well-qualified physicians and surgeons who would make their mark anywhere in the United States. One of the most prominent and popular of the younger generation of medical practitioners in the territory is Dr. William Ross Jamieson, of Sapulpa, Creek nation, a native of Ottawa, province of Ontario, Canada, who was born February 6, 1875, a son of William A. and Isabel (Ross) Jamieson.

Dr. Jamieson gained his early education in the public schools of his native town, and was afterward a student at a collegiate institution there. After his graduation he was for four years in the drug business at Ottawa, and then entered the medical department of the McGill University, the most famous of all Canadian institutions of learning, at which he was graduated in 1898. After six months' service as a house surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital in Montreal he was appointed physician to the Indian reserves on Lake Winnipeg. After filling the last named position for a brief time he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he practiced his profession with encouraging success for three months.

From St. Louis Dr. Jamieson came to Indian Territory and located at Sapulpa, Creek nation, where his success has been such that he is now in the enjoyment of a large, profitable and rapidly increasing practice, his clientele being drawn from the best families of the town. He is popular as a citizen, and has come to be known as a man of enterprise and public spirit, who has the best interests of his town and territory at heart.

REUBEN P. TYE, M. D.

That the professional services of Dr. Tye are recognized as valuable, and that he occupies a high position in the medical fraternity, is indicated by the large patronage which he receives. His knowledge of the medical science is comprehensive and accurate, and his ability to apply its principles to the needs of his patients is most marked.

The Doctor is a native of Kentucky, where his birth occurred on the 17th of March, 1851. His ancestry is traced back to one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war—John Tye—who, after aiding the colonists in their struggle for independence, removed to Kentucky, where he spent his last days, passing away at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. During a fight on

Pine Mountain his youngest son was killed. He made his home upon the Cumberland river, and was a noted Indian fighter in the days when the pioneers had to be continually on the alert to protect their homes and families from the red men, who were so hostile to the settlers that the region became known as "the dark and bloody ground." George W. Tye, the grandfather of our subject was a loyal soldier of the war of 1812, participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, and at the battle of the Thames saw Tecumseh when he fell. He made farming his life work, and lived and died in the Blue Grass state. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Pearce. Charity B. Tuggle, the mother of our subject, was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Benjamin Tuggle, a celebrated character in the war of 1812, who was present at the massacre in Detroit. He was born in Barboursville, Kentucky, where he lived and died. By profession he was an attorney, and by serving in the militia he won the title of colonel. He married Mecky Tarrant, a native of Bradford, Kentucky, who died at Barboursville, that state.

John P. Tye, the Doctor's father, was born in Whitley county, Kentucky, and was reared upon a farm, pursued his education in the Barboursville Academy, and afterward filled the position of county clerk for a number of years. His death occurred in Williamsburg, Kentucky, at the age of thirty years.

Dr. Tye, whose name introduces this review, pursued his literary education in the common schools and studied medicine in his native state, being graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, with the class of 1883. He then began practice at Glenrose, Texas, where he continued until 1893, when he came to Chickasha, and has since been one of the leading representatives of the medical fraternity in this part of the territory. He is a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons and of the Northwest Texas Medical Association, of which he is now the president.—a fact which indicates his high standing among his professional brethren. Constant study and reading keeps him in close touch with the progress made by the medical fraternity, and in his practice he is meeting with excellent and well-deserved success.

The Doctor was united in marriage in 1876 to Miss Oudie Tye, also a native of Kentucky, and unto them were born three children: Bessie, Flora and Verna. Socially he is identified with Washita Valley Lodge, No. 43, K. P., and is an exemplary representative of the order. During his residence in the territory he has become widely and favorably known and owes his prominence not only to his professional ability, but also to his many excellent characteristics.

WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG.

The business interests of Chickasha are well represented by William G. Armstrong, a lumber dealer, whose well-directed efforts have been along the line of useful and profitable labor. He was born May 11, 1852, in Alabama, and is a son of William H. Armstrong, who was a native of North Carolina

and in early life devoted his time and energies to the practice of law, but afterward became a minister of the gospel and engaged in preaching up to the time of his death, which occurred in Mississippi. His wife was Rebecca Ann Bondurant, a native of Virginia. She still survives her husband and is now living in Hillsboro, Texas. When the country became involved in Civil war the father of our subject, true to his loved southland, joined the Confederate army and served three years.

William G. Armstrong pursued his education in the common schools and in Green Spring Academy, in Alabama, and from an early age he made his own way in the world, depending entirely upon his natural ability, industry and perseverance. For some time he acted as the manager of the lumber firm of Cameron & Company for the Indian Territory, and Oklahoma Territory, having his headquarters at Elreno, Oklahoma. In 1896 he came to Chickasha and was with Cameron & Company until 1900, when he established his present lumber-yard. In Dallas he had carried on a successful business for about five years. His yard is well equipped with all kinds of lumber and building material, and he is enjoying a liberal and well-merited patronage.

In 1885, in Texas, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss Mattie L. Cundiff, a lady of Choctaw blood, and unto them were born three children,—Bonnie D., Layton and Rebecca King. They also lost two children,—William Smith and Hannah Lee. The family have a pleasant home in Chickasha, and Mr. Armstrong owns some valuable farming land in this portion of the territory, including a tract of three hundred and twenty acres one mile northeast of his place and a large farm of nine hundred and sixty acres four miles north of Chickasha. Socially he is a prominent Mason, belonging to Chickasha Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M., and Chickasha Chapter, R. A. M. He is also identified with the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His life has been an honorable and upright one, and his fidelity to principle is exemplified in his business career, his honesty and integrity being well-known factors in all his dealings.

ARCHIBALD R. QUERRY.

A prominent representative of the bar of Indian Territory is Archibald R. Querry, whose keen, analytical mind, logical reasoning, close application to his work and fidelity to his clients' interests have brought him prominence in the line of his chosen vocation. He was born near Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, Missouri, May 31, 1868, and is a son of William and Sarah H. (Lollar) Querry. His father is now a resident of Stillwater, Oklahoma. His mother, who is now deceased, was a sister of the Rev. H. C. Lollar, the founder of the Baptist College at Pierce City., Missouri. His great-great-grandfather, John Mulkie Querry, was an adjutant in the Virginia regiment of dragoons in the war of the Revolution, of which General Greene was the colonel and afterward the brigadier and division commander. His son, William Querry, the great-grandfather of our subject, served as a private in the

same company and remained at the front throughout the struggle for independence. When discharged he held the rank of lieutenant. When the country again became engaged in war with England his great-great-grandfather, John Mulkie Query, once more joined the army and was one of the eight soldiers who was killed at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815. John Mulkie Query, the grandfather of our subject, was then four years of age. In 1838 he became a resident of Missouri, and in 1846 joined the Louisiana troop that afterward participated in the campaign of 1847-8 against Mexico.

William Query, the father of our subject, was the second son of John Mulkie Query, and was born in 1841. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when he manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting, on the 6th of August, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's second call for three hundred thousand volunteers. He remained at the front, faithfully defending the starry banner of the nation, until April 15, 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant. He was twice wounded. In 1879, when Archibald R. Query was only eleven years of age, his mother died, and he then went to live with his grandmother. In 1881 his father embarked in the lumber business in Indian Territory, locating at the crossing of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and the Verdigris river. There he built and operated a sawmill, engaging in the manufacture of lumber for some time. Mr. Query, of this review, pursued his education in the schools of Lawrence county, Missouri, through the winter months and in the summer would join his father, working in the territory until time to again enter school. In 1886 he was thrown upon his own resources, and whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own labor. Near Claremore he was employed by Charles McClellan and Major D. W. Lipe through the summer season, while in the winter months he continued his studies. In 1891 he was graduated in the Pierce City Baptist College, and in the autumn of that year he entered Fort Smith Commercial College, with the intention of preparing for a commercial career, but the famous Judge I. C. Parker, an old-time friend of his father, advised him to study law, and, acting upon this counsel, in 1892 he entered the University of Kansas, in the literary department. Two years later, in 1894, he matriculated in the law department, and on the completion of a thorough course was graduated in 1896. He was also a student in the office of William Mollette, the present Republican national committeeman for Indian Territory. In that year he traveled throughout Kansas and Oklahoma, delivering campaign addresses in support of McKinley and Hobart. On the 15th of February, 1897, Mr. Query opened his law office in Tulsa, where he has since remained. In October, 1895, he had been admitted to the bar at Lawrence, Kansas, and in December of that year to the supreme court of Kansas, while in February, 1896, he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court. His knowledge of legal principles is comprehensive and exact, and in the trial of cases his sound learning and logic always commanded the attention of court and jury and seldom failed to win the verdict desired.

On the 18th of October, 1899, occurred the marriage of Mr. Querry and Miss Maud Shipman, a daughter of Judge J. W. Shipman, of Pierce City, Missouri. They have one child, Pauline, born October 26, 1900. They have a pleasant home in Tulsa, and their circle of friends is extensive. Mr. Querry was one of five young men to found the *Kansas University Lawyer*, now a noted publication. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and socially he is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In religious belief a Presbyterian, he holds membership in the church at Tulsa, and does everything in his power to promote its upbuilding and also to secure the advancement of his community along all lines of improvement.

RICHARD M. J. SHRIVER.

Richard M. J. Shriver, who is occupying the responsible office of United States deputy marshal for the United States court in Miami, and makes his home in the city of Miami, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 13, 1843. His parents, Adam and Martha (Judkins) Shriver, were also natives of the Buckeye state. The latter was a daughter of Dr. James and Susannah (Bye) Judkins. The former was of English lineage, while the latter was English and Welsh descent. On the paternal side Mr. Shriver is descended from German ancestry. The grandfather was Elijah Shriver, who married a Miss Gordon, and among their children was Adam Shriver, who followed the occupation of farming as a life work. By his marriage he became the father of seven children, namely: Mary B., who was born February 6, 1841, and married Timothy Hiskett, of Guernsey county, Ohio, her death occurring some years later; Richard, of this review; James J., who was born October 1, 1848, and now resides at Krebs, Indian Territory; Elijah I., who was born August 16, 1851, and died March 4, 1854; Ella, who was born January 18, 1854, became the wife of Hugh Oldfields, of Johnson county, Nebraska, and died leaving three children; Henry E., who was born November 30, 1856; and Adam A., who was born March 30, 1861. The father of this family died in Nebraska in 1870, and the mother departed this life in that state on the 5th of February, 1888.

If the years could roll backward through several decades we would find Mr. Shriver a school boy pursuing his education in the country schools of Ohio. When eighteen years of age, however, he put aside all personal considerations and with characteristic loyalty responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting on the 21st of November, 1861, as a member of Company A, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, under the command of Colonel M. D. Leggit and Captain H. D. Munson. He went into camp at Zanesville, Ohio, and the first active battle in which he participated was at Fort Donelson. He later took part in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the Vicksburg campaign and the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River and the siege of Vicksburg. He re-enlisted the 1st of January, 1864, in the

same company, and the regiment was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign. He participated in the engagement at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, and in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He was also in the engagement at Jonesboro which resulted in the evacuation of Atlanta, Georgia. He was on the march to the sea under Sherman and took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., being finally mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 11th of July, 1865. During all these years amid danger and disease our subject was never ill or wounded, but always found at his post as a faithful defender of the stars and stripes.

After the war Mr. Shriver returned to his home, and on the 15th of October, 1865, was united in marriage to Miss Neoma G. Wilson, of Guernsey county, Ohio, a daughter of Otha and Cassandra (Shrine) Wilson. Six children were born unto them: Oscar C., who was born December 24, 1866, and married Miss Celeste Kyle, and is now living in Seneca, Missouri; Edgar E., born August 4, 1869, died February 28, 1870; Georgia, born December 11, 1870, died February 28, 1873; Ernest E., born February 13, 1873, is now one of the proprietors of the Alpha Pharmacy of Miami; Eugene Fields, born January 22, 1875, is now in Galena, Kansas; and Gertrude Ruth, born November 18, 1878, is at home; and one child who died in infancy, November 18, 1881. Mrs. Shriver was born in 1841, and died August 6, 1894.

In the spring of 1866 the subject of this review removed with his young wife to Johnson county, Nebraska, where he followed farming for sixteen years. In 1882 he left that place and located in Seneca, Missouri, where he was soon recognized as a prominent factor in public life, for in the following year he was elected a member of the city council. In the spring of 1885 he came to the territory, taking up his abode in the Quapaw agency, and was appointed additional farmer in July, 1888. It was his duty to instruct the Indians in farming methods. He filled that position for two years and then resigned, removing to Miami on the 1st of August, 1891. He erected the second residence in the town, and has since been identified with its progress and improvement. In November, 1897, he was appointed deputy United States marshal and is still acceptably filling that position.

On the 30th of November, 1898, Mr. Shriver was united in marriage to Miss Ruby Greene, of Salem, Missouri, a daughter of W. B. and Maggie M. Greene. She was born April 11, 1875, and her first child, Edith, born December 16, 1899, died on the 7th of January, 1900. Her second child, Pauline, was born December 22, 1900, and is still living.

Mr. Shriver became a charter member of Seneca Post, No. 175, G. A. R., of Seneca, Missouri, in 1884. He served therein as officer of the day, as adjutant and as post commander. He afterward organized the J. B. McPherson Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of the Department of the Indian Territory, at Miami, on the 27th of August, 1894, and for three terms was post commander, while in 1896 he was elected junior vice-commander of the Department of the Indian Territory, and in 1897 he was elected department commander. He was elected a member of the national council of the administration and

was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of the commanded-in-chief, Albert D. Shaw, in 1899. Since 1891 he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Miami. In business, political and social circles he is a prominent factor, and has done much for the welfare and progress of the city in which he makes his home.

JUDGE WESLEY ANDERSON.

Judge Wesley Anderson, who is now serving as supreme judge of the Choctaw nation, was born in Tuskahoma in 1849, and has here spent his entire life. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Anderson, was a white man. He was born in Virginia and married a full-blood Choctaw Indian. Their son, John Anderson, was a native of Mississippi, and at a very early day in the settlement of the Indian Territory he came to the Choctaw nation, dying in Tuskahoma. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Bohannon and was a half-breed Choctaw, also born in Mississippi. Her people are very prominent in this nation, being numbered among the leading and influential residents of this part of the territory. Mrs. Anderson also died at Tuskahoma.

The educational privileges which Judge Anderson received were somewhat limited, for at the time when he would have been pursuing his studies the country became involved in Civil war, and as the territory was overrun with contending armies the schools were in consequence broken up. He worked upon the farm in his youth, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He to-day owns a good farm four miles west of Tuskahoma, having about one hundred acres under cultivation. Here he resides with his wife and son, their home being a pleasant one. He has been married twice, his first union being with Micy Yota, a full-blood Choctaw, who died nine years ago, leaving one son, Park J., who is now a student in the Jones' Academy, at Hartshorne, Indian Territory. Mr. Anderson afterward wedded Elsie Crofate, a full-blood Choctaw and a lady of superior education, having had excellent school advantages. She could speak English fluently and was a most estimable woman.

Judge Anderson has been quite prominent in public affairs and is well qualified for leadership, being a man of keen discrimination, strong purpose and unquestioned devotion to what he believes to be right. The first official position which he held was that of chief of lighthorse for Governor Jack McCurtain, an office equivalent to the position on the governor's staff in the states. He has served as a representative in the Choctaw council from Wade county six terms, and his long continuance in that office well indicates his fidelity to the interests of his constituents, and during that time he was elected speaker of the house for three terms. For six years he was a senator, but in May, 1900, he resigned his senatorship, and on the 15th of May, 1901, was appointed supreme judge for the third judicial district by Governor G. W. Dukes, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Joel W. Everidge. In 1898 he was appointed a Choctaw commissioner on the Dawes commis-

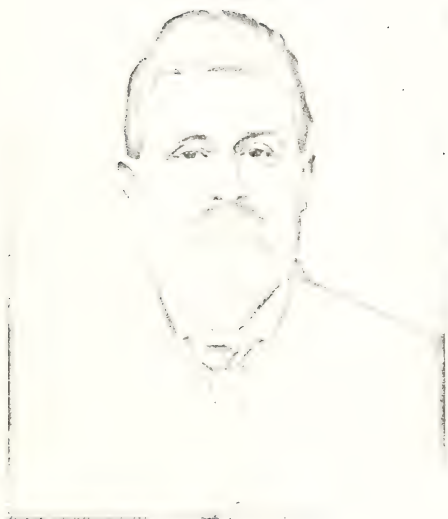
sion and made a trip to Washington in connection with that work, and on the 26th of June, 1900, he was again appointed a delegate to the capital city, by Governor Green McCurtain. As a commissioner on the part of the Choctaw nation he was instrumental in securing the treaty known as the Dawes Choctaw-Chickasaw treaty, which was entered into at Atoka, Indian Territory, and ratified. He has also been appointed chairman of the school committee in the senate. The Judge is a Republican, earnest in his advocacy of party principles. He has the good of his people at heart, and that he enjoys their high confidence is shown by his long continuance in positions of public trust, and by the fact that he was urged to become a candidate for governor in the election of 1900. His opinions and views carry weight in the councils of his party, and his influence has been a potent factor for good in promoting the welfare of his nation along various lines of improvement and development.

ROBERT M. HARRIS.

Robert M. Harris was born ten miles east of Tishomingo in the Chickasaw nation, April 1, 1850, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Nail) Harris, both of whom are now deceased. His boyhood days were spent at the place of his birth and his early education was acquired in the public schools of the nation, after which he entered a private school in Paris, Texas. When his studies were completed he returned to the Territory and engaged in the stock business, which he has carried on in connection with the management of other business enterprises. He has had on hand as many as twenty-five hundred head of cattle annually. However, his attention has not been confined along this line, for he is also engaged in farming, utilizing one thousand acres of land, which tract is devoted to the raising of corn, cotton and cereals. In 1890 he established a large general mercantile business in Tishomingo, which he now conducts, and his store adds materially to his income; for he carries an extensive and well-selected stock and his reasonable prices and reliable business methods secure to him a liberal patronage. Another important enterprise with which he is associated is the telephone line connecting Ardmore, Denison and Tishomingo, and in the company which controls the line he is a heavy stockholder.

On the 4th of July, 1872, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harris and Miss Lucy McCoy, a daughter of Judge James McCoy, of the Chickasaw nation. Unto them have been born seven children: Lulu, who married Charles Harkins, of Emet, Indian Territory, and has one child, Robert; Emma, now the wife of J. Hampton Willis, of Kingston, Indian Territory, by whom she has one daughter, Helen; Nettie and Mamie, at home; Helen, deceased; and Tommie and Lucy, who complete the family. In October, 1892, Mr. Harris was again married, his second union being with Jennie Wyatt, a daughter of J. Wyatt, of the Chickasaw nation. They have three children: Dixie, Hallie and R. M., Jr.

Mr. Harris has been quite prominent in public affairs in the nation, has



R. M. Harris

held the office of constable, county judge and sheriff, and in 1896 he was elected governor, serving in that high office for two years. He has also twice served his county as a representative in the legislature. His life has been one of benefit to the community, for he has labored untiringly to promote the best interests of the people along lines of substantial progress and moral advancement. In business he is progressive, wide-awake and energetic, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

DAVID WASHINGTON VANN.

For the past seven years David W. Vann has conducted a general store at Fairland, and at the same time has carried on farming and stock-raising. Being enterprising, industrious and energetic, he has prospered in his undertakings and is now quite well-to-do.

He was born in Murray county, Georgia, on the 20th of April, 1857, his parents being James D. and Rosannah J. (Kethcart) Vann. His mother was a white woman, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Joseph Kethcart, who came from Ireland to this country with his wife at an early day and served for eight years in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's paternal grandparents were John and Martha (Denton) Vann, the latter also a white woman and a native of Tennessee. John Vann's father was James Vann, who was a very prominent man in the old nation and owned a ferry on the Tennessee river. He was murdered by a Mr. Sanders. Our subject's father died in 1889, but the mother is still living and enjoys good health, at the age of seventy-three years. Their family numbered eight children, three sons and five daughters, namely: Louisa Jane, born in 1851, is the widow of Samuel Ward; John Emmet was born in 1849; Mary Josephine, born in 1854, is the wife of Joseph B. Ladd, a white man of Kentucky; David W., our subject, is next in order of birth; Martha M., born in 1859, is the wife of Preston S. James, a white man of Miami, Indian Territory; Sarah A., born in 1862, is the wife of Winfield Scott Nance, a white man; Emma L., born in 1863, is the wife of William Cotzer, a white man; and James G., born in 1865, lives in Fairland with his mother. Our subject's great-great-grandmother, known as Granny Vann, lived to the remarkably old age of one hundred and thirty years.

During his boyhood and youth David W. Vann attended the public schools of Georgia and Kentucky, and in 1873 accompanied his parents on their removal to this territory, where he has since engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1893 he embarked also in general merchandising at Fairland, and in all his business ventures has been eminently successful. He has served as a member of the town council, and is one of the most influential and prominent citizens of his community. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 8th of January, 1888, Mr. Vann was united in marriage with Miss Martha M. Purcell, a white lady, who was born in Virginia, in Septem-

ber, 1869, and is a daughter of Austin and Elizabeth Purcell. Six children bless this union, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Pearl, October 15, 1888; John H., June 7, 1890; Fanny M., November 27, 1891; Floy, October 6, 1893; Fay, July 4, 1895; and Opal, August 20, 1897.

HIRAM H. EARLY.

Among the progressive and successful farmers of Texanna, Indian Territory, who is also a veteran of the Civil war, is Hiram H. Early, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Harlan county, Kentucky, October 15, 1846, and was a son of William and Lucinda (Harris) Early, both of whom are deceased. Until the age of ten years he lived in his native county, where he attended subscription schools, but at that date the family emigrated to Missouri and his old occupations and associations were broken, resulting in his absence from school until the final location in Hackett City, where he again began his studies.

After finishing his school course Mr. Early engaged in farming and learned the carpenter's trade, keeping busily employed, but when the war broke out he enlisted as a soldier with the Third Kansas Battery, in the Union army, and was attached to the Seventh Army Corps. For more than two years he saw active service, and was mustered out on July 21, 1865, returning to Hackett City and resuming his farming as soon as his hand had become accustomed to the plow instead of the musket.

In 1879 our subject made an agreeable trip to Colorado, and spent one year in prospecting and mining, but in 1881 came to Indian Territory and settled at Checotah. He has now a fine farm of two hundred and ten acres under cultivation in corn and cotton, with every promise of abundant returns.

The marriage of Mr. Early was on June 10, 1882, to Miss Susan A. Scott, the educated daughter of Sterling and Jennie (Woodward) Scott, both natives of Tennessee. She was born in the Cherokee nation, near Fort Gibson, and received a thorough education at Park Hill Seminary and at Dwight mission, resulting in her becoming the cultivated and agreeable lady she is. Her family came to the territory in 1829, at that time only a wilderness being where now flourishing towns are located. A grand-aunt of Mrs. Early, a brave and courageous woman, in 1829 walked all the distance from Tennessee to Indian Territory, without any companion. After many exciting adventures and experiences she reached Fort Gibson on Christmas, and one of the incidents of the journey that she related amusingly was the way in which she possessed herself of a blanket and roasted coon from a negro when he was asleep at the foot of a tree. The blanket was very useful for moccasins, and the coon meat probably saved her from starvation.

Our subject is socially connected with the I. O. O. F. and the Woodmen of the World, and of Commodore Rogers Post, G. A. R. He is an active member of the Republican party and staunchly upholds its principles,

taking an eager and intelligent interest in the public affairs of the nation. Both our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian church and are among the most highly respected residents of Texanna.

J. C. BERRY.

J. C. Berry is the senior member of the firm of Berry, Savage & Maxwell, controlling one of the leading mercantile establishments of the Chickasaw nation, their enterprise being located in Sulphur. Mr. Berry was born in Angelina county, Texas, October 15, 18—, and after pursuing his education in the schools of Stephens county, Texas, he learned the blacksmith's trade and afterward mastered the carpenter's trade. Subsequently he followed contracting and building in the Indian Territory, whither he removed in 1887. He resided near Durwood for about a decade and in 1897 came to Sulphur, where he has since made his home. In August, 1899, he embarked in merchandising, under the firm name of W. F. Berry & Son. That connection was discontinued in 1900 and the present firm of Berry, Savage & Maxwell was formed. They are now erecting a fine stone store building, eighty by thirty-seven feet, the most substantial structure in the city. Their trade has constantly grown both in volume and importance. Mr. Berry is also a stockholder in the Sulphur Railway Company.

In his social relations our subject represents Magnolia Lodge, No. 105, W. O. W., and also the Improved Order of Red Men, of Sulphur. He married Miss Ada Brewster, of Texas, and they now have three children,—Willie, Lenna and Wallace.

Mrs. SUSAN F. LYNCH.

Mrs. Susan Frances (Foreman) Lynch, who resides at Webber's Falls, Indian Territory, was born at Tahlequah, August 26, 1847, a daughter of Johnson and Elizabeth (Man) Foreman. Her father was a full-blooded Cherokee and was a son of John Foreman and was killed when her father was a babe in arms. Her mother afterward married a Mr. Wilson, a white man. When eleven years of age Johnson Foreman ran away from home and began to earn his own livelihood and also to provide for his own education. In the old Georgian nation he attended a mission school at Brainard, Georgia, and when twenty-one years of age he married Miss Elizabeth Man, who belonged to the white race and was a resident of Athens, Georgia. She was in her youth taught how to spin, card and weave, and, although in later life she was well-to-do, she instructed her girls in the same work, so that they became thoroughly familiar with the methods of using carding-machines and spinning-wheels, converting the raw material into the manufactured article. Six "cuts" was a day's work, and Mrs. Lynch and her sisters were expected to accomplish that amount each day, while the mother, a woman weighing nearly three hundred pounds, plied the shuttle. Unto Mr. and Mrs.

Foreman were born nine children: Martha, a native of Georgia, became the wife of Jenks Maxfield, a white man, and died a year after their marriage. William wedded Susan Chisholm and was murdered in 1860. They had three children.—Johnson, Henry and Charles. Ruth became the wife of Joseph Garrison, a white man from Georgia, and is now the mother of four children,—Butler; Nancy, the wife of George Bullett, at Foreman; Minnie, the wife of W. Thornton, of Vian, a Cherokee; and Luvinia, who died at the age of sixteen years. Return Jonathan Meggs, born in 1843, was killed at Tahlequah, Indian Territory. He married Eliza Brewer, a Cherokee, and they had two children, who are now deceased. After the mother's death he wedded Mettie Colbert, a member of the Chickasaw nation, and their only child has also passed away. Jesse Bushyhead, born in 1845, married Emma Vore, a daughter of Israel and Sallie (Vain) Vore. Their only child was killed. Mrs. Lynch, of this review, was the next in order of birth, and the younger children were Rebecca, who died at the age of ten years, and Nancy, who died in 1850.

The Foreman family came to the Cherokee nation in 1837, locating near Marysville. Johnson Foreman was a half-brother of James Foreman, who resided in the same locality. A few days before the treaty party were killed a great many Indians met in the neighborhood house from all over the nation. Mrs. Lynch's mother happened to go over there and was surprised at meeting many people whom she had not seen since they left Georgia. All that knew her seemed very glad to see her. Mrs. Foreman asked her sister-in-law what the meeting meant, and was told that they were going to kill Boudinots and the treaty party. Soon afterward James Foreman went one morning into a saloon to get a drink before breakfast, and there met Stand Watie. Several others were present. James Foreman threw down money and called all the men up to drink with him, but as he took up his glass he said, turning to James Foreman, "Before I drink with you I would like to know if you killed my father and brother." Foreman's reply was, "Say yourself," whereupon the men clashed in deadly combat, resulting in the death of Mr. Foreman.

Mrs. Lynch was educated at Tahlequah, and, as stated, she was trained to the household duties of spinning and weaving by her mother. At the age of nineteen she was married to John Raymond, a white man, who was a native of Ohio. Their marriage occurred in 1866. Mr. Raymond was a grandson of Judge Knox and a son of Henry Raymond, a native of New York. He served in the Confederate army. By this marriage were born two children: Jesse Bushyhead, February 26, 1867; and Ada, born March 17, 1869. Mr. Raymond died in 1873, and Mrs. Raymond afterward became the wife of Joseph Martin Lynch, a Cherokee, in 1874. He was a son of Joseph and Charlotte Martin, both Cherokees, natives of the old nation. During the war they were refugees of the Chickasaw nation and later went to Texas, but afterward returned to the Cherokee nation, where they purchased a home. A year after the close of the war they returned to their own nation, locating

at Webber's Falls. Mr. Lynch was a man of more than ordinary ability, was very prominent in political affairs and for several years prior to his death filled the office of legislator. By the second marriage were born the following children: Joseph J., born September 29, 1875; Clarence M., who was born October 15, 1876, and died December 25, 1898; Lizzie, who was born July 7, 1878, and died February 22, 1897; Benjamin, who was born March 10, 1876, and died in 1880; Nancy Bullett, who was born July 7, 1884, and is now a student in the Cherokee Female Seminary at Tahlequah; Jeter, born March 10, 1886, and now a student in the male seminary.

In company with Dr. Campbell, Mrs. Lynch is the owner of the ferry at Webber's Falls, and this is a very profitable source of income. She is a very kind and hospitable lady, freely rendering assistance to all who know her, and no one has ever been turned from her door empty-handed. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ZACH GARDNER.

Zach Gardner has passed the allotted psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, but is still a valued resident of the Choctaw nation. Throughout a long period he was identified with farming interests, but is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. He was born in Mississippi August 15, 1829, his parents being Isaac and Rebecca (Johnson) Gardner. The mother was a native of Mississippi, and both were of Choctaw blood. Her father was George Johnson, who came to the territory at a very early day, locating here in 1850 and making his home within its borders until his demise. Isaac Gardner located in the Indian Territory in 1832 and followed the occupation of farming. He died about 1859, and his wife passed away near Paul's Valley. They were the parents of nine children, but only two are now living, namely: James W., of Wynnewood; and Zach. Among the deceased members of the family were George and Silas D. The latter died in Yorktown, Pennsylvania, where he was taken as a prisoner of war during the Rebellion.

Mr. Gardner, of this review, was in the service of the Confederacy, serving under the command of Major George Washington, who was in charge of a Caddo Indian battalion. He remained with the army throughout the period of hostilities, acting with the troops upon the plains of the territory, guarding the frontier here and in Texas. He pursued his education in Spencer Academy, and throughout his active business career followed farming and cattle-raising. In later life he was very extensively engaged in raising cattle. He was at one time owner of thirteen hundred acres of land, but has since disposed of much of this and at the present time he owns about three hundred acres. He is not now actively connected with business affairs, having put aside the more arduous duties of farm life in order to enjoy a well-earned rest.

Mr. Gardner has been twice married. He first wedded Elsie Mackey,

who was a Choctaw, and they had one child, now deceased. Our subject was again married, September 8, 1852, to Miss Lavinia McKinney, a Choctaw, who was born in the Choctaw nation December 25, 1836. They had four children, namely: Joseph Nail, who was born October 24, 1853; Atkinson Maxwell, born December 9, 1859; Zach, born October 2, 1858; and Lavinia, born June 25, 1860.

Prominent in the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Gardner was made a Mason in Electric Lodge, F. & A. M., at Warren, Texas. He became a charter member of Paul's Valley Lodge, No. 6, and is now the only original member living. He is one of the oldest and most prominent men in this portion of the territory, and has a very wide acquaintance. He removed from the Choctaw to the Chickasaw nation prior to the Civil war, and since 1867 has lived in Paul's Valley, which he says was once known as Rush Creek Valley. His long connection with this portion of the territory has made him familiar to the majority of its inhabitants, and by all he is held in high esteem.

NATHAN M. PERRY.

Nathan M. Perry, one of the prominent and successful farmers living near Grove, Indian Territory, was born in Georgia in the year 1856. He is a son of James Perry, and in the paternal line is of Scotch ancestry. His father, while residing in Georgia, held positions of honor and trust, and was a probate judge and a prominent layman in the Presbyterian church. He served as a delegate to one of the general assemblies of the church and took an active interest in promoting Christian work. Although a southern Democrat of the old school, he was greatly opposed to the system of slavery and would never own negroes. In business he was energetic, determined and resolute, and everything that he undertook he carried forward to successful completion, brooking no obstacles that would give way before honest effort. He married Susan J. Harlan, whose people were very prominent, being related to many of the best families of the Cherokee nation. Her people were among the original eighteen families who first settled in the present Cherokee nation, and in public affairs they had a marked influence. About 1872 the parents of our subject came to the Indian Territory, and here the father died in 1876, his wife surviving him until 1877, when she, too, passed away. They had two sons, Oliver W. and Silas A., who were Confederate soldiers in the Civil war.

When about four years of age Nathan Meuron Perry, the subject of this review, was taken to Johnson county, Missouri, by his uncle, Nathan W. Perry. His father had intended to follow soon and locate in that state, but the Civil war was inaugurated and he did not make the removal to the west until after the conflict was over. Colonel Perry became a very prominent and influential citizen of Johnson county. In ante-bellum days he served as county clerk and filled other important offices. In his home Nathan M. Perry was reared, spending his youth in the usual manner of farmer lads of

the period. He began farming on his own account in the Cherokee nation at the age of eighteen years, and for four years he was engaged in merchandising at Fairland, Indian Territory, under the firm name of Perry & Freeman, theirs being the third business house established at that place. Their trade constantly grew until they became proprietors of the largest commercial enterprise in the town, carrying an immense stock of hardware, implements and general merchandise in a double store. Mr. Perry now resides upon his fine farm of five hundred acres pleasantly located four and a half miles east of Grove. He does general farming, is interested in stock-raising, and has one of the best improved farms on Cowskin prairie.

In 1892 Mr. Perry was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Sellers, a daughter of Joel F. and Martha (Mesersmith) Sellers. Her father was born in Tennessee, and died near Maysville, Arkansas, while her mother, a native of Virginia, is still living near Maysville. Mrs. Perry's family are white people and are devoted to agricultural pursuits. Unto our subject and his wife have been born five children, namely: Elizabeth Kenyon, James Roy, Lewis Leslie, Robert Lee and Morris Grady.

In his political views Mr. Perry is a stalwart Democrat, and socially is connected with the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife take great interest in the education of their children, wishing to prepare them by superior mental training for the responsible and practical duties of life. Mr. Perry is very generous, kind to the poor and needy, and is broad minded and progressive. He is spoken of in terms of high regard by all who know him, and is recognized as one of the most highly esteemed citizens of this portion of the territory.

JOSEPH LOREN McCORKLE.

A well-known resident of Webber's Falls, Indian Territory, is Joseph Loren McCorkle, the subject of this review. He was born in Louisa county, Virginia, September 19, 1837, the son of Joseph and Harriet (Hatfield) McCorkle. The paternal grandfather was Archibald McCorkle, and he came from the lowlands of Scotland in company with his two brothers, Samuel and James; the two former became the progenitors of the family in Virginia, the latter in North Carolina. His mother's people also came from Scotland; hence Mr. McCorkle has every reason to claim the blood of one of the best lands in the world.

Eight children were born to the parents of our subject: Hyne died in 1889, near the old home in Virginia; John died at his residence in Richmond in 1879; James died in Missouri in 1859; Harvey lives in West Virginia; Jane married James McConnell, of Fredericksburg, but died in 1882; Mary married John McConnell, and died in 1886; Sarah died at the age of twenty; our subject being the youngest of the family and the only member left, his father dying in 1862, while he lost his mother when but an infant.

Mr. McCorkle received a superior education, attending the University of

Virginia, and later engaged in school-teaching in middle Tennessee, where he remained for two years, the breaking out of the Civil war interrupting the peaceful course of his life. In June, 1861, he enlisted under General Zollicoffer, the gallant commander of the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, and as soon as organization was complete he was made major of his company. His gallantry was acknowledged, but he received a serious wound at Mill Spring, Kentucky, January 14, 1862, which so incapacitated him that he was forced to resign, and after recovery he went west and finally located in Indian Territory.

For a time after coming to this locality Mr. McCorkle engaged in teaching, but later became interested in farming and cattle-raising, which he has successfully followed ever since. The marriage of Mr. McCorkle took place in 1862, to Miss Eliza Holt, a Cherokee, the daughter of William L. and Nellie (Miller) Holt; and the only survivor of his family is David W., who was born March 17, 1867, married Mary Robinson, a Cherokee, in 1897, and one son has been born to them, Joseph Loren, in honor of our subject; Nettie Monette and Calvin Hanks both having died at the early age of thirteen years.

Our subject lost his first wife in 1877, his second marriage occurring April 28, 1891, to Mrs. Emma Robinson, the widow of William G. Robinson and the daughter of Colonel John Drew, of this place. In this community Mr. McCorkle possesses the esteem of all, is a progressive citizen and an active member of the Democratic party.

EDWARD S. BURNEY.

Edward Selon Burney was born in the Chickasaw nation, January 20, 1861, and is a son of David C. Burney. He pursued his education in the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, now abandoned, and was in the cattle business until 1889, since which time he has devoted his time to farming. He has made his home in Chickasha since the establishment of the town in 1892. He was one of its organizers, being a member of a company that laid out the town and planned for its growth, development and progress. His labors in this direction have been of material benefit, as he has assisted largely in the work of progress and improvement. For three years he held the office of deputy United States marshal, being under L. L. Stowe for a brief period and on his death was under a brother, C. L. Stowe, who was appointed in his place, for two years, and under Captain J. S. Hammer for one year. He then resigned his position and through the past two years has acted as representative of the Chickasaw nation in assisting the Dawes Commission in preparing a roll of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. His wide acquaintance in this portion of the Territory, combined with his business ability, well fitted him for the duties of the position in which he is now serving. He also has other interests, owning a ranch southwest of Chickasha, which comprises three thousand acres of land.



Edward, S. Burney

About four hundred acres is in cultivation in corn, cotton and small grain. From this property he derives an excellent income.

On the 20th of January, 1882, Mr. Burney was united in marriage to Miss Ada Cross, a native of Texas, and a daughter of Joseph P. and Martha (Sadler) Cross, and unto them have been born six children: Wessie Ella, who is now seventeen years of age; Joseph C., a lad of fourteen; Edward E., who is ten years of age; Overton L., six years old; Effie Sudie, who died in June, 1899, at the age of two years; and Ada Bess, born in 1901. Mr. Burney is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Chickasha Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., in which he is now a past master. He has also been the scribe of Chickasha Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M., and was past chancellor of Chickasha Lodge, No. 24, K. of P. However, that organization passed out of existence, and he is now identified with Washita Valley Lodge, No. 43, K. of P. Mr. Burney has spent his entire life in that locality and is one of the esteemed and valued citizens, his personal qualities gaining him the friendship of many, while his business ability has gained for him a leading place in agricultural and official circles. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and is the chairman of the board of stewards. At the organization of the town government of Chickasha he was elected a member of the board of education and served one term, and was re-elected and served the term of three years. He is a Republican in politics.

DR. OSBORNE JACKSON BYRD.

For thirty years Dr. Byrd has successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in the Indian Territory, and has also devoted considerable time and attention to farming and stock-raising. His home, which is a very pleasant one, is located one mile northwest of the village of Fairland.

The Doctor was born on the old Byrd plantation in Accomac county, Virginia, November 2, 1846, the son of Captain George P. and Dimmie (Byrd) Byrd. His maternal grandparents were Daniel and Matilda (Gillespie) Byrd, the former of English and the latter of English and Scotch-Irish descent. The Byrds of eastern Virginia were among the first settlers and served in both Revolution and the war of 1812 with the American army; and when the Civil war broke out, like most true southerners, cast their lot with the Confederacy and served with Lee and Jackson. According to history, the ancestors laid off the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia.

Captain Byrd, the father of our subject, was born April 5, 1812, a son of John and Betsy (Poussin) Byrd. The former was born October 3, 1770, and the latter May 10, 1780. John Byrd was a son of John Byrd, Sr., whose father came to this country from England with a Mr. Gale, and in partnership they secured a large tract of land in Accomac county, Virginia, for the timber, which was used partly in ship building. There he erected a house which was reared as a mansion in those days, and his homestead is still in possession of the family. He was the owner of slaves. His son, John Byrd,

Jr., learned the ship carpenter's trade and became identified with ship building in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was taken ill and soon after died on the old homestead, where he was born. The Doctor's father died May 10, 1863, and his mother, who was born October 23, 1814, passed away January 22, 1849. Their children were Betsy, who died at the age of two years; Decatur Frank, who was born October 11, 1840, and died in December, 1877; Matilda Susan Parker, who was born July 8, 1844, and now makes her home with her brother; and Osborne J., the youngest.

Dr. Byrd left Virginia in 1867, the war having so completely paralyzed his old state that there seemed to be no field open to him; so he came west. He married Miss Julia Elliot, January 24, 1874. Having lost her parents during childhood, she was reared by her uncle, Moses Silverheel, a Shawnee, to which tribe she also belonged. The Doctor and his wife became the parents of eight children, namely: Bettie Belle, Dimmie F., Decatur Frank, Susan Parker, Anna D., Eva Rice, George Poulson and Fitzhugh Lee. All are living with the exception of George P., who died August 19, 1891, and Mrs. Byrd passed away on the 24th of September, the same year. The children have all received good educational advantages, the family having located in Baltimore, Maryland, for a time. Socially the Doctor affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and religiously with the Baptist church. He is widely known and highly esteemed in the territory, where he has so long made his home.

GEORGE R. BEELER.

George R. Beeler was born in Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri, January 7, 1854, and is a son of John S. and Martha (Springer) Peeler, the latter a resident of Highland, Kansas. His grandfather, Josiah Squires Springer, was from Indiana, while the paternal grandfather was a Kentuckian. About 1844 the Beelers removed to Holt county, Missouri, where the father of our subject engaged in agricultural pursuits. During his infancy George R. Beeler was taken to Highland, Kansas, where he pursued his education in the common schools of the county. Later he became a student in Bryant's Business College at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he pursued a regular course, and on leaving that institution he went to Colorado, where for a year he engaged in mining. On the expiration of that period he made his way to Texas, where he followed the stock business. He was there for two years and then came to the territory, settling on Wild Horse creek in the fall of 1879, remaining there until 1881.

On the 29th of May of that year Mr. Beeler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Grant, of Chickasaw blood, the wedding taking place at Fort Arbuckle, the lady being a daughter of Tom Grant, of the territory. After their marriage the young couple took up their abode at Erin Springs, and Mr. Beeler still continued in the cattle business. In 1882 he removed to Line creek, on the present site of Chickasha, and was there engaged in the cattle business

with Tom Grant, Calvin Grant and Frank Miller, Mr. Beeler going to the ranch as manager. There he remained for five years, after which he removed with his family to Little Washita, where he spent two years. His wife died on the 1st of March, 1888, and he then moved to Purcell, and April 18, 1889, opened the first bank that was ever established in the territory. In 1893 he came to Ninnekah, where he owns a valuable ranch of six thousand acres, of which fifteen hundred acres is under cultivation, and here he has since resided. Five hundred and fifty acres of his land is located on Erin creek and seven hundred and fifty acres is devoted to pasture. Mr. Beeler is also extensively engaged in the raising of high grade cattle, and on his place he has about thirty-three hundred head of the best cattle to be found in the community, including Polled Angus, Hereford and shorthorn Durhams. He was the first to introduce Aberdeen Angus cattle in the county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Beeler were born three children, namely: Della May, who was married on the 7th of May, 1901, to Halbert Thompson, of Chickasha; Fred Grant; and Milton. After the death of the wife and mother the father was again married, his second union occurring on the 15th of September, 1889, to Miss Georgia A. Collins, a Chickasaw, and a daughter of Dan and Sallie (Potts) Collins, both of whom are living at Colbert, Indian Territory. Mrs. Beeler's grandmother was one of the first Chickasaws to move from Mississippi to the Indian Territory. Our subject and his wife have two children living,—Julia and George R. In 1882 Mr. Beeler built his present residence, one of the finest in the territory. It is built upon a knoll overlooking the town of Ninnekah, eight miles south of Chickasha, and is surrounded by a large orchard of fruit and shade trees. In his political affiliations he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and in his social relations he is a member of the Christian church. He is a progressive man, and throughout his life has recognized the value of persistency in business affairs and has carried forward his work with determined and energetic purpose until he is now numbered among the prosperous citizens of his community.

ALBERT T. MCKINNEY.

In public affairs Albert Thomas McKinney has been prominent and has left the impress of his individuality upon the public service in many ways. Called to office by the vote of his fellow townsmen, he has displayed his loyalty and fidelity by the faithful discharge of duty, and his efforts have been effective for the welfare of the locality which he represents.

Mr. McKinney was born in Fort Washita, Indian Territory, May 28, 1854, and is a son of Henry and Sally (Harris) McKinney. His parents, however, have both passed away. In the public schools of Shiloh, Texas, he acquired his education, remaining there for three years. After returning home he was appointed county treasurer, in which capacity he served for one year. He was then elected clerk of the house of representatives and was

continued in the position for several terms. He was next chosen sheriff of Tishomingo county, and after discharging the duties of that office for two years he was elected county clerk and served in that capacity for eleven years. From 1888 until 1901 he was district clerk of the nation. His long continuance in office indicates in unmistakable manner his capability in meeting the obligations and trusts reposed in him. He is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and his labors have largely promoted the welfare of his community. In addition to public office he has carried on farming, and now has one hundred acres of good land near Emmet, planted to corn and cotton. These are the leading crops raised in this section of the country, and he annually garners rich harvests.

On the 12th of February, 1884, Mr. McKinney was united in marriage to Evelyn (Colbert) Granville, and unto them were born three children,—Granville and Ponty and Tishy, twins. On the 12th of February, 1893, Mr. McKinney was united in wedlock to Miss Stella Hieronymus, a daughter of Rev. S. E. Hieronymus, and their marriage has been blessed with two children,—Tommie and Bertha. He is a member of Tishomnigo Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., and enjoys the high regard of his brethren of the craft. His record is commendable, for he has been just and trustworthy in the discharge of all duties of both public and private life.

S. W. RYAN.

The farming and stock-raising interests of the Chickasaw nation are well represented by S. W. Ryan, who for many years has been identified with the growth and development of this section of the Indian Territory. The town of Ryan, which was named in his honor, stands as a monument to his thrift and business ability, and in all the work of improvement and development necessary to produce the wonderful change here he has nobly borne his part.

Mr. Ryan is a native of the state of Arkansas, born on the 20th of February, 1856, and in its schools he received his limited education. The year 1872 witnessed his arrival in the Indian Territory, his first location being at Tishomingo, where he remained for three years. He then located near the present site of Ryan, where he has since been engaged in the cattle business, and his landed possessions now aggregate about eight thousand acres. He is also the proprietor of a gin in this thriving little city, where for a number of years he followed merchandising and was engaged in the livery business.

On December 15, 1875, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage with Carrie Cheadle, of Choctaw and Chickasaw blood, and a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Riddle) Cheadle. The father was of Chickasaw and the mother of Choctaw blood. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have been born nine children, of whom six are now living,—Belle, Daisey, Thomas, Ada, Gussie and Elbert. Those deceased are Flenie, Lillie and Cleming. The wife and mother was called to the home beyond in November, 1894, and three years later, in 1897, the father was again married, his second union being with Sallie Wiley, a

white woman and they have one daughter, Birdie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In his social relations he is a member of Blue Grove Lodge, No. 63, A. F. & A. M.; of Ryan Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F.; and of the Knights of Honor fraternity, of Ryan.

JOHN HENRY EIFFERT.

Among the citizens of Webber's Falls, Indian Territory, there is no more respected family than that of John Henry Eiffert, the subject of this sketch. He was born at Lexington, Kentucky, October 1, 1814, a son of John Henry and Mary (Bodie) Eiffert, the former of German-French ancestry, the latter of French-Irish.

In 1830 Mr. Eiffert went to Tennessee and there engaged in the mercantile business, also doing some farming. He was married in 1848 to Margaret Anna (Ward-Morgan) Hanks, the widow of Dr. Robert T. Hanks, a native of Tennessee. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Hanks are well known through the country, their names being as follows: Betty, who married James McCarty, later Dr. Harvey Lindsey, of Texanna, Indian Territory; Calvin, who was murdered two and a half miles below Webber's Falls; Margaret Preston, who married Captain Wellington McClelland, he dying December 3, 1863; Robert T., who married Lizzie Wofford, a Cherokee of Tahlequah, a daughter of Robert and Jennie (Wright) Wofford, and has one child, named Robertie Inez; and Gideon Morgan, who died October 1, 1863. The death of Dr. Hanks occurred September 8, 1842.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Eiffert are: Henry, who was born March 19, 1849, and married Susan Thompson, of Fort Gibson, a Cherokee; and Maud, who was born July 28, 1860, and died September 28, 1870. Mrs. Eiffert was the daughter of Gideon and Margaret (Sevier) Morgan, born August 19, 1815. Her father was a white man who held the rank of colonel under General Andrew Jackson and received a serious wound in the battle at the Horse Shoe Bend, in 1814, where he commanded a regiment of Cherokee Indians against the Creeks, on the Tallapoosa river, in Alabama. General Jackson was instrumental in securing a pension of ten thousand dollars for Colonel Morgan and made the remark to him, "If that bullet had gone a little higher you would never have received that pension,"—to which the brave colonel replied, "If it had gone a little lower I would not have needed it."—this being true, as it was just over the right eye. The father of Colonel Morgan was a native of Wales, a direct descendant of Prince Modoc of Wales. Mrs. Eiffert is the cousin of John T. Morgan, of Alabama, a son of George Morgan, who was a brother of Mrs. Eiffert's father. The mother of Mrs. Eiffert was Margaret Sevier, the granddaughter of John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee. The family is of French descent, the name in France being Exavia, which was changed in England to its present writing. Governor John Sevier was the father of one son, Joseph, and he married Betsey Lowery, a Cherokee, whose father was a

Scotchman and whose mother was an Indian maiden named Ochuta, a member of the Cherokee tribe.

Mr. and Mrs. Eiffert came to Indian Territory from Georgia in 1868, she arriving one year prior to her husband. He has been engaged in farming since his location in the territory. A son of Mrs. Eiffert, Robert T. Hanks, is very prominently identified with the affairs of the Cherokee nation. He was elected a member of the Cherokee council in 1879, being re-elected unanimously for a second term. In 1886 he served as clerk of the senate and in 1888 was a member of the board of education, and was chief secretary under Colonel Harris for four years. Mr. Hanks edited the first newspaper ever published in Canadian district, which was a political paper called the Indian Sentinel. He also hung the first church bell in Canadian district, on the Baptist church at Webber's Falls that ever pealed forth its joyous notes calling the people to divine service. He came to the territory in 1857 and served through the Civil war, in the Confederate army with the Cherokees, holding the rank of orderly sergeant under General Stand Watie. In 1869 he engaged in merchandising in Bryantown, and since then has engaged in farming and stock-raising.

The religious connection of the family is with the Baptist church, where they are highly esteemed. Politically both Mr. Eiffert and Mr. Hanks follow the example of their forefathers and are staunch supporters of the principles of the Democratic party.

JAMES R. OLIVER.

James R. Oliver is the manager of a drug store at Rush Springs and is a prominent and enterprising young business man who carefully conducts his store, and the enterprise is bringing to him a good income. He was born in Jackson county, Alabama, August 6, 1877. The Oliver family is of English descent and the ancestry of the family is traced back to three brothers who left England and crossed the Atlantic to America, locating in the Carolinas. They were wealthy people. The grandfather of our subject was named James Oliver and was a grandson of one of these brothers. His father, L. C. Oliver, was a son of James H. Oliver, and the latter was a native of South Carolina. A civil engineer, he followed his profession until just prior to the Civil war, when his life's labors were ended in death. His son, L. C. Oliver, was educated in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and after his graduation he engaged in teaching with success, having the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge he had acquired. Most of his life, however, has been given to farming, and he now resides at Newton, Indian Territory. He first married Miss Phoebe Price, of Alabama, and they became the parents of five children, of whom four are yet living. The mother died in 1889, and in 1892 he wedded Miss Lucy Johnson, a lady of Chickasaw blood. For his third wife he chose Mrs. Scroggins, a widow, and they had

one child. His present wife was Mrs. Dennie, also a widow and of Chickasaw birth. They have two children.

James R. Oliver, of this review, received his education in the schools of Alabama and Georgia. He came to the Indian Territory in 1892, and has been engaged in merchandising, following the drug business in the Choctaw nation for a time. He has also followed farming and has conducted a drug store in the Chickasaw nation. For two years he resided near Rush Springs, and now makes his home in the town. He owns a farm of twelve hundred acres two and a half miles southeast of Rush Springs, and of this four hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation. In addition he has a store in the town, and his dual interests are bringing to him success.

On the 18th of July, 1897, Mr. Oliver was united in marriage to Miss Ella Shelby, a native of the Choctaw nation, and a daughter of Sam Shelby and Rebecca Harrison Shelby, the former a white man, while the latter is of Choctaw blood. They became the parents of three children, but Mrs. Oliver is the only one now living. Both our subject and his wife are well known in that locality, and have gained many warm friends.

JAMES N. KIRKPATRICK.

One of the leading commercial interests of Burneyville is the large general mercantile store owned and carried on by Mr. Kirkpatrick, of this review. He is numbered among the prominent business men of this section of the territory, and owes his prosperity to his own well-directed efforts. Labor has been the key which has unlocked to him the portals of success and in its storehouses he has gathered rich treasures.

James Newman Kirkpatrick was born in east Tennessee on the 30th of November, 1846, and is a son of Alexander K. and Catherine (Shinleaver) Kirkpatrick, both of whom are now deceased. He began his education in the public schools and supplemented it by an academic course in Tennessee. After leaving school he entered upon his business career in the capacity of a salesman in a general mercantile store in Clinton, Anderson county, Tennessee, where he remained for one year.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Kirkpatrick removed to Texas, across the Red river from the territory, and has had large business interests in the nation as well as in the Lone Star state since that time. In 1878 he established the general mercantile store in Burneyville which he has since conducted. He enjoys a very large trade, which comes to him from many surrounding points. His stock is well selected, and his commendable business methods have secured to him a very large patronage. When the store was established the railroad had not then been built and the stock was hauled from Sherman, Texas, while the cotton products of the vicinity of Burneyville were transferred by team to Sherman for shipment. He owns a large farm in Texas, having two hundred and sixteen acres under fence and highly cultivated, while seventy acres is utilized for pasturage purposes. He devotes

considerable attention to stock-raising and has found it a profitable source of income. Mr. Kirkpatrick is also a large stockholder in the First National Bank in Marietta and is serving as one of its directors.

On the 14th of February, 1879, Mr. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Mollie V. Cohee, a daughter of John Cohee, of Texas, and they now have six children: Charles, Harry, Kate, Loss, Wess and Clay. They have also reared and educated a niece, Viola Higgins. Socially Mr. Kirkpatrick is connected with Burneyville Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, and, becoming the first postmaster of Burneyville, he has continued in the position, filling the office for eleven years. His religious views are indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JOHN M. BUCKHOLTS.

John M. Buckholts was born in Smith county, Texas, January 30, 1855, and there spent the first seventeen years of his life upon the home farm, owned and occupied by his parents, William and Matilda (Null) Buckholts. His mother is now deceased, but his father is a resident of Boggy Depot, Indian Territory.

In the year 1872 Mr. Buckholts of this review came to the Territory, settling in Blue county, in the Choctaw nation, where for a short time he attended school. He then entered upon an independent business career, carrying on farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. He remained at that place until 1894, when he came to Pickens county in the Chickasaw nation and settled ten miles southwest of Oakland, where he was engaged in merchandising. There he resided for three years, and on the expiration of that period he removed to his present farm near Oakland, his landed possessions aggregating twelve hundred acres inclosed, while six hundred acres are divided into corn and cotton fields and fields for the cultivation of small grain. His crops are large and abundant and his sales are therefore extensive. He is also interested in stock-raising, having herds of cattle which range over his pastures, covering hundreds of acres.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Buckholts and Miss Fannie Price, a daughter of George Price, of Smith county, Texas. Their marriage has been blessed with six children: Ely A., who married Miss Fannie Williford, of Pickens county, and has one child, Eddie Earl; Burly, who married James C. Murphy, of Tennessee; Everett H., William Lee, Fannie Olive and John B. Mr. Buckholts and his family attend the services of the Mission Baptist church, of which he is a member. His political support is given the Democracy, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, his attention being fully occupied by his business affairs, which are carefully conducted and therefore bring him success.

The father of Mrs. Buckholts was a Confederate soldier for three years. He died in prison in Chicago, Illinois.



John M. Buckholts

ALEXANDER McINTOSH.

Alexander McIntosh was born in the Creek nation June 3, 1860, and is a representative of one of the prominent families here. His father, John McIntosh, now a resident of Eufaula, is a nephew of General William McIntosh, who for several terms served as chief of the Creek nation. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Watson, is now deceased.

Alexander McIntosh, the subject of this review, obtained his preliminary education at Asbury Mission in the Creek nation. After leaving school he worked for his father for two years on the home farm and then went to Okmulgee, where he entered the employ of Major F. L. Cramer, a general merchant, with whom he remained for one year. On the expiration of that period he was elected interpreter of the house of kings and served for one term of four years. In 1887 he was elected to represent his district in the house of warriors from Eufaula, Canadian township. Having served four years in a most commendable manner, he was re-elected and when he had filled that position for two additional years he was chosen district judge of the Muskogee district. He capably served in that capacity for three years, when he resigned on account of ill health. Subsequently, however, he was again chosen by popular vote interpreter of the house of kings, filling the office until April 5, 1898, on which date he was appointed superintendent of public instruction by Chief Ispahcheher. In October of the same year he was elected to that position, which he has since filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

On the 7th of March, 1885, Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage to Miss Martha Bowson, a daughter of Boney Bowson, of Eufaula. They have now five children: Solomon, Newman and Cora, who are students of the Eufaula high school; and Lucy and William, who are attending the Hickite school. Mr. McIntosh has never sought public office, his honors coming to him entirely unsolicited. He is, however, well fitted for leadership and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability, have called him to serve them in positions of public trust. In religious faith he is a Baptist, holding membership in the church about eight miles west of Eufaula and known as the Big Arbor church.

JAMES WHITE.

The subject of this sketch, James White (in Indian, She-con-noc-quah), is a native of the eastern Miami tribe of Indians. His parents, Joseph White (Lene-pee-she-yah) and Susan (Wah-pah-ki-quah) White, were both pure Indians. They had eleven children, of whom Lucy married George Ward, a white man from Indiana; George died in 1859; an infant, next born, died young; James, the next, is our subject; Andrew and Harry both died when small; Frances married a Peoria Indian of this section named Charles Stanley and died in 1886; Bay died when a small child; John died July 17,

1899; and Elizabeth lives with her sister, Mrs. Ward, in Indiana. She graduated at a college in Philadelphia and is highly educated, and has been a teacher in the Minnesota Industrial School, at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars a year. Jesse White, a graduate of the Haskell School at Lawrence, Kansas, is now teaching in the Indian school at Lena, Nebraska, commanding a salary of five hundred and forty dollars a year.

Our subject, James White, was born at Huntington, Indiana, in 1855, and attended the public schools of that town, spending one winter in Kansas. His parents were farmers who came to Indian Territory in 1873, and both died on the reservation,—the father in March, 1875, and the mother June 17, 1881. In 1875 Mr. White married Sarah Jones (Mea-dea-zah), an Ottawa, and they have had ten children, only four of whom survive. Peter was born in 1876 and died a year later; Isaac was born in 1878 and died the same year; Edward was born in 1882 and died the same year; Susan was born January 13, 1885, and died at the age of eleven; Alice was born in 1888 and died a year later; Harvy was born in 1886 and also died the same year; Anna was born January 24, 1889; Eula, May 24, 1891; Joseph, October 25, 1893; and Pearsival, July 23, 1898.

Mrs. White, the estimable wife of our subject, was born in Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas, about the year 1849, and educated at the Ottawa mission, and the children of our subject are attending the mission school. The family are attendants upon the services of the Baptist church.

LUM MILLER.

Thirty-three years have passed since Lum Miller came to the Indian Territory to cast his lot with its pioneers, and during all these many years he has performed his share of the labor necessary to produce the wonderful development which has taken place here. He is regarded as a leading farmer and stock-raiser of the Chickasaw nation, and in his chosen vocation he has met with a high and well merited degree of success, but all that he now possesses is the reward of indefatigable energy and close attention to business.

Mr. Miller is a native of the Lone Star state, his birth having occurred on the 31st of January, 1849. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools of his native state. In 1868 he took up his abode in the Indian Territory, and after his arrival here he was employed as a cow-boy for several years. He afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits, and he now has under cultivation about seven hundred acres, his well tilled fields yielding to the owner abundant harvests. In addition to general farming he is extensively engaged in the stock business, having one thousand acres of excellent pasture land. In both branches of his business he has met with excellent results.

Mr. Miller was married in 1884, the lady of his choice being Miss Zephia Kinchie, a Chickasaw by birth. This union has been blessed with

three children, namely: Louisa, who received her education both in Texas and in Indian Territory; and Dora and Laura. The wife and mother was called to the home beyond in 1892.

REV. WILLIAM P. BLAKE, T. H. G.

The labors of Mr. Blake have been of special benefit along educational lines, and he is now in charge of the Emahaka mission. His postoffice is Emahaka, in the Indian Territory. He was born in Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1857. His father, James Blake, is now deceased, but his mother, Mrs. Margaret E. (Brown) Blake, is still living and makes her home in Martinsburg. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and after putting aside his text-books he learned the printer's trade, at which he worked for three years at Singers' Glen, Virginia. During this time he became a member of the Baptist church and was licensed to preach the gospel by the church at that place. But not content with the knowledge he had acquired he afterward pursued a two-years course of study in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating there in the English course. Determining to devote his life to a work that would benefit his fellow men, he accepted a call from the church in Weldon, North Carolina, and was their pastor in 1881-3. He was then named as the successor of Dr. H. F. Buckner, in general missionary work among the Creek and Seminole Indians, and for the purpose of entering upon his duties he removed to Eufaula, in the Indian Territory.

Subsequently he went to Herington, Kansas, where he organized and was pastor of the Baptist church for two years, after which he returned to the Territory and took charge of the school for girls at Sasakwa, which opened in January, 1888. In 1894 the school was removed to the new building. The Emahaka mission, of which Professor Blake is now in charge, is one of the finest school buildings in the Territory, having been erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, while the school is maintained by the Seminole nation at a cost of ten thousand five hundred dollars annually. There are, during the term of eight months, over one hundred girls in attendance. Under the able management the school has acquired a high standing, and the nation has every reason to be justly proud of this educational institution for its daughters. The methods of instruction are being continually improved upon and are in harmony with the most advanced institutions of the kind found in the older east.

In 1881 Professor Blake was united in marriage to Miss Lula Gangwer, a daughter of J. B. Gangwer, of Virginia, and their marriage has been blessed with eight children: Lillias, Uarda, Elsie, James, Mary, William P., Ramona and Nelson Morehouse. The subject of this review is now recording secretary of the Baptist General Convention and has also been its treasurer and corresponding secretary.

Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convic-

tions, but there are as dominating elements in his individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to him the respect and confidence of men. For many years Mr. Blake has enjoyed the intimate friendship and counsel of the Hon. John F. Brown, present chief of the Seminoles, a man of culture and enterprise and one who is wisely leading his people into the enjoyment of an enlightened civilization. To him and to his brother, A. J. Brown, treasurer of the nation and superintendent of schools, much credit is due for the gratifying progress of the Seminoles.

WILLIAM S. DERRICK.

The Rev. William Steward Derrick has devoted almost his entire life to the benefit of his fellow men along moral and intellectual lines, and is prominently known as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church South, also as an educator in the Chickasaw nation, being now principal of the Chickasaw Orphans' Home in Lebanon, and as superintendent of this institution he labors for the moral and material welfare of his pupils, who never fail to profit by his words and kindly advice, his information and assistance.

Mr. Derrick was born in Benton county, Missouri, December 22, 1847, and is a son of Harvey and Caroline (Feaster) Derrick, both of whom have passed to the home beyond. In the usual manner of farmer lads he spent the days of his childhood and youth in his native county, assisting his father in the labors of field and meadow through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the public schools, thus acquiring his preliminary education. At the outbreak of the Civil war he became a member of Company H, Second Missouri Regiment Light Artillery, commanded by Colonel Cole, and was in active service for two years. When hostilities had ceased he pursued a preparatory course of theology and entered upon the ministry, connecting himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1872 he became a member of the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was appointed to different pastoral charges in the Cherokee nation, during that time having served for two years as pastor of Vinita charge. In 1881 he came to the Creek nation as presiding elder of the Creek district of the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He spent nine years in the Creek and Seminole nations in the capacity of presiding elder, station preacher and superintendent of mission schools, having been for four years superintendent of the Seminole Female Academy at Sasakwa, Indian Territory, and two years as a teacher in Stonewall. In 1889 he was appointed principal of the Chickasaw Orphans' Home and Manual Labor School at Lebanon, Indian Territory, for a term of three years. In 1892 he was reappointed for a term of five years and in 1897 he was again reappointed for a term of

five years. He has not only proved a success in professional life, but also displayed marked business and executive ability in financial matters as president of the First National Bank of Marietta and as manager of the Western Christian Advocate, published in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

In 1866 Mr. Derrick was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Butler, a daughter of James S. Butler, of Missouri, and they now have five children, namely: John L.; James H., who married Lena Thomas, of Whitesboro, Texas, and has one child, Cecil Howard; Marietta, wife of James Weaver, of Duncan, Indian Territory, and has one child, Vivien; Carrie J. who was married on the 10th of July, 1901, to R. L. Davis, of Oakland, Indian Territory; and Willie B., who is still with her parents. Socially Professor Derrick is connected with Lebanon Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M. He is a gentleman of broad humanitarian principles, is deeply interested in the welfare of those with whom he is associated and labors untiringly for the advancement of his fellow men along lines of reform, progress and improvement.

ISAAC WINNEY.

Isaac Winney was born on his present homestead in the Seneca nation, two and a half miles north of Cayuga, in 1854. His father, John Winney, was a Cayuga Indian and his people were among the earliest and most prominent settlers in the Seneca nation. He was born in Ohio and died in the nation in 1897. His wife, Elizabeth Winney, was a Seneca Indian, who died many years ago, and the father afterward married Lucy A. Charloe. His death occurred in 1897 and his widow still survives him. She is an educated and very interesting woman. Her birth occurred near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1840, her parents being James and Amelia (Peacock) Charloe. Her father, a native of Ohio, was a Wyandotte and Seneca Indian of French descent, and died in Kansas, in 1854. His wife, also a native of the Buckeye state, was a representative of the Mohawk and Wyandotte Indians and the white race, and died in the Seneca nation in 1892. Mr. Winney's people came west with the Wyandottes in 1843, locating first in Wyandotte, Kansas, whence they came to the Seneca nation thirty years ago. Her uncle, George Peacock, was a Union soldier in the Civil war, after which he became a Methodist minister. Mrs. Winney is a member of the Society of Friends, to which religious sect the father of our subject also belonged.

Under the parental roof Isaac Winney, of this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and the work of the farm early became familiar to him through practical experience in the fields. He has always given his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and is to-day the owner of two hundred and forty acres of splendid farming land. In connection with the cultivation of the crops best adapted to this climate, he is engaged in cattle raising and both branches of the business prove to him a profitable source of

income. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Johnson, a Seneca Indian and a native of Canada. They have but one child, Mrs. Fanny Winney, who pursued her education at Wyandotte, Indian Territory, and is now living in the Seneca nation. Mr. Winney is a popular resident of this community, having social qualities which gain friendship and awaken admiration and regard.

FRANK L. MARS.

One of the successful and enterprising young business men of Sapulpa, Indian Territory, is Frank L. Mars, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wellspring, Campbell county, Tennessee, July 19, 1872, a son of Wellington R. and Elizabeth (Owens) Mars. The father is now a resident of Fincastle Tennessee, while the mother has passed away. The paternal grandparents of our subject were James Jones and Mariah Haris (Maupin) Mars. The former, who was born on the 1st of June, 1803, died August 8, 1886, and the latter born April 3, 1800, died July 25, 1882. They were the parents of the following children: Wellington Rainwater, born March 26, 1832; and Mrs. Jane Woodson, born March 20, 1841, and died July 26, 1872. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Daniel Sharp and Mary Elizabeth (Woodson) Owens, the former passing away at the age of seventy-five years, and the latter is still living, aged seventy-four. Unto Wellington R. and Elizabeth (Owens) Mars were born the following children: William Bascom, who was born September 17, 1861; James Jones, born August 14, 1864; Elizabeth Young, born March 17, 1869; Daniel Everett, who was born April 14, 1867, and died May 2, 1868; and Franklin Little, our subject, who was born July 19, 1872. After the death of the mother of these children the father was again married, Mary Elizabeth Myres becoming his wife. She was born on the 17th of September, 1851, and by her marriage to Mr. Mars has become the mother of the following children: Jacob Thomas, born January 8, 1876; Florence Bessie, born October 12, 1877, and died June 25, 1888; Charles Wellington, born January 25, 1880; Lelia May, born October 8, 1881; Mary Lee, born May 8, 1884; and Samuel Alexander, born January 2, 1886.

In the common schools of Campbell county the education of Frank L. Mars, of this review, was begun, and continued through the high school. Following this he went to Harriman, Tennessee, where he entered the American Temperance University, but prior to this had taught school, being a teacher in the Fincastle high school. Not satisfied with what many young men would consider a very fair education, Mr. Mars next entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, where he took a special law and academic course. After leaving the university Mr. Mars engaged in the study of law in the office of Lozier & Morris, of Carrollton, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1898. Securing a position as a teacher in the Bogard high school, in Carroll county, he continued his law studies,

taking a special course while continuing his studies in the school. He returned for a short time to the legal firm of Lozier & Morris, but remained only until he saw a satisfactory opening at Sapulpa, when he came to this progressive little city and immediately found a practice awaiting him, having received permission to practice in the United States courts. In connection with his law business Mr. Mars deals largely in real estate, and has been appointed pension attorney for the district. Socially he is an esteemed member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows fraternity and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Mars has succeeded in making himself very popular in this locality by his pleasing address and his deep and thorough understanding of the vexing questions continually requiring legal adjustment.

OLIVER J. ENSWORTH.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Ensworth was born in Parke county, February 9, 1856, his parents being John and Eliza (Dagnette) Ensworth. His father was a white man, while his mother belonged to the Brothertown tribe of New York Indians. She died when her son Oliver was only six months old, and the father died about three years later; so the subject of this review was reared by his maternal grandmother, who lived in Miami county, Kansas. Upon the death of the father his grandmother went to Indiana for Mr. Ensworth and his three sisters, namely: Mary J., who was born in 1846 and became the wife of Edward H. Black, of the Peoria tribe, and after his death married the Hon. Frank Beaver, chief of the Peorias, and now a resident of Miami; Lucy, who died in 1861; and Alice, born in 1854 and also died in 1861.

Mr. Ensworth, of this review, remained with his grandmother until he was sixteen years of age. During that time he attended school and afterward turned his attention to farming and has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. He came to the Indian Territory in 1872, and his grandmother, acting as his guardian, secured for him the portion of money due him, for some fifty-five Indians of the tribe remained in Kansas and took the oath as United States citizens under Judge DeLahey, of Leavenworth. In consequence they were accorded a sum of money by the government, instead of the usual allotment of land.

On the 26th of December, 1875, Mr. Ensworth was united in marriage to Miss Labadie, who is a member of the Peoria nation by adoption and a daughter of Peter and Amelia J. (Sicott) Labadie. Mrs. Ensworth was born March 3, 1857. Eight children have been born of their union: Edward, born February 16, 1877, and died in infancy; Nellie and John, who also died in infancy; Frederick, born July 5, 1883; Claude, February 1, 1885; Clarence Earl, December 6, 1888; Amelia Belle, January 2, 1891; and William Lloyd, August 31, 1898.

Mr. Ensworth holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was reared in the Catholic church. During his residence in

the Indian Territory he has gained the confidence and good will of those with whom he has come in contact and well deserves representation in this volume.

THOMAS D. BARD.

Prominent among the prosperous and successful agriculturists of the Cherokee nation may be named the subject of this narrative, who owns a valuable farm of eight hundred acres not far from Chelsea. By his enterprise and energy in the direction of his chosen industry he has steadily prospered and his success has been most worthily achieved. He has placed six hundred acres of his land under cultivation, and the well-tilled fields yield a bountiful harvest in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bard was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, April 16, 1846, and is a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Dunn) Bard, both now deceased. In his infancy he was taken to Dalton, Whitfield county, Georgia, where he attended the Dalton Academy, and later was a student at the Military Institute in Marietta, Georgia, in 1861-2. During the Civil war he enlisted in Colonel Harris' regiment, which was called out for six months' service, and until the close of the war served the government in different capacities. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Bard was appointed agent of the Southern Express Company at Dalton, Georgia, which position he held for twenty years, and then removed to Selma, Alabama, but after residing there for a year he returned to Georgia, where he remained the following year. At the end of that time he came to this territory and first settled in the Cooweescoowee district six miles northwest of Chelsea, but in 1895 moved to his present location.

Mr. Bard was married in 1868 to Miss Laura Rogers, a daughter of Jackson and Sarah (Blackburn) Robers, of Whitfield county, Georgia, and by this union were born seven children, namely: Elizabeth H., Sarah B., Laura May, James R., Thomas D., Jr., Emily L. and Robert B. In political sentiment Mr. Bard is a Democrat, and in religious belief is a Presbyterian. He is widely and favorably known, and no man in the community is held in higher regard than Thomas D. Bard.

D. H. McCARTHY.

D. H. McCarthy, who followed farming and stock-raising near Rush Springs, was born in Ohio, November 14, 1844, and is a son of Cornelius McCarthy, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1840, settling in New York. Subsequently he removed to Ohio and afterward to Kansas, but his last days were spent in Utah, where he died in 1896, when about ninety years of age. He married Miss Hannah Discoll, a native of Ireland, and unto them were born six children, of whom four are yet living. Our subject pursued his education in Ohio and in Kansas, and subsequently went



Thomas A. Bard

to Colorado, at the time of the gold excitement in that state. He made the journey in 1859 and returned the following year. For a short time he was employed by the government under Mr. Insley, of Leavenworth, who held the position of quartermaster. For three years he was located at Fort Scott. Subsequently he went to Montana, where he engaged in freighting, having charge of a freight train for Mr. Insley. In two years he came to Colorado, where he continued for almost a year, after which he spent a short time in Kansas and then went to the Indian Territory, locating in the Cherokee nation in March, 1860. Subsequently he came to the Choctaw nation and engaged in freighting from Caddo to Fort Sill. He located permanently in the Chickasaw nation, six miles from Rush Springs, and for thirteen years he has maintained his residence at his present place of abode, now within the corporation limits of Rush Springs. He was one of the three incorporators of the town and has done much for its upbuilding.

Mr. McCarthy has served as school director since the establishment of Rush Springs, and has occupied the position of postmaster since November, 1898. For twenty-four years he has devoted his attention to the cattle business in the Chickasaw and Comanche country and yet carries on operations along that line, having large herds of fine cattle which he annually sells on the market.

On the 12th of November, 1887, Mr. McCarthy was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, of Kansas, and unto them have been born two children, Mary and Robert A. In his social relations Mr. McCarthy was once a Knight of Pythias, but the lodge was abandoned. Whatever success he has achieved is the result of his own efforts. His close application and his energy have been the means of bringing to him a comfortable competence and he now has a desirable property.

JEFF C. JOHNSON.

Jeff C. Johnson was born near Christiansburg, Virginia, June 1, 1848. His parents, Andrew L. and Ellen (Henderson) Johnson, are both deceased. The first fifteen years of his life were passed in the Old Dominion, and he then became a resident of Sullivan county, Tennessee, where he pursued his education in the subscription schools. His text-books were laid aside for the implements of war, and by enlistment he became a member of Company A, of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Infantry, commanded by Colonel Fulkerson. He was in active service throughout the remainder of the period of hostilities, participating in the battle of Gettysburg and in Jackson's campaign. He was taken prisoner at Winchester and was there paroled.

In the year 1866 Mr. Johnson came to the Indian Territory, making the journey overland with an emigrant train through Missouri and Kansas. He settled in Pickens county, locating first at Fort Sill, where he occupied the position of superintendent for Agent Hayworth in the interior department for two years. He then returned to the Chickasaw nation and has since been

engaged in farming and stock-raising, being one of the most extensive land owners in this portion of the territory. He has two thousand acres under cultivation, planted to corn and cotton, and annually gathers rich harvests, whereby he realizes a handsome profit. He is industrious, energetic and sagacious in business affairs, and his capable management and keen discernment secure to him a handsome competence in return for business efforts.

In 1879 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Mrs. Lydia M. Thompson, a daughter of Starling and Charlotte (McManus) Evans, of South Carolina, both of whom have now passed away. By her first marriage Mrs. Johnson had one child, Robert, and the children of the present marriage are Burley, Pearl and Bernice. Mr. Johnson holds membership in Leon Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., and is now clerk of Cedar Camp, No. 41, Woodmen of the World. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

L. L. STURDIVANT.

L. L. Sturdivant, one of the leading and representative farmers of the Chickasaw nation, is a native of the state of Arkansas, his birth having occurred on the 5th of January, 1858. His father, Joel A. Sturdivant, was a native of Georgia, who afterward removed to Mississippi, where he was married to Miss Isabella Moore, a native of that state and a Chickasaw by birth. After their marriage they started with the Indians for Indian Territory, but located in Pulaski county, Arkansas, where they made their home until 1865 or 1866, when they arrived in the territory. During the Civil war Mr. Sturdivant spent two years in the Confederate service, loyally aiding the cause of the south, and at the battle of Vicksburg he was captured. His death occurred in the year 1873, and his widow still resides in the Territory. They had eleven children, four of whom grew to manhood or womanhood, and three now reside in Indian Territory, while the other is a resident of Mexico.

L. L. Sturdivant, whose name introduces this review, was only eight years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the Chickasaw nation, and his education was received in a Chickasaw academy, where he received a thorough preparation for the duties of life. Since putting aside his text-books he has devoted his entire time and attention to farming and stock-raising, in which he has met with creditable and gratifying success. He now has five hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation, while he has eighteen hundred acres devoted to pasturage, and has also sold much land. The rich pasture lands of the Territory provide excellent opportunities to the stock-raiser, and from this branch of his business Mr. Sturdivant annually receives a handsome income, while in his farming operations he is equally successful.

On the 6th of November, 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sturdivant

and Miss Minnie Mutz, a white woman and a native of Illinois. She is a daughter of Jacob and Maggie (Sleet) Mutz, who removed from Illinois to Texas in 1844, and in 1886 they arrived in the Indian Territory. The wife and mother was called to her final rest in 1893, but the father is still living, being yet a resident of the Territory. In his social relations Mr. Sturdivant is a member of Washita Lodge, No. 119, W. O. W., and for two years he served on the Indian police force. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the Chickasaw nation and is regarded as one of the leading and wealthy residents of the Territory.

WILLIAM A. BOSWELL.

The name of William A. Boswell is found upon the roll of merchants in Nowata, for he is a partner in the Barndollar Hardware and Implement Company. He was born in Coffeetown, Kansas, April 6, 1873, and is a son of Aleck Boswell, whose birth occurred in Tennessee and who went to Kansas in 1871, where he was soon known as a wealthy and prominent citizen. He established a hardware and implement store in Coffeetown and built up an excellent trade, which continued during his residence there. He was also the mayor of the city and was a recognized leader in Democratic circles. He died in 1879, in Nowata, while on a visit here, but was never a permanent resident of the Territory. He married Etney Millisty, who still survives her husband and now makes her home in Coffeetown.

In the public schools of his native town William Boswell mastered the common English branches of learning and thus became fitted for the discharge of business duties. His commercial training was received under the direction of his father, whose store he entered at an early age, acting as clerk. He thus became familiar with the principles of mercantile life and was well prepared for conducting business on his own account. In 1898 he came to Nowata and entered into partnership with the Barndollar Hardware & Implement Company, which firm succeeded to his father's business as owner of the stores in both Coffeetown, Kansas, and this city. The firm has a large and constantly increasing trade and the stockholders annually receive a good return from their investments. Mr. Boswell now has charge of the store in Nowata, where he makes his home, and is recognized as a young business man of superior energy, ability and force of character.

In politics he is a Democrat.

W. T. MANTOOTH.

W. T. Mantooth, who carries on merchandising at Johnson, claims Tennessee as the state of his nativity, his birth having there occurred on the 14th of December, 1850. He is a son of Cal Mantooth and a grandson of John Mantooth, who lived and died in Tennessee, where he had followed the occupation of farming and milling. The father of our subject crossed the

Mississippi river into Arkansas in 1869, taking up his abode in Fort Smith, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring about 1878. He married Miss Polly Yates, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Samuel Yates, who was also born in that state. Mrs. Mantooth died in the territory. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, of whom five are yet living.

W. T. Mantooth, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the common schools and in early life learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed for about five years. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming in Arkansas, and in 1890 he came to the territory, establishing a general mercantile store in Johnson, where he has since carried on an extensive business. He has a large and carefully selected stock of goods and his store is neat in its arrangements and complete in its equipments.

Mr. Mantooth has been twice married. In 1884 he was united in wedlock to Miss Florence Runyan, a native of Arkansas, who died in March, 1899, and on the 3d of the following year he was married to Miss Annie Roller, a native of Missouri and a daughter of A. Y. Roller, who came to the Indian Territory about 1900. Socially Mr. Mantooth is connected with McGee Lodge, No. 94, F. & A. M., and his religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. He was the first and is therefore the oldest merchant in Johnson, and his business interests have been very closely allied therewith through more than a decade. He has taken an active part in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community and is meeting with success in his well-directed efforts.

JASPER N. BLACK.

Jasper N. Black has been an important factor in the substantial development and improvement of his section of the territory. He now makes his home in Elmore and his labors have contributed in large measure to its upbuilding and progress. He was born in the neighboring state of Arkansas, his birth occurring in Crawford county, on the 22d of December, 1862, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth (Farris) Black, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. His father was opposed to the Civil war, but finally, in 1863, entered the Confederate army and served under Bill Bouland, of Texas, being engaged in fighting the Comanche Indians during the last two years of the war. He died in December, 1892, and his wife passed away in 1876, their remains being interred in Cooper Creek cemetery, in Denton county, Texas. They were the parents of six sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are yet living.

Mr. Black entered upon his business career as a farmer and in 1890 came to the Territory, settling on Spring creek, one mile northeast of Elmore, where he cleared and developed an excellent farm, placing one hundred and twelve acres under cultivation, while forty-eight acres are devoted to pasturage purposes. He is still engaged in farming and the raising of

cattle, and this proves a profitable branch of his business. On the 1st of November, 1893, he embarked in merchandising at Elmore, building the first business house there. He also succeeded in securing the establishment of a post-office there and was appointed the first postmaster, filling that position for about four years, when he resigned. He has, however, since continued his mercantile enterprise, has a well equipped store and is enjoying a good trade. He also conducted a drug store for two years, but on the expiration of that period sold out to Dr. Callaway.

Mr. Black has been twice married. When nineteen years of age he wedded Emma Thompson, who died about 1884, leaving one child, Myrtle, who is now living in Claremore, Indian Territory. On the 14th of August, 1887, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Haseltine Hartgraves, a native of Cooper Creek, Denton county, Texas, and a daughter of Jack and Mary (Reynolds) Hartgraves. Her father served as a prominent member of the Arkansas legislature for a number of years. His death occurred at Cooper Creek, Texas, and his wife passed away in Elmore, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Black. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children: Robert J., Willis J., Stella May and Alva Ray.

In the present year, 1901, Mr. Black made a trip to California for the benefit of his health and was greatly improved thereby. Socially he is a member of Paul's Valley Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and in religious faith he and his wife are Baptists, Mr. Black serving as clerk of the church in which they have their membership. The town of Elmore was incorporated in 1898 and for the past two years our subject has filled the office of mayor, being elected for a second term during his absence on the Pacific coast. He has also rendered the town effective service as a member of the council.

When he came to this region it was a barren locality. There were no neighbors, no society, and bands of lawless men, especially horsethieves, invaded the district, but these have been largely driven away or captured by the federal authorities. Wild turkeys and deer were plentiful and the huntsman had ample opportunity to indulge his love of the sport. Now all is changed, and the work of progress and improvement, instituted by such men as Mr. Black, has wrought a wonderful transformation.

LUTHER KYLE, ESQUIRE.

An able and eloquent lawyer of Stilwell, Indian Territory, is Luther Kyle, the subject of this review. He was born on his father's farm near Huntington, Carroll county, Tennessee, September 15, 1870, and is a son of Erastus R. and Angeline H. (Butler) Kyle, natives of Tennessee, of English-Irish descent. Our subject's parents had nine children, the survivors being Marion R., Luther, Onie and Erastus J.

Luther gained his preliminary education in the district public school and country debating society, supplementing this with the regular classic

course at McLemoresville Collegiate Institute, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890; for two years he was professor of mathematics and belles-lettres in his alma mater; entered the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon, reading law under the famous Alvin Hawkins, ex-governor of Tennessee, then dean of the law faculty, at which institution he graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1894; at the next annual session of the University Alumni Association he was unanimously chosen orator of the association. For one year following his final departure from college, Mr. Kyle again devoted his attention to teaching, at its expiration emigrating to Muskogee, Indian Territory, where he was admitted to the bar, with special commendation from the bar committee and the presiding judge of the United States court. He entered the practice of law at once and gradually forged his way to his present rank at the bar. In 1897 he removed to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee nation, and later made his home in the pleasant and thriving young city of Stilwell, where he became the pioneer lawyer. He now has a large and increasing practice. His services were required in 1899 as clerk of the town, and since as corporation counsel, his duties being performed with the thoroughness, fidelity and fearless energy which characterizes this young man's actions in whatever he undertakes. He is of a quiet but intrepid temperament, an indefatigable worker, sober, and of studious habits, his favorite studies being history, philosophy, political economy, natural science and constitutional law. Great power of mind, fertility of intellect and fluency of speech are his. He has a well chosen law and home library, and every year adds new and important volumes to each.

Mr. Kyle is prominent in social orders, being a Royal Arch Mason, Tahlequah Chapter, No. 5, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the fraternal insurance order Woodmen of the World. Personally he is popular, possessing those qualities of mind and traits of character which inspire confidence and win and hold the admiration of all. He is a zealous life-long Republican and aggressive politician, but does not court or desire public office, preferring rather to see his friends occupy official positions.

On April 4, 1901, Mr. Kyle was married to Miss Blanche Mason, a daughter of James F. and Harriet (Hampson) Mason, of English descent.

DANIEL M. SPICER, JR.

Daniel M. Spicer, Jr., was born in the Seneca nation, Indian Territory, in 1871. His paternal grandfather was Littleton Spicer, a native of Ohio, who came to the Indian Territory at an early day. The father of our subject is Daniel Spicer, Sr., who was born in the Buckeye state in 1841, and is now living in the Seneca nation. He is a full-blooded Seneca Indian and is numbered among the pioneer settlers of that nation.

In taking up the history of Daniel M. Spicer, Jr., we present to our

readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this portion of the Territory. He pursued his education in the government school at Wyandotte, Kansas, and at White's Institute, at Wabash, Indiana. He spent seven years in the former institution and then took up the branches which form the curriculum of a three-years course in White's Institute. Having acquired a good education and being thus well fitted for life's labors and duties, he returned to his home and assumed the management of his farm which is pleasantly located about five miles northeast of Cayuga, in the Seneca nation, and comprises eighty acres of rich land which yields a splendid return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. The improvements upon his place and his well-tilled fields are an evidence of his industry and thrift and in all his business dealings he is known for his reliability and sterling worth.

Daniel Spicer was united in marriage on the 1st of September, 1900, to Ida M. Campbell, a daughter of W. C. and Elgid (Trusty) Campbell, the former a native of Missouri, the latter of Kentucky. Mrs. Spicer was born in Missouri, but for eleven years has been a resident of the Indian Territory whither she came with her parents. Both our subject and his wife have a wide acquaintance in the community where they make their home, and as representative people of the nation they well deserve to be numbered.

A. L. NAIL.

The cattle industry is one of the chief sources of income in the Indian Territory. Nature has provided bountifully for the cattle men through excellent pasturage in its rich valleys and broad prairies. Mr. Nail is successfully carrying on the business on an extensive scale, and his labors bring to him a good return.

A native of Texas, his birth occurred in Fannin county, on the 3d of June, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Jack Nail, was a pioneer of the Lone Star state, to which place he emigrated from Tennessee. He was killed by Big Horn Smith, of Missouri, in the war between the regulators and moderators in the early days of the development of Texas. His wife, Mrs. Anna Nail, reached the very advanced age of ninety-nine years and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Their son, William M. Nail, the father of our subject, was a native of Tennessee, and after arriving at years of maturity married Alia Terry, who was born in Illinois and was a daughter of Anslum L. Terry, a native of Kentucky and one of the Texas pioneers, going from Illinois to that state. He married Rebecca Wagoner, a native of Illinois, and they spent their last days in Texas. The parents of our subject removed to Texas about 1845, and for forty years the father was identified with its business interests, his death occurring there in 1885, when he was fifty-seven years of age. He engaged in the real-estate business, and at one time worked on the survey in Texas, taking lands in payment for his services. He then became extensively engaged in the raising of cattle. His widow

still survived him and is now living in Fannin county. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, and, eight of the family are yet living.

In the common schools of his native state A. L. Nail, of this review, pursued his education, and throughout his business career has been engaged in the raising and sale of cattle. In 1884 he took up his abode in the Choctaw nation and after five years came to the Chickasaw nation, where he has since resided. He owns a large ranch, embracing fifty-four thousand acres in northern Texas, and is one of the most prominent and extensive representatives of the cattle-raising industry in this portion of the country. He is also interested in banking, being a stockholder and director in the First National Bank, of Chickasha.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Nail and Miss Mattie Belle Cook, the wedding being celebrated in Denison, Texas. The lady is a native of that state and a daughter of Jesse M. Cook, a real-estate dealer of Denison. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with two children, Fannie and Richard Terry. Mr. Nail attends the Baptist church, of Chickasha, and co-operates in every movement for the general good, his efforts contributing in a large measure to the general progress and prosperity of this portion of the Territory.

WILLIAM E. SETTLE, M. D.

Among those whose lives are devoted to professional labors and are classed among the business and most energetic men of the Indian Territory, is Dr. William E. Settle, who resides in Wynnewood. He was born in Freestone county, Texas, on Christmas day, 1866, and acquired his literary education in Mexia, that state. He was afterward engaged in the railroad service for two years, acting as the agent and weighmaster at Paola, Kansas. Subsequently he held a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Grover, David & Freeman, of Mexia, Texas. In 1890 he began the study of medicine and four years later was graduated in the Louisville Medical College. The same year he came to Wynnewood, where he opened an office and has since engaged in a successful practice, the elements of his success being his understanding of scientific principles and his keen human sympathy, without which no man can attain to any desirable height as a member of the medical fraternity. He is a member of the Oklahoma Medical Association, also of the Chickasaw Medical Association. In order to further perfect himself in his chosen calling, he pursued a post-graduate course in the Chicago Clinical school, where he was a student in 1898.

On Christmas day, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Settle and Miss Florence B. Brown, of Paola, Kansas. Unto them have been born two interesting children: Bessie, who was born March 12, 1896, and Dorothy D., whose birth occurred on the 5th of September, 1898. Socially the Doctor is connected with Paola Lodge, No. 45, K. of P., at Paola, Kansas, and also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of



W. E. Little

United Workmen, being connected with the local societies in Wynnewood. He holds membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and his life is actuated by its principles.

JOSEPH B. KING.

The history of the Indian Territory would be incomplete without mention of Joseph Badger King, a man distinguished in his ability, his influence and his earnest labors in behalf of his people, who honored him with the office of chief and who in turn were honored by reason of his capable service and his well-directed endeavors in their behalf. His Indian name is Kotwa-won, the interpretation of which is back-log. He is a representative of the Ottawas and was born in Vantassel Mission, on the island in the Maumee river, at Toledo, Ohio, about the year 1830. His parents were Lewis and Catherine King. The father was of French and Chippewa blood and was adopted by the Ottawa tribe, whereon he was given the Indian name of P-mat-se-win. He was in the Revolutionary war, probably acting in the capacity of interpreter. He was a native of Canada, and his wife is a Canadian French woman. Five children were born unto them, namely: Lucia B., who became the wife of John P. Hart, who is located in room No. 110 in the Adams Express building in Chicago and is the manager of the Railway and Steamship Advertising Company of that city. She died March 11, 1898, at the age of sixty-six years. Matthew died in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1869, when about sixty years of age, and the other two children died in infancy. The mother died when our subject was but two years of age and was buried at their home on the Maumee island, near Toledo, Ohio. In the '40s the father removed from the Buckeye state to Kansas, where he died when about sixty-one years of age. He was a man of scholarly attainments, possessed an excellent memory and translated the New Testament into the Ottawa language, assisted by David Green, a member of the Ottawa tribe. He also translated hymns into the Ottawa language. He was a very noted man among the tribe and exerted a strong influence in public affairs. He held membership in the Missionary Baptist church, and his Christian principles were manifest in all his dealings with his fellow men. He possessed considerable mechanical and inventive genius, and in his early life he gave an exhibition of legerdemain.

Joseph B. King, whose name introduces this record, was educated in Ohio. After his father died his sister, Lucia Angeline, his brother and himself were taken by the Friends of Kansas and placed in their Quaker school in Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio. In the winter he pursued his education, while in the summer he was instructed in the methods of farming by the Friends among whom he lived. The girls were taught all the different branches of housekeeping, music and art. Mr. King, of this review, remained with the Quakers or Friends until he had attained his majority, when he returned to Kansas and was there engaged in farming until 1869.

In that year he was elected the principal chief of the Ottawas, in 1874, for a two-years term, and previous to that date he had filled the office of head counselor, in which capacity he is serving at the present writing. In 1861 he served as a delegate to Washington, in company with the principal chief, James Wind, and William Hurr, United States interpreter. The object of their journey was to make a treaty whereby their lands in Kansas might be allotted, and this was effected in 1862. Mr. King has also served as a delegate to Washington on two other occasions. In 1878 he came with Francis King, a cousin of our subject, and Lutism Dagnett, when they filed a complaint concerning moneys misappropriated by the Indian agent to the amount of forty-two thousand dollars, and the claim is now pending. The last time he visited Washington officially was in company with the Hon. John W. Earley on the same matter.

Mr. King has been thrice married. On the 15th of August, 1860, he married Christiana McCoy, a representative of the Muncy and Ottawa people. Five children were born unto them, but all passed away in infancy, and the mother died in the spring of 1870. Mr. King again married on the 8th of November, 1870, his second union being with Dellia Clark of the Ottawas. Six children were born of this union: James, who was born September 4, 1871; Rosa Ellen, who was born February 13, 1873, and died on the 3d of August of that year; Lewis, who was born May 30, 1874, and now resides in Pueblo, Colorado; Stella Ann and Lydia Ann, twins, were born September 26, 1876, and are now deceased, the former having died January 26, 1878, and the latter on the 14th of January, 1892. Mrs. King was called to her final rest on the 13th of July, 1880, and Mr. King was again married, March 26, 1882, when Miss Anna Mitchell, a white lady, became his wife. She was born July 13, 1859, and is a member of the Society of Friends. Their children are Fred S., who was born April 24, 1883; Edith Thankful, born July 7, 1885; Jacob, who was born March 16, 1888, and died at birth; Charles Francis Wade, born July 26, 1891; Robert Homer, born September 3, 1893; and Birt Henry, born July 5, 1896.

Mr. King is one of the most prominent and progressive residents of Ottawa. He has made a close study of the public questions affecting the welfare of his people and is thus well fitted for leadership. Recognizing his ability and worth, his fellow townsmen have frequently honored him with election to public office, and his duties have ever been performed in a most capable manner.

CLAUDE A. THOMPSON, M. D.

A prominent member of the medical profession in Muskogee is Dr. Claude Allen Thompson, who was born in Homer, Texas, on the 22d of November, 1874, a son of James Allen and Frances (Treadwell) Thompson, both of whom are now deceased. In the early part of the year 1883 the family removed to the Indian Territory, and being a citizen of the Cherokee

nation the Doctor at various times attended school at the Cherokee National Male Seminary at Tablequah. He afterward became a student in Fort Worth University, at Fort Worth, Texas. On the completion of his literary course Dr. Thompson began the study of medicine, a profession which his father had followed, his reading being pursued under the guidance of his uncle, Dr. F. B. Fite, of Muskogee, Indian Territory. His preliminary reading was followed by a course of study in the Southern Medical College, at Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained for a year and then entered the Kansas City Medical College, at Kansas City, Missouri. In the spring of 1898 he assisted in the organization of the Indian Territory's quota of infantry under the president's second call for volunteers for the war with Spain. The regiment to which he was attached saw no active service and was mustered out February 13, 1899. The Doctor held a commission as second lieutenant in the First Territorial Regiment, having been elected to that office by his company when mustered in.

In the fall of 1899 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, where he remained as a student until his graduation in the spring of 1900. He afterward engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Okmulgee, Indian Territory, for about a year and then removed to Muskogee, entering into partnership with his cousin, Dr. M. K. Thompson, in March, 1901. He is one of the youngest physicians in this part of the country and is rapidly winning a place among the more successful ones who consider him thoroughly qualified for his arduous duties. He is a deep and earnest student and his laudable ambition and ability will continually win him advancement.

Socially the Doctor is prominent and popular, being a valued member of the American Medical Association, the Indian Territory Medical Association, the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and the Improved Order of Red Men.

J. EDWARD DWIGHT.

J. Edward Dwight is connected with the farming interests of the Chickasaw nation and was born at the homestead where he now lives, near Boggy Depot, in November, 1871. His father, Edward Dwight, was a full-blood Choctaw Indian, born in Mississippi, and his death occurred at Boggy Depot in 1878. He came to the Choctaw nation with the first emigrants in 1833, and was a farmer and cattle man, having extensive herds of cattle as well as highly cultivated fields. He likewise engaged in merchandising at Boggy Depot and was a prominent factor in public affairs, serving for ten years as secretary of the Choctaw national council. He enjoyed exceptional educational privileges and was a man of scholarly attainments, well fitted for leadership. At the time of the Civil war he joined the southern army and fought for the Confederacy. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Victoria Maurer, was born in France, but during her early girlhood was brought to America by her parents, who made their way westward, becoming residents

of Texas in the '40s. Several years prior to the Civil war the family removed to Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw nation. Mrs. Dwight is therefore one of the oldest settlers of this locality. Here she met and married her husband, whom she yet survives.

In his youth Mr. Dwight, of this sketch, became a farmer, being early trained to the business of cultivating the fields and caring for the stock. He now owns a good farming property and large herds of cattle, and is thoroughly successful, owing to his understanding of the business and his practical and progressive methods. His time and attention, however, are largely given to the cultivation of his farm and the supervision of his stock, and few young men are so successful in carrying on the work of agriculture. He is widely known in the community where his entire life has been passed and well deserves mention in this volume.

As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Allie Buckholts, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Buckholts, also of Boggy Depot. They were prominent and well-to-do people. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight was celebrated in November, 1900. The lady is a member of the Baptist church and is highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character.

ELUM McCURTAIN.

Along various lines Judge Elum McCurtain is connected with the interests of Sugar Loaf county. He is now serving as postmaster of Houston, is a general merchant and is a representative of the farming interests of the county. He was born in this county in 1857. His father, Johnson McCurtain, was a Choctaw and a cousin of ex-Governor Green McCurtain. His birth occurred in Mississippi and he became a Confederate soldier in the Civil war. He served as deputy sheriff of Sugar Loaf county, and by occupation was a farmer, following that pursuit throughout his active business career. He married Miss Rhoda Perry, a sister of the Hon. Nail Perry, and they spent their remaining days at Houston, the father of our subject passing away in 1865, while his wife survived until 1881.

Judge McCurtain, of this review, is indebted to the neighborhood schools for his elementary educational privileges and Spencer Academy for his more advanced mental training. After completing his literary course he turned his attention to farming and has since been connected to some extent with agricultural pursuits, being now the owner of two hundred acres of land near Houston. The place is highly cultivated and the well-tilled fields yield abundant harvests. Much of his time has also been given to public duties. In 1888 he was appointed deputy sheriff for a term of two years, and in 1890 and 1891 he served as representative in the Choctaw national council. The following year he was appointed county judge, in which capacity he served for two years, and in 1894 and 1895 he was a member of the senate. While in the lower branch of the national council he served on the judiciary committee, and in the senate he was a member of the petition committee. In

1896 he again became county judge of Sugar Loaf county and has since continued in that office, his services covering a period of six years. For more than twelve years he has been continued in positions of public trust, a fact which indicates the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen and his fidelity to the duties which devolve upon him. In June, 1900, he became postmaster at Houston, and there he is also conducting a general merchandise store. The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. McCurtain was in her maidenhood Miss Susan Carshall, a sister of Zachariah T. Carshall, the well known county clerk of Sugar Loaf county. She was born in this county and died in May, 1900, her loss being mourned by all who knew her. She left three sons: Nail P., Zachariah T. and Green. Judge McCurtain is recognized as one of the valued citizens of this county. On the bench he is free from jury bias or partiality and in business life he is reliable and trustworthy, his methods being ever straightforward and commendable.

SANFORD M. MEAD.

Among the residents of the Indian Territory who have come to this section of the country from Georgia is Sanford Minor Mead, whose birth occurred in Carroll county of the Empire state of the south, in 1848. His father, Tyra L. Mead, was born in Carroll county, Georgia, and in 1857 removed to Pulaski county. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit until the close of the Civil war. His sympathies were with the south, and on account of this he was captured and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1864, while held as a prisoner of war. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Charity Bradford, was born in Montreal, Canada, and died in the Indian Territory, in 1872, her remains being laid to rest in Bloomfield.

Sanford M. Mead was a little lad of nine years when with his parents he went to Arkansas. He remained in that state until 1867, when he came to the Indian Territory, taking up his abode in Panola county, in the Chickasaw nation, where he has since resided. He is an extensive agriculturist and stock-raiser, and has three hundred acres of land under a high state of cultivation, the well-tilled fields bringing to him an excellent return. He also has cattle of high grades, and his stock interests are likewise profitable. His home is one of the prettiest and most attractive in Panola county, being erected in modern style of architecture, with tasteful adornments and located on an attractive and pleasing site. The entire furnishings are in keeping with the exterior and the home is most comfortable, being supplied with beautiful and tasteful accessories. It is located four miles southeast of Starrett.

Mr. Mead was united in marriage to Mrs. Frances E. Roark, the widow of Hon. Benjamin F. Roark and a daughter of Captain Joel Kemp, an early settler of this country. The Captain was born in Mississippi and came to the territory in 1836, his last days being spent in Tishomingo county, where he passed away in 1875. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria Colbert.

She, too, was a Chickasaw Indian, born in Mississippi and died in the territory in 1867. Her father was the famous Colonel Levi Colbert, a Chickasaw Indian, who in recognition of his services in behalf of the United States in the Indian wars in Georgia and Florida was given a medal by President John Quincy Adams. He was also a chief of the Chickasaw nation in the early days. The Hon. Benjamin F. Roark, the first husband of Mrs. Mead, was a Chickasaw Indian and died in 1870. He was quite prominent in public affairs, serving as census enumerator and county clerk and was a representative in the Chickasaw legislature. By her first marriage Mrs. Mead had two children, namely: Alfonzo and Mrs. Maria Lemon, and by her second husband one daughter, Laura Bell Moberly. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mead were born four children: Martha F., Levi L., Simon M. and Abigail. Mr. Mead's second wife bore the maiden name of Rosana Cobb, and is a daughter of the famous Dick Cobb, a trader among the Indians. Mrs. Mead has one son, Walter B. In his political affairs our subject has ever given an earnest support to all measures calculated to prove of general benefit. He was at one time a trustee of Bloomfield Seminary, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Socially he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows Society and the Masonic fraternity, and in the last named he has attained the Royal Arch degree, belonging to Durant Chapter,

CAPTAIN JOSEPH N. BAKER.

Captain Joseph N. Baker, an honored veteran of the Civil war, who now follows farming in the Seneca nation, one mile east of Cayuga, was born in Springfield, Green county, Missouri. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Baker, was a native of Ohio and died in Arkansas. He was a farmer and stockman and shipped cattle down the Mississippi to New Orleans. His son, Judge George A. Baker, became the father of our subject. He was born in the Buckeye state and died in Springfield, Missouri, in 1869. At the time of the Mexican war he served his country as a loyal soldier and afterward successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for a number of years and later devoted his time to the law and became judge of the district court of Greene county, Missouri, before the war. He was a very prominent Whig in *ante bellum* days, and when the Republican party was organized he joined its ranks and was afterward one of its stalwart supporters. A man of strong intellectuality and ability, he became a recognized leader in public affairs and was a citizen of marked prominence, who left the impress of his individuality for good upon many movements and measures that contribute to the general welfare. In St. Louis, Missouri, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Garner, who was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, just a few miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Her death occurred in Greene county, Missouri, in 1869. Four of the sons of Judge and Mrs. Baker were Union soldiers in the Civil war, namely: John T., who died from the effects of wounds received in battle; George, who was killed in the engagement at Prairie Grove, Arkan-

sas, while acting as regimental color bearer; William, who was killed at the siege of Vicksburg; and Joseph N. This is certainly a creditable record of patriotic loyalty.

Captain Joseph N. Baker was partially reared upon a farm, but during much of his life has devoted his time to other lines of business. He was a young man when the country became involved in hostilities over the slavery question and the right of the south to secede. Believing firmly in the supremacy of the national government at Washington, and resolving to strike a blow in defense of the Union, in 1861 he enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Mudd. After serving for the full term of the enlistment he veteranized in the Second Arkansas Cavalry at Springfield, Missouri, and was chosen captain of Company D, under Colonel John E. Phelps. During the greater part of his military experience he was in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, and participated in some of the most important engagements, including the battles of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Iuka, Tupelo, Little Rock, Cotton Plant and Richland, and for seventy-four days was in Price's raid in Missouri and Kansas. A remarkable event occurred at the battle of Coldwater, Tennessee, where Captain Baker captured a Rebel contingent under the command of his uncle, Major John C. Garner. The Captain was twice wounded during the service in the army, but remained at the front until the cessation of hostilities, when, with a very creditable military record, he returned to his home. His own bravery inspired his men to deeds of valor, yet he never recklessly exposed them to danger.

After the war was over he became connected with mercantile interests in Granby, Missouri, carrying on business there until 1872, when he sold out and removed to Howard county, Kansas, on account of his wife's health. There he was elected sheriff and filled the position for one term. Again, owing to his wife's health, he left his home and this time took up his abode in Rio Grande county, Colorado, where his fitness for leadership led to his election to several offices. He was chosen by popular ballot as sheriff and collector and served two terms.

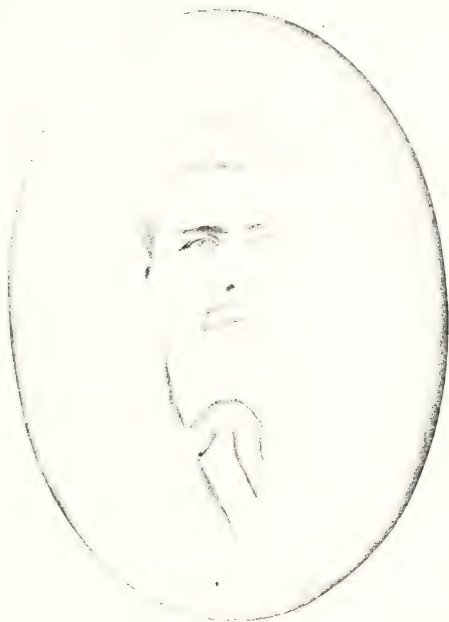
The Captain was first married to Miss Dora Endicott, a daughter of Dr. Endicott, a prominent citizen of Greene county, Missouri. She died several years ago and he afterward wedded Mary A. Wiley, who was born in Indiana, and is a daughter of Thomas and Hester (Crisser) Wiley. Her father was a native of North Carolina and died in Casey, Clark county, Illinois, during the war, while his wife, who was born in Philadelphia, also passed away in Clark county. They were married in Indiana and afterward removed to Casey, where the family homestead still stands. Mrs. Baker was twice married before she became the wife of the Captain, her first husband being Barkley Benslay, and after his death she became the wife of Moses Denney. The latter was a one-quarter Oneida Indian, from whom Mrs. Baker obtained her Indian rights in the Seneca nation. By that marriage she has two daughters: Rosa Finley and Nora Denney. The latter will graduate in the Carlyle Indian school on the 1st of March, 1901. She is an unusually brilliant and ambitious

young lady, whose scholarship is exceptionally high, while in music she is also accomplished. By her first marriage Mrs. Baker had two children: William H. Benslay and Mrs. Effie Hartshorn. Mrs. Baker had two brothers, George and Marion Wiley, who were soldiers in the Civil war, the former having served in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, while the latter was in the Second Illinois Artillery. Mrs. Baker is a lady of culture and refinement and much natural talent. There have been no children by this marriage, but by his first marriage the Captain had four children: George R., William, Joseph N., and Dora, now the wife of Dr. Robert Tolbert. The sons and son-in-law are all graduates of Rush Medical College, of Chicago. They are practicing physicians and are owners of the largest retail drug store in Seattle, Washington, with the exception of Dr. William Baker, who is temporarily absent in Porto Rico. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private and has been regularly promoted until now he is lieutenant colonel, in charge of a battalion of soldiers in Porto Rico. He served all through the war in Cuba and was in the thickest of the fight at San Juan, and on the firing line in other engagements there.

After the death of his first wife Captain Baker returned to Missouri and about eight years later took up his abode in the Seneca nation, in the Indian Territory, where he and his wife have a picturesque home that stands in the midst of a valuable farm of three hundred and forty acres, the well tilled fields bringing to him a handsome income. He is a prominent Republican and in 1900 organized the Seneca Nation Republican Club at Cayuga. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church and he is also an Odd Fellow, having served as noble grand in his lodge, likewise belongs to Joe Hooker Post, No. 16, G. A. R., in which he has served for one term as commander. The Captain has led a busy and useful life and his career is one of interest. Of marked generosity and liberality, his home is noted far and wide for its bountiful hospitality. Although he has ever given freely of his means he has nevertheless succeeded in business affairs and has acquired a capital sufficient to supply him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is widely known and well liked throughout this entire section of the country. He belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, by promoting individual success, contribute to the general welfare, and he is to-day as true and loyal to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the stars and stripes upon the battle-fields of the south.

JACK WALKER.

Among the men who owe their success entirely to their own efforts, whose advancement in business circles has resulted from their own capable management and untiring industry, is numbered Jack Walker, who is now the proprietor of a hotel in Fort Gibson and is also extensively connected with the stock-raising interests in the Cherokee nation. His entire life has been passed in this section. He was born in the town of Stilwell, in the Cherokee nation,



Jack. Walker

December 17, 1847, a son of Timothy M. and Elizabeth (Adair) Walker. They were the parents of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, namely: Emma J., the wife of J. P. Drake; and Nancy, the wife of James Coleman, of Fort Gibson, being the daughters. The sons yet living are: Jack, of this review; Richard, who is extensively engaged in merchandising at Fort Gibson; and Edward Adair, who follows farming. The brothers are all prominent, enterprising and progressive business men and all are represented in this volume. The father died in September, 1894, but the mother is still living.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Walker, of this review, started out in life on his own account, and has since depended upon his own efforts, so that whatever success he has achieved is the result of his labor and careful management. He first began dealing in stock on a small scale, but gradually his business in this direction has increased and he now owns between five and seven hundred head of cattle, which range over a territory ten to fifteen miles in extent. In October, 1898, he exchanged one of his farms for a hotel in Fort Gibson and has since been catering to the wants of the traveling public. He is a popular host, for he does all in his power to promote the comfort of his guests, and his hostelry finds favor with a large number of patrons.

In 1873 Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Susan A. Denningberg, of the Cherokee nation, a daughter of N. B. Denningberg. They were the parents of four children: Josephine, born in 1874, is the wife of Samuel Houston; Benge, Jr., of Fort Gibson; Robert E., who was born October 22, 1877; Timothy M., born August 31, 1880; and Henry C., who was born August 18, 1884. The family circle remains yet unbroken by the hand of death.

In public affairs Mr. Walker has taken an active part. In 1884 he was chosen a member of the national council for two years and has twice been re-elected to that office, so that his services cover a period of six years. He has thus left the impress of his individuality upon the public affairs of the nation and has aided in shaping its policy and its destiny. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the owner.

J. S. DAVIS.

J. S. Davis is a young man of enterprise and progressive spirit, recognized as an important factor in the industrial interests of Gilsonite. He was born in Tennessee on the 2d of May, 1863, and pursued his education in Texas, whither he went with his parents in 1866. He is a son of John S. and Chestiny Francis (Davidson) Davis. The mother died in Texas, near Fort Worth, in 1870, and her loss was deeply mourned by many friends. The father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, belongs to the North Texas conference and now resides at Sherman. He has devoted almost his entire life to the uplifting of his fellow men and to the spread of the gospel, and has marked influence in the communities where he has been located.

During the Civil war he was a member of the Confederate army, going to the front with General Forest and serving throughout the period of hostilities. For some time he was held as a prisoner of war, having been captured by the northern troops.

Mr. Davis, whose name introduces this record, was educated in Waxahatchie, Texas, and after completing his literary course was engaged in teaching school for a number of years in the Lone Star state. In 1895 he came to the territory, locating in Buckton, where he was engaged in general merchandising until 1876. In that year he came to Gilsonite and entered the employ of the Gilsonite Roofing & Paving Company. His close application, his fidelity and business ability won him advancement as time passed, and in 1900 he was made manager, which position he now fills, being in charge of the work in one of the largest asphalt mines in the United States.

The home life of Mr. Davis has been very pleasant. In the year 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Lowrance, a daughter of J. H. and Mary (Crabtree) Lowrance, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia, while Mrs. Davis was born in Texas. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davis has resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Jinnie Sneed, who is now deceased; Leroy Monroe; Secola May; and Mary Chestiny. Socially Mr. Davis is connected with Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is a young man of laudable ambition, of strict purpose and resolute will and owes his advancement entirely to his own well-directed efforts, his close application and his reliability.

J. A. McKAY & SONS.

J. A. McKay & Sons, proprietors of the Hotel Royal, one of the leading hotels in the territory, are wide-awake and progressive business men, and are thoroughly acquainted with the business in which they are engaged. Mr. McKay and family came to Duncan, Indian Territory, in 1900, and seeing the need of a first-class hotel here erected the Hotel Royal, of which they are the proprietors. The Hotel Royal is centrally located and strictly up-to-date in all its appointments, and is the largest, newest, best furnished, best conducted hotel between Fort Worth and El Reno. Under the management of its genial proprietors the Royal has become well known to the traveling public and is always the center of a large number of guests, who feel more at home at this hotel than at any other hostelry in the territory.

R. L. SMITH.

One of the wide-awake and enterprising young farmers of the Chickasaw nation is R. L. Smith, who was born in Texas January 11, 1874. His preliminary education, acquired in the public schools, was completed at College Station, and he entered upon his business career as an employe in a printing

office, learning the trade, which he followed for several years. In 1900 he went to Sulphur and is now living in Hickory, where he has eighteen hundred acres of land, of which one thousand acres is under cultivation. It will thus be seen that his business interests are very extensive and that he capably controls them, manifesting excellent executive force, capable management and keen discernment.

On the 10th of April, 1900, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna Agee, the widow of W. E. Agee, of the Chickasaw nation. In her maidenhood she was Miss Buckholts, of Choctaw blood, her birth having occurred near Boggy Depot, her parents being G. W. and Julia Buckholts. Her father, of Choctaw blood, is a farmer by occupation and now resides in Ardmore. By her first marriage Mrs. Smith had five children, who are now living: Florence, O'bera, Zora, Lee and Pearl. Mr. Smith belongs to Honey Grove Camp, No. 44, Woodmen of the World, and to the Bankers' Union of the World, in Sulphur. As an extensive and prosperous agriculturist he is widely known, and as one of the representative citizens of the territory well deserves representation in this volume.

CRAWFORD ANDERSON.

Crawford Anderson was born in Wade county, of the Choctaw nation, near the town of Tuskahoma, in the year 1867. He is a half-brother of Judge H. D. Anderson, of Talihina, and a son of John and Elizabeth (Perry) Anderson. His father was a half-breed Choctaw Indian, born in Mississippi, while his mother was a white woman and was a native of Tennessee. They became early settlers of the Choctaw nation, in the Indian Territory, and both died near Tuskahoma.

Their son, Crawford Anderson, obtained his preliminary education in the neighborhood schools of the Choctaw nation, and later continued his studies in Spencer Academy, situated ten miles west of Goodland, in Kiamichi county, of the Choctaw nation. For some time he resided near Tuskahoma, whence he removed to his present home in 1889. He has a valuable farm situated four miles east of Talihina, which is highly cultivated and is therefore bringing to him golden harvests in return for the care and labor he bestows upon his fields. His home is presided over by the lady who in her maidenhood was Esther L. Beams. She is a full-blood Choctaw and was born in Wade county, of the Choctaw nation, in 1872. She obtained her preliminary education in the neighborhood schools and continued her studies at New Hope Seminary, in the Choctaw nation. Three children have been born unto this union, a son and two daughters,—Mice, Bethel and Myrtle.

The first official position which Mr. Anderson ever held was that of deputy sheriff of Wade county, while still later he served as county clerk and afterward as county judge. While holding the last named position he was appointed United States constable by Judge C. B. Stuart, United States judge of the central district of the Choctaw nation. In October, 1898, he was

elected school trustee for the second district of the Choctaw nation, and served as such for the term specified by the laws of the nation, being re-elected in October, 1900, which position he now holds. He was also appointed United States census enumerator for June, 1900, and labored about eighteen and a half days in this capacity for the United States government. In these various offices he has discharged his duties satisfactorily, promoting the welfare of those whom he represented and served. He is not an active politician, but his views are more strongly in favor of the Democracy. Although not a member he attends the Presbyterian church, and socially he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is regarded by the business men as one of the best citizens of the county, and in public affairs his opinion is a safe criterion by which to judge interests which affect the weal or woe.

JAMES M. LONG.

James M. Long, who resides at Ottawa, Indian Territory, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, August 11, 1834, and is a son of Alexander and Catherine (Zane) Long. The father was a native of Nashville, Tennessee, served in the state militia, with the rank of major, and on account of military skill was promoted to the office of inspector general. When the country became involved in the second war with England he joined the volunteer service and fought for American rights. His wife was a daughter of Ebenezer Zane, a white man, who was captured by the Wyandotte tribe at Wheeling, West Virginia, and taken to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he became familiar with all the customs of the tribe. He married an Indian maiden and unto them were born four daughters and a son. Nancy became the wife of Samuel McCulloch; Sarah married Robert Armstrong and Elizabeth became Mrs. Reed; Catherine became the wife of General Long, the father of our subject, and by their marriage they had nine children; the eldest, Irvin P. Long, was born in 1817 and died April 5, 1890, at the age of seventy-three; Ethan Allen was born January 5, 1825, and is deceased; Jane became the wife of Noah Zane, of Wheeling, West Virginia, who was a cousin three or four times removed, and is deceased; Henry Clay died in California; Mary Ann is the widow of William Garrett and resides on Spring river, in the Indian Territory; Isaac Z. is also living on Spring river; James M. is the next of the family; William A. is deceased; and Harriet C. died in infancy. The father of this family died in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, at the age of fifty-two years, and the mother passed away while living in the Wyandotte nation, in Kansas, near Kansas City, the family having removed to the Sunflower state in 1843.

James M. Long pursued his education in the public schools near his home and at Chappel Hill College, in Lafayette county, Missouri. From 1858 until 1864 he was engaged in clerking in a store owned by the firm of Dale & Roberts at Parksville, Platte county, Missouri. During the Civil war he enlisted as a member of Company E, of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, on the 31st of March, 1864, under Captain Curtis Johnson. He participated in

the battles of Lexington, Independence, Westport and Pleasanton, and ended his military career by fighting the Indians upon the western frontier. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 19, 1865, having made for himself a creditable military record through his faithful service.

During the succeeding three years Mr. Long was in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and in 1869 he came to the Indian Territory and began farming, which business he has since followed. He was married, on the 15th of April of that year, to Miss Susan F. Lyder, a white woman and the daughter of Landon and Elizabeth (Bailey) Lyder, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Maryland. The father died at the age of eighty-five years, while the mother passed away during the girlhood of her daughter. Mrs. Lyder was born June 20, 1844, and their marriage has been blessed with six children: Catherine, who was born March 13, 1870, and was educated in the Wyandotte Mission; Francis W., who was born March 23, 1874, and is now in the United States employ as an instructor of the rudiments of farming in the Ponce Indian school at Oklagana; Effie Ann, who was born November 7, 1874, and was graduated in the Chilacoco Institute, of Oklahoma, after which she was employed as assistant matron of the school, where her death occurred in 1898; Myrtle M., born September 23, 1876, and is also a graduate of the same school and is now employed in the Wyandotte Mission; Irvin P., who was born February 23, 1880, and is now employed at the Chilacoco school as engineer; and James M., who was born November 23, 1883, and is now attending the Miami public school.

Mr. Long filled the office of judge of the Indian police court for four years or until such courts were abolished by the United States. He became a Mason and has since been a faithful follower of the order. He has a nice, bright and cheerful home, situated on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country and standing in the midst of a beautiful grove of oaks. He has provided excellent educational privileges for his children, who are industrious, energetic and ambitious. The eldest daughter has been matron of the Wyandotte Seminary for seven years. They are a credit to their parents and the family is one of prominence and well worthy of the high regard in which the members of the household are universally held.

JOHN C. PARKER.

John C. Parker is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in that state on the 14th of July, 1854. He is now extensively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kiamichi county, of the Choctaw nation. He represents an old and well-known family of the south, his paternal grandfather being John Parker, who was born in Virginia and emigrated to Kentucky in the pioneer days of that commonwealth, there spending the remainder of his days. John Parker, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, and after arriving at years of maturity married Melvina Hudson, who was born in Tennessee and died in Dallas, Texas, removing to the Lone Star

state with an uncle. Her husband died when the subject of this review was only six years of age, but the latter did not come to the west until after he had attained to man's estate. His education was acquired in the public schools of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and in Franklin College, of Springfield, that state, pursuing his studies in the latter institution for two years. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and has always followed farming and stock-raising. After putting aside his text-books he began dealing in stock and trading in other lines. In 1876 he came to the territory, locating first in the Cherokee nation, in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, where he resided for about a year. Since that time he has been a resident of the Choctaw nation, and he now owns five hundred acres of very valuable and productive land under cultivation, situated between Hamden and Nelson, in Kiamichi county. He raises stock on an extensive scale, and the products of his farm find a ready sale on the market. His home is pleasantly situated about nine miles southwest of Antlers.

Mr. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Willis, a daughter of Britt Willis, who was born in the Choctaw nation and was only about one-sixteenth Choctaw. Her death occurred in 1898. The marriage was blessed with five children,—Gabe, James W., Lulu, Cora and George. The eldest son is a splendid young man and was graduated in Kendall College, at Muskogee, being now principal of the Armstrong Academy at Academy. Mr. Parker holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and has held some minor offices, having been election clerk in the county and also school trustee. It is not because of special prominence in public affairs that he has, and is justly entitled to, the respect and confidence of his fellow men, for his personal qualities are such as to make men esteem and honor him.

GABE E. PARKER.

Professor Gabe E. Parker is a young man who has attained exceptional prominence in educational circles. Although only twenty-three years of age he is now principal of the Armstrong Academy and has done much to improve this school and promote its efficiency. He was born in Towson county, in the Choctaw nation, in 1878, and is a son of J. C. Parker, a farmer and stock-raiser. Although reared on his father's farm Gabe E. Parker has spent the greater part of his life in the schoolroom as a student and teacher. After acquiring his preliminary education, in 1894 he entered the Henry Kendall College, of Muskogee, Indian Territory, and was there graduated in the class of 1899, with the honors of his class, on the completion of the five-years course. With a view of entering the teacher's profession he studied for one session in Kansas State Normal, at Emporia. He was then appointed principal of Spencer Academy, at Nelson, Indian Territory, for the school year of 1899 and 1900, and in September of the latter year he became principal of Armstrong Academy, the boys' school of the Choctaw nation. This is an

old and famous institution supported by the Choctaw government, and in the position Professor Parker is giving entire satisfaction. The academy is pleasantly situated in the county twelve miles from Caddo, and is a well-equipped school, doing an excellent work for the boys of the nation along the line of intellectual training. Professor Parker is an educator of high ability, thoroughly interested and conscientious in his efforts to make Armstrong an institution of the highest grade. He sets about his work with enthusiasm and is now thoroughly conversant with every department and detail of the work of the school.

Professor Parker finds in his wife an able assistant. He married Miss Beth George, a daughter of John B. and Louisa (Benedict) George, natives of Michigan, who resided in Topeka, Kansas, for several years and are now residents of California. Mrs. Parker acquired her preliminary education in the public schools of Topeka and subsequently entered the Washburn College at that place. Subsequently she spent three years as a student in Henry Kendall College, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, where she was graduated in 1899, being a classmate of her husband, to whom she was married on Christmas day of 1900. During the year 1899 and 1900 she was one of the teachers in Spencer Academy, near Nelson. She is a very accomplished lady of broad culture and intelligence and is a leader in social circles. Her splendid womanly qualities have marked influence over the boys of the school and to her husband she is indeed a faithful and competent helpmeet. Professor Parker's nobility of character and his adherence to the highest ideals win for him distinction in the educational world.

THOMAS B. LUNSFORD.

Among the younger practitioners at the bar of Tahleah is Thomas B. Lunsford, who was born in Missouri in 1871. His father, Thomas B. Lunsford, Sr., was a Presbyterian minister, devoting his life to the preaching of the gospel. He was born in Virginia and represented one of the most distinguished and honored families of the Old Dominion. During the Civil war he joined the army as a Confederate soldier, going out with the boys from Hampden Sidney College, where he was a student at the time. Throughout the struggle he remained at the front and was ever loyal to duty. When hostilities were over he at once removed to Missouri, but in 1888 went to Springdale, Arkansas, where his last days were passed. He married Elizabeth Booker Calhoun, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, and also died in Springdale. She was a granddaughter of the celebrated blind preacher, Dr. Waddel, of Virginia, and also a cousin of the eminent statesman, John C. Calhoun, and one of her brothers, John Calhoun, was a Confederate soldier and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Thomas B. Lunsford, whose name forms the caption of this review, acquired the greater part of his literary education at home, his father acting as his preceptor. He studied law at Cameron, Indian Territory, under the

direction of Judge E. J. Frederick, now of Fort Smith, one of the leading legal lights of Arkansas and Indian Territory. He began practice at Tahlequah on the 1st of November, 1868, and has secured a large clientage, being regarded as one of the most capable young lawyers of the town. He is yet a student, continually informing himself regarding some principle of jurisprudence and his preparation of cases is most thorough and exact, so that he enters the court room well qualified to carefully look after the interests of his clients.

Mr. Lunsford was united in marriage to Miss Etha West, who was born in Cincinnati, Arkansas, a daughter of Pleasant West. The wedding was celebrated at Eureka Springs, that state, and the marriage has been blessed with one son, William Frederick Lunsford. In his political affiliations our subject is a Democrat and socially is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belongs to the Tahlequah Presbyterian church and is one of its elders.

DEWITT C. WILSON.

A prominent citizen, well known to almost all of the residents of Tahlequah, Indian Territory, is DeWitt C. Wilson. He was born in this city on the 7th of January, 1860, and is a son of Anderson and Nancy C. (Daniels) Wilson, both of whom were born in the old Cherokee nation, in Georgia, and came here in 1833. The father was a prominent merchant of this place. He had the following brothers and sisters: Arch, Alexander, William, George, John, Mary and Melinda. Anderson, Arch and Alexander were all merchants in Tahlequah before the breaking out of the Civil war. George practiced medicine for a number of years in the Cherokee nation after the close of that struggle, and was several times elected to the national council. William also represented his people a number of years in prominent positions, having several times been elected senator from the district in which he resided, and was one of the commissioners appointed to represent the old Cherokee settlers. Anderson, the father of our subject, died at the close of the Civil war. His children are: James D., born in February, 1861, married Miss Letitia Fields and resides in Tahlequah; May, born on the 1st of May, 1862, is not married and resides with her half-sister, Mrs. Myrtle Henry, in Chelsea, Indian Territory; and our subject is the third of the family.

DeWitt C. Wilson received his primary education at this place, subsequently, in 1876, becoming a student in the Tahlequah Male Seminary, where he enjoyed superior advantages. He early learned to make himself useful, becoming a Saturday and vacation clerk while at school in the large mercantile house of J. W. Staples & Son, where he displayed such good traits of character and applied himself so closely to his duties that his services were very gladly engaged, and in 1880 he became regularly employed as a clerk. Having served this firm faithfully for many years, he was appointed general manager about twelve years ago, since which time he has been closely identified

with their interests. He has shown a high order of business ability and fitly represents the commercial citizens of Tahlequah. He has also been a successful school-teacher, having during the year of 1879 taught the primary school at Pegg's prairie, in the Cherokee nation.

The marriage of Mr. DeWitt Wilson took place on the 25th of June, 1880, to Miss Ella M. Adair, a daughter of Dr. W. T. Adair, who for many years was medical superintendent of the two national seminaries, and up to the time of his death was also medical superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum. Mrs. Wilson was a teacher at the time of her marriage, and is a graduate of the Female Seminary and of the Kirkwood Seminary, at St. Louis, Missouri, after which she taught in the Cherokee Female Seminary. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Lelia S., born September 26, 1889, and Clinton A., born January 5, 1893. Mrs. Wilson is a lady of superior education and refinement, and she presides over the home of Mr. Wilson with peculiar grace. Our subject is a Royal Arch Mason and is a member of Wauhillau Lodge, K. of P., of Tahlequah. He is connected with the Presbyterian church, and in all these bodies he is regarded with the highest esteem.

LUTHER J. CRANFILL.

A native son of Texas, Dr. Cranfill was born on the 28th of October, 1858, a son of Thomas and Susan Cranfill. His father entered the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil war and served for four years. His last days were spent at the old family homestead at Calloway, Upshur county, Texas. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan J. Canter, was a native of North Carolina, but was reared in Kentucky and died in the Lone Star state.

In the common schools of Texas the Doctor acquired his literary education and his professional knowledge was obtained through the perusal of a medical course at Fort Worth, Texas. In December, 1890, he came to the territory, being the first physician to locate at Leco with the exception of his brother, A. G. Cranfill, who had established an office here in 1888, but is now living in Reagan, Indian Territory. He came to this section before the town was founded, gave to the place its name and aided in establishing the post-office. Here he practiced for five years. Dr. Cranfill, of this review, has been very successful as a follower of the medical profession in this portion of the territory and now has a large and lucrative patronage. He is a member of the old Chickasaw Medical Association and also belongs to the Fort Worth Medical Association.

The Doctor has been twice married. In 1880 he wedded Malinda Bradshaw, of Texas, and unto them were born six children, four of whom are living: Maud, Inez, Ola and Floy. Walter C., the eldest, and Judson, the fifth in order of birth, have passed away. The mother died March 10, 1896, and subsequently the Doctor was joined in wedlock to Clara L. e., a native

of Texas, by whom he had three children, John, and Berta and Bertha, twins. The daughters, however, died at the age of seven months, and their mother departed this life on the 6th of March, 1901. On August 25, 1901, he married Mrs. Pearl Carlton, a native of Texas. The Doctor belongs to the Missionary Baptist church and both of his wives were identified with the same denomination. Fraternally he is connected with Dixie Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., and is a worthy exemplar of the craft, finding ample opportunity in the line of his profession to put into practice its beneficent and helpful principles.

RUFUS M. ALLEN, M. D.

Rufus M. Allen is one of the distinguished representatives of the medical fraternity whose prominence is widely acknowledged for his skill and superior worth as a representative of the profession. He is now residing at Coody's Bluff. His birth occurred in Montgomery county, Illinois, in the year 1836, and back of him is a line of ancestry honorable and distinguished. He is a descendant of the same family of Allens of which General Ethan Allen of Green Mountain fame was a member. The family was founded in America by three brothers who came from England, two of whom settled in the New England colonies, while the third took up his abode in Virginia. Ethan Allen was a son of the one who located in New Hampshire, while Dr. Allen was descended from the brother who located in Jamestown, Virginia. William Allen, the grandfather of the Doctor, was a native of the Old Dominion.

His son, William Allen, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1798, and was reared in eastern Tennessee, whence he went to Illinois in 1825, becoming one of the first settlers in the Prairie state. He lived there during the period when the Indian infested the country and served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war under Captain Buck Weatherford and participated in the capture of the noted Indian chieftain. To the improvement and upbuilding of the state he contributed in considerable measure in reclaiming the wild lands for purposes of civilization. Throughout his entire life he followed farming and in his political views he was an ardent Democrat. He married Miss Mary Killingsworth, who was born in the Cherokee purchase in Alabama, in 1810, and at an early day accompanied her parents to eastern Tennessee, where she became the wife of William Allen. His death occurred in Montgomery county, Illinois, in 1863, and his wife, long surviving him, reached a good old age, dying in Wilson county, Kansas, in February, 1897. Their son, Dr. William Allen was a practitioner of medicine in Bond county, Illinois, for fifty-five years. Another son, Lieutenant Jesse K. Allen, was graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1855, entered the army and was killed on the 15th of August, 1858, while fighting the Blackfoot Indians in Washington Territory, at which time he was in command of four hundred men.

Dr. Allen, of this review, acquired his early education in the schools of Illinois and supplemented his preliminary course by study in the academy at



R M Allen, M.D

Hillsboro, of that state. He attended a course of study in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, which at that time was in charge of Dr. Daniel Brainard, one of the most famous surgeons of the day. He was graduated in that institution January 25, 1865, and then located for practice in Bond county, Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1867. At that time he removed to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he practiced medicine for about one year, and in July, 1868, he came to the Cherokee nation, where he has since been actively engaged in medical practice. His home is about three miles northeast of Coody's Bluff, where he has a comfortable residence and fine farm.

Dr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Mary Journeycake, a sister of Isaac Journeycake, and a daughter of Isaac Journeycake, Sr. Her father was born in the old Delaware reservation in Ohio, and was a distinguished representative of the Delaware tribe, with whom he removed westward, locating in Wyandotte county, Kansas. In the spring of 1868 he came to the Indian Territory and took up his abode in the Coo-wee-scoo-wee district, where he resided until his life's labors were ended in death in the year 1875. He was a successful man of business, becoming the possessor of a comfortable competence. His scholarly attainments and thorough understanding of the English language and the Indian tongue enabled him to act as interpreter for the government, a position which he filled for a number of years. His brother was the famous Charles Journeycake, chief of the Delawares and one of their most influential and prominent men. The mother of Mrs. Allen was a full-blood Delaware Indian, who never took an English name. The marriage of the Doctor and his wife was blessed with seven children, namely: Mrs. Mary Coble, Jesse K., Rufus, Dr. Robert Allen, Mrs. Lucy Childress, Laura and William.

Dr. Allen's professional life in the Indian Territory has been one of romance and adventure, typical of pioneer life in the west. He has a very retentive memory and his mind is a veritable storehouse of facts and anecdotes connected with the life and history of this part of the Territory. He is a most interesting and entertaining conversationalist and his own record forms an integral part of the annals of this locality. In his political views he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are honored members of the Methodist church. Throughout the community they are noted and their circle of friends is co-extensive with their circle of acquaintances.

JAMES M. GIVENS.

In the law more than any other profession is one's career open to talent. The reason is evident: it is a profession in which eminence cannot be attained except by indomitable energy, perseverance and patience, and though its prizes are numerous and splendid they cannot be won except by arduous and prolonged effort. It is this that has brought success to James M. Givens and made him known as one of the ablest representatives of the bar in this section of the territory.

Mr. Givens was born in Webster county, Kentucky, February 14, 1860, his parents being John W. and Margaret (Ross) Givens, the former now deceased. The mother, however, is a resident of Providence, Kentucky, and in that place James Marshall Givens attended the public schools, acquiring his elementary education, which was later supplemented by study in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. He entered that institution in 1883, and his name was on its enrollment list for one year, when he left that school and became a student in Center College, in Danville, Kentucky, where he pursued the full course and was graduated in 1889. Desiring to devote his energies to the practice of law, he began preparing for his chosen profession as a student in the law office of Gordon & Gordon, prominent attorneys at Madisonville, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Madisonville, where he remained until July, 1892, when he came to Muskogee and entered into partnership with the firm of Cravens & Jamison, that connection being maintained until April, 1893, when he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Indian Territory. The territory was judicially divided in March, 1895, and he was assigned to the northern district, capably discharging the duties of the office until September, 1897, when he resigned and resumed the private practice of law. In January, 1900, he entered into partnership with W. C. Jackson, under the firm name of Givens & Jackson. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States in April, 1900, and his high standing in professional circles is shown by the fact that at the present time he is vice-president for the Creek nation of the Indian Territory Bar Association.

The Democracy receives the political support of Mr. Givens, and the Baptist church his aid in religious work. Socially he is connected with Sigma fraternity of Center College, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is the district deputy grand exalted ruler for the Indian Territory of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense and a ready capacity for hard work. An excellent presence, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability accurately to apply its principles are factors in Mr. Givens' effectiveness as an advocate.

A. H. NAIL.

One of the beautiful and valuable farms of the Chickasaw nation is the property of A. H. Nail, who is extensively and successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, his efforts in this direction having been attended with a high degree of success. His birth occurred in Tennessee December 18, 1818. His paternal great-grandfather, Jonathan Nail, came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war and was married to Rhoda Fulsom, a full-blooded Choctaw. They were also founders of the town of Nail. The father of our subject, the Rev. William Nail, was a native of Georgia, and after becoming a minister of the gospel preached to the

Indians in Alabama and Tennessee. His death occurred in the latter state in 1873, when he had reached the age of eighty-three years, seven months and three days. His wife, Delilah Hamilton, was born in the Cherokee nation, and her maternal grandfather was a full-blood Cherokee Indian. She also passed away in Tennessee, at the age of sixty-eight years.

A. H. Nail, the subject of this review, received but limited school privileges, but in later life he has greatly added to his knowledge by reading and observation, being now a good scholar. He came from his native state to the Indian Territory in 1873, settling in the Choctaw nation, where he resumed the work of the farm. He is now one of the largest land owners of the Chickasaw nation, having a tract of five hundred and fifty acres under a high state of cultivation, from which he annually receives handsome returns. He also has a pasturage of fifteen hundred acres, in which are found extensive herds of cattle and horses.

Mr. Nail was married in 1844, the lady of his choice being Miss Matilda Robinson, who was born in Tennessee in 1827, and for fifty-seven years they have traveled life's journey together. Eight children have blessed their union, and they now have thirty grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. Two of the sons, John and Aaron, assist their father on the farm, are joint claimants to the land claim, and both are energetic and reliable business men. Although not a Mason, Mr. Nail is a warm admirer of the fraternity, and his son, William E., who is a physician in Texas, is a thirty-second-degree Mason, while another son, John, is also a member of the order. Mrs. Nail is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAY FORSYTHE.

Among the prominent citizens and successful cattle-dealers of Tulsa is numbered Jay Forsythe, who was born near Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 31st of August, 1847, and is a son of Peaty F. and Isabel (Stancil) Forsythe, both now deceased. During his infancy he was taken to Lawrence county, Missouri, where his early education was acquired in the public schools. In 1867 he went to Texas and embarked in the cattle business, carrying on operations there along that line until 1878, when he moved to this territory and took up his residence in the Chickasaw nation, near Gregory. There he continued to engage in the cattle business until 1882, when he removed to the Cherokee "strip," locating where Oklahoma City now stands, but since 1894 he has made his home in Tulsa. He is an extensive cattle dealer, having handled in one year over twenty-seven thousand head, and at the present time he keeps on hand from three to four thousand head. Mr. Forsythe still has large interests in Lawrence county, Missouri, in both farming and mining property, and is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Tulsa. Of excellent business ability and broad resources he has attained a prominent place among the substantial citizens of the community.

and as he has won his success through well-directed and energetic effort the prosperity that has come to him is certainly well deserved.

In 1872 Mr. Forsythe was united in marriage with Miss Virginia Colley, a daughter of R. P. Colley, of Mt. Vernon, Missouri, and to them were born two children: Lottie, now the wife of R. T. Epperson, of Tulsa, by whom she has one child, Jay; and Jessie, the wife of C. W. Brown, of Lamar, Missouri. In his political affiliations Mr. Forsythe is a Democrat. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, either in business or social life, and well deserves the high regard in which he is held.

JOHN B. BARLOW.

Among the residents of Ottawa, Indian Territory, there can be found no more popular nor highly esteemed man than John B. Barlow, the subject of this sketch. He was born December 22, 1846, in Newton county, Missouri, and was the son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Gipson) Barlow, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1833 and pursued his trade of millwright. The mother died in 1862, and the father survived until he was eighty-four years old, dying in 1900. Their children were William, who now resides in McDonald county, Missouri; Mathew, who died in 1869; Green, who is now a resident of the Cherokee nation; John B., who is the subject of this sketch; Alfred, who resides in Arkansas; Frank, who lives in Colorado; Sarah, who married John Alexander and now resides in the Seneca nation; Elizabeth, who married Reuben Clark, resided in the Cherokee nation and died in 1872; and Mary, who married Mr. Mix.

In 1863 our subject enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth United States Infantry, under Major Sanborn, and served until 1864, passing the most of his time in guard duty. After the war he returned home and engaged in farming with his father until 1867, at which time he was married to Miss Laura Brock, of McDonald county, Missouri, and the following children were born of this union: Emmet, who was born in 1869; Tenne, who was born in 1871, married Robert Abale in 1897, and has had three children,—Linn, Glenn and Jacob; Earl, who was born in 1873, resides in Kansas, married Maggie Dewey in 1896, and has two children,—Delmar and an infant; Laura, who was born in 1875; Titus, who was born in 1881; Luna, who was born in 1882, and is now married to Alvia Daniel, of Ottawa, Indian Territory; Flossie, who was born in 1883; and Zoba, born in 1885.

Other members of the Barlow family are Mrs. Pena Brook, aged fifty-seven years; John Barlow, fifty-four; Miss Luverna Barlow, fifty-five; Richard Hodge, fifty-three; Mrs. Matilda Hodge, fifty-one; Della Hodge, twenty-two; Joseph Hodge, nineteen; Iness Hodge, nine; John Long, thirty; Mrs. Mattie Long, twenty-seven; Bulah Long, six; Frank Owsley, forty-seven;

Mary Owsley, fifty-two; Jesse Owsley, twenty-four Jan Owsley, twenty-one; Joseph Owsley, nineteen; Dock Owsley, fifteen; Charley Wallis, thirty-five; Mrs. Melvina Wallis, twenty-six; Lannie Wallis, eight; and Argyl Wallis, six.

Mr. Barlow, our subject, came to Indian Territory in 1887, since which time he has been engaged in farming, very successfully. In connection with his family he now owns one thousand acres of land, and has never regretted his settlement in this locality. He is held in the highest estimation by his neighbors and returns their kind feelings, being an open-hearted and agreeable man. In 1893 he was seriously disabled by a horse, which broke both leg and arm, since which time he has not been able to continue his agricultural labors as formerly.

Always a staunch Republican, our subject takes an active interest in the deliberations of his party, but with no desire for office. He is socially connected with the Woodmen of the World, in which organization he is deservedly popular. Mr. Barlow is one of the best citizens of Ottawa.

JOSEPH F. MYERS.

Joseph F. Myers was born in Grayson county, Texas, on the 16th of January, 1855, and is now living at Paoli, Indian Territory. His father, Abe Myers, was killed when he was not quite three years of age. He and his mother and little brother, Sam Myers, two years his senior, were taken into the family of his noble and kind-hearted brother-in-law, T. J. Shannon, who has been a kind and loving father to him ever since. His education was acquired in Sherman, Texas, and at Carlton College, in Bonham, Texas. After putting aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience, he entered upon his business training as a salesman in a general mercantile store. He became a resident of Whitehead Hill, Indian Territory, in 1877, and there became connected with the mercantile interests, acting as a salesman in the employ of James Rennie for about five years. He afterward continued in business at that place on his own account for a period of four years, and was dealing in cattle all the time. In 1888 he went to Purcell, where he established a general merchandise store, conducting the enterprise for three years, since which time he has given his attention to farming and stock-raising pursuits near Paoli. Along this line he has met with a very creditable and gratifying success, and he now has well-developed fields of grain and large herds of cattle of good grades, which find a ready sale upon the city markets.

On the 14th of April, 1887, Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Eula Colbert, a daughter of Holmes Colbert, who, through the greater part of his life, has served as a delegate to Washington, D. C., and signed the treaty of 1866. He is one of the most prominent men of the territory, having taken an active part in molding its public policy. Mrs. Myers is of both Choctaw and Chickasaw lineage. Our subject and his wife have a wide acquaintance

in their section of the territory and enjoy the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Myers is a charter member of the Masonic lodge of Purcell and closely follows its beneficent teachings.

JOHN POLK DRAKE.

Numbered among the successful farmers and highly esteemed men residing near Chelsea is the subject of this review, who was born near Aberdeen, Mississippi, on the 4th of September, 1844, a son of James F. and Mary Ann (Bright) Drake, now deceased. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Lincoln county, Tennessee, and he obtained his education in the schools of Fayetteville, that state. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company K, of Colonel William Bates' regiment, known as the Second Tennessee, and he participated in all the important battles in which the regiment took part.

At the close of the war Mr. Drake began farming and stock-raising in Lamar county, Texas, and in 1871 came to the Cherokee nation, locating first near Fort Gibson, where he continued to follow farming and stock-raising. In December of that year he was adopted by the nation, and in 1878 removed to the Cooweescoowee district, locating about ten miles from the Verdigris river. From that place he subsequently removed to his present location near Chelsea, where he owns and operates a highly productive and well-cultivated farm of three hundred and sixty acres. He is also largely interested in the raising of horses and jacks, and in his business affairs has prospered, becoming quite well-to-do.

On the 17th of December, 1871, Mr. Drake was united in marriage with Miss Joanna McNarr, and was again married, February 11, 1877, his second union being with Miss Emily J. Walker, daughter of Judge T. M. Walker, of Fort Gibson. They have a family of five children: Mary B., Bessie W., John Ella, Emma Lane and Nannie E. The oldest daughter, Mary B., is now the wife of Cicero J. Strange, of Chelsea, and they have three children, Mary Emma, John Drake and Janie Strange. By his ballot Mr. Drake supports the men and measures of the Democracy. He is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church, and is also connected with the Masonic fraternity.

OSCAR LEE HAYES.

Among the family names prominent at Webber's Falls, Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, none is held in higher respect than that of Hayes. Oscar Lee Hayes, a prominent representative of this family, was born at Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, February 27, 1872, a son of James W. and Mosura (Slaughter) Hayes, both of whom were natives of Georgia, and who had five children, the two others being Lena, who was born in 1877, and is the wife of Dr. W. H. Harrison, of Webber's Falls, and Lester C., born in 1879, who is the superintendent of the business of Hayes & Company, at Redland, Cherokee



O. J. Hayes

nation. The father died July 20, 1892, the mother in February, 1880. Two of their children are also dead.

Oscar Lee Hayes was educated at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, at which institution he was graduated in 1891. Immediately afterward he was, as the bookkeeper, put in charge of the accounts of his father's business, and at the death of his father he assumed the management of the enterprise, which he has since conducted very successfully and which includes a department store, carrying from thirty to fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods, a large furnishing business, an extensive trade in cotton and the operation of a large gin, which in the fall of each year is run night and day. He is regarded as one of the leading business men of the Cherokee nation, and is a member of the Masonic order, a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World.

Mr. Hayes was married, October 25, 1899, to Miss Ethel Dixon, of Van Buren, Arkansas, a daughter of Robert L. and Emma C. Dixon, and they have one child, James W., born August 15, 1900. Mrs. Hayes's father died in 1884, and her mother married J. S. Goodwin, of Nashville, Arkansas.

James W. Hayes, the father of Oscar Lee Hayes, was a son of Marion and Catharine (Shutt) Hayes, and was born in Georgia, August 31, 1849. He began business at Adairsville, Georgia, in 1870, and later added an extensive milling interest to his mercantile enterprise and continued the two until he was burned out. In September, 1880, he came to Webber's Falls, where he was a prominent citizen until his death. He was married July 29, 1883, to Mrs. Vicie (Wilson) Choate, the widow of William Choate, who bore him four children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Pearl, born January 21, 1885; Carrah, born August 4, 1889; and Stella, born March 7, 1892.

Vicie (Wilson) Hayes, the widow of the late James W. Hayes, was born in Rusk county, Texas, October 18, 1856, a daughter of Gilbert and Nancy (Harnage) Wilson, her father a native of Georgia and her mother a Cherokee Indian and a native of the Cherokee nation. Of the four sons and two daughters of her parents, Mrs. Hayes was the first born. Her brother, William T. Willson, born in 1859, lives not far from Webber's Falls. Her brother, Robert Wilson, born in 1861, died April 17, 1900, leaving a widow and one son. Her brother Lonly Blueford Wilson, born in 1863, died March 7, 1893, leaving a wife and two children, who live at Vian, Cherokee nation. Her brother Albert, born in 1866, lives in Illinois district, Cherokee nation, Campbell postoffice. Her sister, Fannie, born in 1870, is not married. Her mother died June 5, 1872; her father, December 6, 1894.

Mrs. Hayes' great-grandfather, Ambrose Harnage, was of Scotch descent and was born in Georgia and married Nancy Sanders, a Cherokee Indian, and their son, William Harnage, Mrs. Hayes' grandfather, married Martha Snow, of Welsh descent. Vicie Wilson was married February 14, 1778, to William Choate, a Cherokee Indian, who died May 30, 1830. Two children were born to them and died in infancy.

James W. Hayes was a man of unusual business ability, prominent in all

local affairs and widely known among members of the Masonic fraternity, a citizen of much progressiveness and public spirit, who took a deep interest in district and territorial affairs and was earnest in his advocacy and generous in support of all movements tending, as he understood them, to the general good. When he died his fellow citizens felt that they had sustained a loss which was irreparable and his place in the community has not been filled completely during the several years that have elapsed since his untimely removal.

J. N. NORRIS, M. D.

J. N. Norris was born in Arkansas November 25, 1867, and pursued his education in the common schools until he had mastered the studies taught therein, after which he entered the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville. His literary education being completed, he then took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, being graduated with the class of 1894. He entered upon his professional career in Sebastian county, Arkansas, at Lavaca, but in 1896 he came to the Indian Territory. Here he embarked in the drug trade, and in the enterprise has been extremely successful, building up a very extensive business. He devotes but little time now to his practice, owing to the claims which his mercantile interests make upon his time and attention. He compounds and manufactures the Chickasaw Chill Cure, which has a large sale. His store is located at McGee, and his enterprise and keen discernment have enabled him to advance steadily on the road to prosperity.

The Doctor was married in 1898 to Miss Maggie J. Byars, a daughter of W. L. Byars, of Johnsonville, Indian Territory, now deceased. The father passed away November 25, 1900. Unto the Doctor and his wife has been born one child, Inez. In the Baptist church in McGee Dr. Norris holds membership, and his life exemplifies his belief in its teachings. He also belongs to Johnson Lodge, No. 144, K. P., and to the Woodmen of the World at McGee. He is a young man whose progressive spirit and diligence have secured for him creditable success in business affairs.

LUCIAN W. STATON.

Lucian W. Staton, of Miami, was born in Newton county, Indiana, in 1859, his parents being Samuel and Elenor (Sheppard) Staton, who were farming people and had a family of eleven children, the subject of this review being the youngest. The mother died in Indiana in March, 1881, and the father passed away in Wilson county, Kansas, in March, 1876. In the spring of 1871 they had removed to Cherokee county, Kansas, and established there a home. Of the seven brothers, George died November 24, 1892, leaving a wife and three children. Cassius Marion resides near Miami. Almer H. is also a resident of the same locality. Charles T. makes his home in the same neighborhood. William is living in Indiana. Nancy Jane is the wife

of James Knoyer, of Indiana. Martha is the wife of Charles Sherman, of Miami, and Mary Ann became the wife of John Doyle, of Parsons, Kansas, and died February 28, 1895.

The educational privileges which Lucian Wilson Staton enjoyed were somewhat limited. He attended the district school in the winter season and in the summer months worked on the home farm, becoming familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When about eighteen years of age he started out in life to make his own way in the world, and in 1876 he came to the Indian Territory. In the fall of 1881 he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Paschall, of the Peoria nation, a daughter of Luther Paschall, who died during her early girlhood. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children: Melvin Leroy, who was born April 7, 1883, and died September 17, 1886; Marion Edmond, born April 22, 1885; Sherman, born January 2, 1888; Lennie, born August 1, 1889; Albert Homer, born January 1, 1891, and died on the 26th of July, of that year; Myrtle, who was born October 7, 1893, and died July 20, 1900; Leona, who was born November 20, 1895, and died March 20, 1896. The mother of these children was born December 2, 1860, and was educated in the schools of Kansas.

Mr. Staton is now engaged in agricultural pursuits and cultivates a large and productive tract of land, making a specialty of raising corn. He has good crops and his well-kept place indicates his careful supervision. As a business man he is reliable and progressive, and his labors have brought to him creditable success.

J. C. JOHNSON.

J. C. Johnson is an enterprising merchant of Center, Indian Territory, where he is now successfully conducting business on an extensive scale. He was born in the state of Alabama June 9, 1847, and acquired his education in the common schools, pursuing his studies until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Confederate navy, serving for twenty-eight months. After the war was ended he engaged in farming in his native state until in his twenty-second year, when he removed to Texas, there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising.

The year 1884 witnessed his arrival in the Chickasaw nation, where he has since carried on the same pursuit, having extended landed possessions near Center. He has altogether about two thousand acres under cultivation, and large crops are annually harvested and placed upon the market, thus bringing him an extensive and desirable income. In 1898 he opened his store in Center, which town was established in 1893, and is the best inland town of the territory. It was built on land owned by Mr. Johnson, and is now a thriving municipality. Mr. Johnson carries a large and well-selected stock of goods to meet the demands of a varied public taste and is receiving a large patronage, his business increasing as his patrons recognize his trustworthiness and honorable business methods.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1886 to Mrs. Fletcher, the widow of Tom Fletcher, a Chickasaw, and unto them was born one child, Francis Marion, now deceased. Mrs. Johnson was called to her final rest September 28, 1887, and Mr. Johnson was again married on the 19th of July, 1888, to Mrs. Malvina Bond, the widow of Samuel Bond and a half-blood Choctaw. They now have one child, Joseph Robert. Mr. Johnson is a member of Center Lodge, No. 78, F. & A. M., and of Center Chapter, R. A. M. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics and have been important elements in his success, so that he now occupies a leading position among the prosperous residents of this portion of the territory.

WILLIAM S. TURMAN.

William S. Turman, an attorney of Duncan, Indian Territory, was born at Patrick, McLennan county, Texas, December 3, 1873, and is of German and Scotch lineage, his paternal grandfather being a native of Germany. He crossed the Atlantic to America when a small boy, locating in Virginia, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. The maternal great-grandfather was a native of Scotland and emigrated to America, locating in Georgia, in which state he died. His son, Thomas Garrett, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Georgia, served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and came to McLennan county, Texas, in 1855, where he remained until his death. B. C. Turman, the father of our subject, was a native of Georgia, as was also his wife, Cordelia (Garrett) Turman. He came to Texas in 1868, served four years in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and served as county surveyor in Georgia and Texas. He died March 28, 1886, and his widow now makes her home in Duncan, Indian Territory. They had a family of ten children, and seven of the number are living.

William S. Turman, whose name forms the caption of this review, was reared upon a farm, where he assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields in the summer months and in the winter seasons attended the schools of the neighborhood. Later he attended Valley Mills College, Texas, graduating from that institution in 1893. He also attended Baylor University, at Waco, Texas, but lacked some time of completing the course. He then began the study of law, graduating from the law department of the Northern Indiana Law School, at Valparaiso, in 1900. Being thus well prepared, he at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Waco, Texas, remaining there from June, 1900, until the 1st of November, of the same year, when he came to Duncan, Indian Territory, and on the 11th of February, the following year, he formed a partnership with W. H. Hussey, the firm being known as Turman & Hussey, but August 15, 1901, this partnership was dissolved. Mr. Turman is skilled in his profession and has a very extensive practice.

As a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life Mr. Turman chose

Miss Bessie L. Fisher, a daughter of John and Constance (Nagel) Fisher, of Ashland, Kentucky. The latter was born in Scioto county, Ohio, a daughter of Nicholas and Phoebe Nagel, who belonged to one of the most prominent families of Ohio. Mrs. Turman was born in Ashland, Kentucky, April 10, 1877. The wedding was celebrated on the 2d of June, 1900, at her home, where they received the congratulations of many friends. She is a highly educated and cultured lady, having graduated from the Ashland high school in 1893 and the Dayton Business College, of Ohio. She also graduated from the art department of the Normal College, at Valparaiso, Indiana, after which she successfully taught for four years in the public schools of her native city. She is a member of the Eastern Star order and takes an active part in its work.

Mr. Turman is also highly educated, and previous to entering the legal profession he taught school in McLennan and Grayson counties, Texas, and in Harley Institute, in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory. Mrs. Turman is a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which she resides, while Mr. Turman is a Baptist in his religious belief.

W. P. BRADLEY.

W. P. Bradley, who carries on general farming and stock-raising at the town of Bradley (named in his honor), was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, January 8, 1856, and in his native state pursued his education. On attaining his majority he left the Atlantic coast and made his way to Texas. He had previously learned telegraphy, and while in Virginia served as agent and operator for the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railway for a period of five years. After coming to Texas he was made deputy sheriff of Wise county, under John W. Hogg, in 1878, serving one year.

In 1879 he came to Indian Territory to accept the position of operator on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Atoka, and on the 7th of May, 1880, he was made agent at Colbert, where he remained for four years. In August, 1884, he came to his present home at Bradley, and has since followed farming and stock-raising. His property interests are very extensive, comprising ten thousand acres of pasture and farm lands.

Mr. Bradley was first married in Atoka in 1880, the lady of his choice being Miss Maude Hubbard, a daughter of Colonel H. H. Hubbard, of Mossy Creek, east Tennessee. Their married life was of short duration, for the lady died a few days after their marriage. Mr. Bradley afterward married Miss Texanna Colbert, a daughter of Frank Colbert, of the town which bears his name, and her death occurred July 16, 1892. She left five children, namely: Frank Colbert, born August 11, 1881; Clara, May 5, 1883; Ernest, August 11, 1885; Nellie, September 19, 1887; and Holmes, September 20, 1890.

Mr. Bradley was a third time married, in 1893, when Miss Matilda Bes-

seth, of the territory, became his wife. They had one child, named Blanche. The mother died in 1894. Mr. Bradley's present wife was formerly Miss Nannie Walthall, a niece of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi. She was a widow at the time of her marriage and had two children by her first marriage,—Eunice and Roy. By the last marriage of Mr. Bradley there is one child living, named Florence.

In 1888 the town of Bradley was established, a postoffice being located there, of which William Berkey was made postmaster. There are now three stores, a church, two blacksmith shops and other business enterprises of the place, which was named in honor of Mr. Bradley. For long years he has been a resident of the Indian Territory and an active factor in the work of public progress and improvement.

FREEMAN R. SMITH.

A native of Mississippi and a Choctaw Indian, Freeman Randolph Smith was born in Granada county, that state, on the 12th of July, 1868, a son of Hervy Russell and Elizabeth June (Thrasher) Smith, both of whom are living at Canadian, Indian Territory. When a little lad of seven summers the subject of this review accompanied his parents to the Choctaw nation, the family locating near Canadian, where the father followed farming and stock-raising. He was sent to the neighborhood schools and pursued his education until eighteen years of age, when he went to Atoka and entered the Baptist Academy, where he continued his studies for thirteen months. On putting aside his text-books he took up the pursuit to which he had been reared, that of farming, and has since been identified with the agricultural interests in the vicinity of Canadian. He has a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, and gives his attention mainly to the cultivation of corn and cotton, gathering good crops of each. When he came into possession of the place only a small part of it had been improved, but with characteristic energy he began its development and his labors have continued consecutively until at the present time he has a very valuable and highly improved property. His orchard of six hundred fruit trees, including apples, peaches, cherries and pears, is the finest in this section of the territory, and the fruits that come from the Smith farm always find a ready sale upon the market, for their reputation for excellence is widely known.

In 1891 Mr. Smith led to the marriage altar Miss Anna E. Wade, a daughter of Stephen F. and Berennis M. Wade, of Fort Gibson. Mrs. Smith is a Cherokee Indian, who completed her education at the Baptist University in 1888. During the same year she began teaching among her people and was very successful in her schools and missionary work. At the end of four years she chose to settle down, together with her husband, in a country home. Both being great lovers of farm life, they now have the pleasure of enjoying the fruits of their diligence. They have three children, namely: Orlean H., Fannie and Fulton Uchulotah, besides having lost one child, named Clarence.

Mr. Smith is a member of the orders of Woodmen of the World and Freemasonry. He gives his political support to the Democracy, and is a member of the progressive party of the Choctaw nation. In religion he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Steadily has he advanced in his business career to a position of affluence, and is justly classed among the leading and representative farmers of his community.

JOHN W. BREEDLOVE.

One of the prominent and representative residents of Muldrow, Indian Territory, is John W. Breedlove, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Webster county, Missouri, August 14, 1852, and was the son of Simpson and Sarah (Hicks) Breedlove, the former of whom lost his life while serving in the Confederate army, the latter surviving until 1892.

Our subject received his education in the common schools and a higher course at Cane Hill College, at Cane Hill, Arkansas, where he remained until thoroughly prepared for future life, coming from there to Indian Territory, where he located and commenced teaching. Mr. Breedlove followed this profession for four years, and then became interested in the raising of cattle, in which he has prospered. In 1888 he opened up a store and remained in that line for eleven years, and in 1897 entered into what has proved to be one of the most valuable enterprises of this section. Being a progressive man, Mr. Breedlove early recognized the necessity of the telephone service in a commercial district, and began the building of telephone lines through Indian Territory. He has now about two hundred miles of lines in working order, requiring thirty offices, and is constantly extending the service in every direction.

In entering upon his telephone extension Mr. Breedlove did not give up his farming and cattle-raising, but carries them on very successfully in connection with them operating a cotton gin, where from eight hundred to two thousand bales can be handled. In 1896 he became a member of the Lang Shoe Company, a wholesale shoe house of Fort Smith, Arkansas; in all his varied interests displaying great judgment and an energy that never tires.

In 1875 Mr. Breedlove was married to Miss Carrie Bruton, of Muldrow, a daughter of Dr. C. W. and Jane E. (Chisholm) Bruton, and a family of twelve children have been born to them, as follows: James Willoughby, Robert Bruton, Caswell Wright, William Otway, John Chisholm, Cassie, Wharton Hicks, Walton David, Napoleon, Willard Stapler, Otho and Charles Winchester. The father of Mrs. Breedlove lived until 1890, his wife having passed away one year before.

Mr. Breedlove is prominently identified with the F. & A. M., being a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of Canton, and the K. of P., and of the Order of the Eastern Star. In politics he is a Democrat, and has represented the people of the Sequoyah district of the Cherokee nation in the national council for a term of two years. He is an active worker

for the principles of his party when needed, but is not an office-seeker. He is one of the real representative men of his section, by his energy giving life to all enterprises designed to benefit his part of Indian Territory.

ROLLIN KIRK ADAIR.

One of the most intelligent, public-spirited and progressive citizens of the Cherokee nation, Rollin Kirk Adair has exerted a great influence, especially along educational lines. He was born in the Saline district, on the 17th of March, 1855, his parents being Brice Martin and Sarah (McNair) Adair, both now deceased. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native district, after which he attended Cane Hill College, in Arkansas, for one term and subsequently entered Dartmouth College, where he pursued a scientific course and was graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Returning to his home in the Cherokee nation, Mr. Adair taught school for four years, at Bryant's Chapel, Choteau, and other places in the Cherokee nation. In 1881 he moved to a point near Catale, where he remained eight years, and from there went to Chelsea, here he began merchandising. Prior to his removal there he was appointed on the board of town commissioners of the Cherokee nation, which position he held for two years, and in December, 1891, was elected mayor of the town of Chelsea, in which capacity he served for one term. In 1892 he was the census enumerator for his district. In 1893 he was elected to the national council and represented his district for two years. From 1895 to 1899 he was the superintendent of the Tahlequah Male Seminary, but now devotes his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1892 he removed to his present farm near Chelsea, where he has three hundred acres under cultivation, and in connection with its cultivation he is also engaged in stock-raising. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man and in his undertakings has met with a well merited success.

On the 25th of August, 1881, Mr. Adair was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Landrum, a daughter of David and Susie (Crutchfield) Landrum, of Vinita, and by this union were born five children, namely: Robert M., William D., Susie T., Sadie K. and Rachel May. Mr. Adair's political support is always given to the men and measures of the Democracy. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and socially is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is well known throughout the nation and by all is held in high regard for his sterling worth.

COLONEL WILLIAM LEE LOWRANCE.

Colonel William Lee Lowrance was born July 26, 1836, in Fredell county, North Carolina, and during his boyhood days resided on a farm. He was educated principally at Davidson College, North Carolina, and was engaged in teaching in the Lebanon high school, in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, in



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1860. But early in 1861, at the close of the school, he returned to North Carolina, where he organized a company, composed principally of his former associates, and tendered their services to his native state, being mustered in as Company D, Thirty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, of which he was commissioned captain. The regiment was not in active engagement until the campaign opened around Richmond, Virginia, in 1862. It was then under command of Colonel Riddick, General W. D. Pender's brigade, General A. P. Hill's division. Company D was called out at Mechanicsville as skirmishers, and was the first to cross the Chickahominy river and open the famous seven days' fight around Richmond. After driving in the enemy's picket line they rejoined the regiment and was engaged in battle the following evening, June 26. The regiment was also engaged in battle on the following morning, and late in the evening, at Gaines' Mill, while making a charge, the Captain was wounded, having his left arm broken, but being near the enemy's line of works he was unwilling to retire until the works were carried, and was heard calling, "Come on, boys." Later in the evening he fell, wounded in the breast, just as the troops were mounting, and was carried from the field. He was not able to rejoin his command until just after the Sharpsburg battle, reaching it just in time to witness the Shepherdstown fight. When he rejoined his command and reported for duty he was informed by General Pender that he was now a colonel, and to take command of the regiment, as Colonel Riddick had fallen in the Ox Hill fight. Though not the ranking officer, he was remembered for his courage at Gaines' Mill and was promoted from captain to colonel. The regiment was next engaged at Fredericksburg, and although it was a hotly contested battle, the Colonel escaped uninjured. At Chancellorsville the regiment was also severely engaged. The Colonel was sick in the hospital at that time, and the next battle in which he participated was at Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded on the first day in a charge on the enemy's line at or near the college or seminary building. As General Scales, who was then in command of the brigade, was wounded, he was placed in charge commanding the brigade in the charge on the evening of the third day, carrying it up to the enemy's lines in that long march, being all the while under fire. At Falling Waters, on the retreat, the brigade was most inconveniently engaged for a short while, and reached the pontoon bridge only by forcing its way through a line of scattered cavalry, which had rushed in very unexpectedly on General Heath's command and wounded General Pettigrew. It was while trying to save that general that the brigade became so unpleasantly situated. The brigade also took part in the battle of Culpeper Court House, but triumphed with very little loss.

After spending the winter around Orange Court House the regiment was engaged in all the terrible battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg, Colonel Lawrence being twice wounded, but not severely. He made two successful charges, one in the Wilderness and the other in retaking the line lost at Spottsylvania Court House by the capture of General Johnston's division.

The brigade was most successful in that engagement, and was commanded by Colonel Lowrance on the 26th of March, when General Grant was compelled to recross the North Anna river, and for this charge he was complimented by General Hill. The next battle in which the regiment was engaged was at the second battle of Cold Harbor, and afterward at Petersburg, on the 17th and 18th of June, when General Grant had massed his troops in front of that city and assaulted the breastworks, with some seventy thousand men, and was repulsed by a very thin line of men from behind the breastworks. Again on two occasions, both near Petersburg, the regiment was severely engaged, and lastly at Ream's Station, where, after the second charge, the enemy's lines, which were formed behind the railroad embankment, were carried, with several pieces of artillery and many prisoners captured, many having been killed and wounded on both sides. This was Colonel Lowrance's last battle, and he was again complimented by General Hill. The same courage and determination characterized the regiment in this battle that was observed at Chancellorsville and throughout the war. During the following winter the Colonel was greatly exposed reconnoitering on the Nottoway river, and was taken with rheumatism and was never again able for active service. Although no furloughs were then granted, and in fact he never applied for or received one during his entire time of enlistment, he went to see Generals Hill and Lee in person, and was granted a leave and assigned to special duty through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

On reaching Mississippi, in March, he was married to Miss Cordelia Stewart, a daughter of Dr. R. S. Stewart. On the 15th of that month he was again stricken with rheumatism, and was confined for several months. For several years he was engaged in farming and merchandising, during which time he served his district, of Lafayette and Pontotoc counties, for four years in the state senate of Mississippi. In 1880 he came to Texas, and soon afterward entered the ministry in the Presbyterian church, where he has since labored, having spent two years in Fort Worth, two in Decatur, two in Mexia and twelve in Dallas. In 1898 he was honored with the degree of D. D. by Austin College. He has four sons and one daughter living: Rev. E. S. Lowrance, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Abilene; W. M. Lowrance Weatherford, who is engaged in teaching and farming; F. H. Lowrance, a lawyer of Dallas; Loise, now the wife of Dr. C. C. Berry, of Paul's Valley, Indian Territory; and Stewart Lowrance, of the American National Bank, of Dallas.

DAVID MAYS.

David Mays was born in Tennessee July 31, 1837, but received his education in Arkansas. When yet a youth he went to Texas, and there remained until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he returned to Arkansas and enlisted in the Third Arkansas Cavalry, serving with that regiment until the close of hostilities. He again returned to Grayson county, Texas, near

Sherman, and there lived until after his marriage to a widow, Mrs. S. E. Wilson. Two years afterward they removed to the Indian Territory, where he began farming with a very small capital, but he now owns about one thousand acres of valuable land, all under cultivation, and about the same amount devoted to pasturage. He has always followed farming and stock-raising, and in his pastures are seen very fine cattle, and he also has several herds of mules and horses, while his fields are devoted to the raising of the cereals best adapted to this soil and climate.

The marriage of David Mays and Mrs. S. E. Wilson was celebrated on the 18th of August, 1868, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jane Bean, near Sherman, Texas. Mrs. Mays bore the maiden name of Mitchell, and was born July 24, 1840, near Memphis, Tennessee, a Chickasaw by blood. Her father, Joseph G. Mitchell, was born February 24, 1809, in Mississippi, and was a Chickasaw Indian, while her mother, who bore the maiden name of J. C. Garrison, was born September 1, 1810. Mrs. Mays had three children by her first husband, P. E.,—Joe, John and Jennie,—all born in Grayson county, Texas. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Mays has been blessed with five children, two daughters and three sons, the daughters having been born in Grayson county, and the sons in the Chickasaw nation. Their names are Laura, Ella, Willie, Thomas and Clarence, who still remain with their parents.

JUDGE I. A. BURRIS.

Judge I. A. Burris, whose name is interwoven with the judicial history of the Chickasaw nation, and who is likewise an eminent representative of its agricultural interests, was here born June 1, 1852. His father, Judge C. A. Burris, was a native of Mississippi, and came to the Indian Territory at a very early day, locating within its borders about 1837. Here he has since lived and is a well-known farmer and cattle-man. He has been very prominent in public affairs, serving as representative, senator and judge of the supreme court. His wife was a member of the Chickasaw nation and had no English name. She died in 1868. Judge Burris, Sr., made for himself a creditable military record by faithful service in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and is known among the old soldiers as Captain Burris.

He whose name introduces this review received his primary education in the Chickasaw nation, at what was known then as Cobert's Institute, now Stonewall, and in the Emory and Henry College, at Emory, Washington county, Virginia, where he was graduated in June, 1874. After his graduation he returned to his native country in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory, and was at once appointed clerk of the supreme court in the Chickasaw nation, to fill out an unexpired term of two years. In 1876 he was elected to the same office for the term of four years, after which he was re-elected, but in 1882 he resigned from the duties of the office and engaged himself as salesman for ex-Governor William L. Byrd, one of the most enterprising and successful merchants at Stonewall, Indian Territory, and also for the

firm of Byrd & Perry, at the same place, until September, 1886. He then abandoned the business on account of his failure in health and resumed farming and the raising and grading of live stock. He has always followed the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock, and his landed possessions are now very extensive. He is one of the leading and influential residents of the Chickasaw nation,—a man of broad scholarly attainments, well fitted to be a leader in public thought and opinion. He has served as county judge and as district judge, discharging the duties of his office without fear or favor and basing his opinions upon the points in evidence and the law applicable thereto. During ex-Governor R. M. Harris's administration he also served as auditor of public accounts for the Chickasaw nation.

On the 12th of November, 1877, Judge I. A. Burris was united in marriage to Cecelia J. Harrison, a Chickasaw and a daughter of W. F. Harrison, who was a Virginian and one of the early settlers of the nation, and who was assassinated about the close of the Civil war. The Judge and his wife now have four living children: Edith Ethel, the wife of Patrick Duffey, a merchant of Center, by whom she has one child, Ethel; Maymie Cecelia, who is a graduate of Bloomfield Seminary; Maud Calliope, who is a student in that institution; and Colbert A., Jr., who is at home, engaged in farming and attending to the stock. Mrs. Burris holds membership in the Episcopal church, and is a lady of culture and refinement, who presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home. In all life's relations Judge Burris has commanded universal confidence and respect. He is true and loyal to public duties, faithful to public service and honorable in all business transactions. These qualities have awakened for him the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated, and no history of the territory would be complete without the record of his career.

LOUIS C. TENNENT.

Louis Charles Tennent was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, November 8, 1847, his parents being well-known residents of that portion of the state. He is a son of Dr. Gilbert and Caroline C. (Graves) Tennent, the latter a granddaughter of Admiral Graves, of the English navy. On his father's side he is descended from the Rev. William Tennent, the founder of old Log College, now merged into Princeton University; from Rev. William Tennent, Jr., of Freehold, New Jersey; Rev. William M. Tennent, of Charleston, South Carolina; and William P. Tennent, attorney at law, Cokesbury, South Carolina; and on his father's maternal side from Major Hugh Middleton, of the Revolutionary army.

Mr. Tennent's early education was acquired in Marietta, Georgia, where the family located in 1852. He first pursued his studies in private schools, and was afterward matriculated in the Georgia Military Institute. When sixteen years of age he enlisted with Sweat's battery, or the Warren Artillery, which company had seen service in the Mexican war, and after two years of

active service in the field when the war was ended he returned to his home and accepted a clerkship. For a short time his energies were devoted to the sale of goods in a store, but this work was not entirely congenial to him; and, desiring to enter professional life, he took up the study of medicine, becoming a student in the Atlanta Medical College, in which he was graduated in the class of 1869.

Dr. Tennent began practice in Marietta, and in 1874 came to Indian Territory, locating in the Creek nation, in old North Forktown, near Eufaula. He practiced there for three years and then removed to a farm, but afterward practiced in Okmulgee for two years. In 1881 he came to McAlester, where he conducted a drug and general mercantile business for some time, and continued to attend to the needs of the sick as a medical practitioner. In 1889 he sold his store. A year previously he had been appointed to a position on the board of health and was president of the board nearly all of the time from 1885 until 1889, when he resigned. He is now largely interested in farming and stock-raising, and has under a high state of cultivation a fine property, comprising six hundred acres of valuable land, which is pleasantly located about five miles from McAlester. He also operates the broom factory in McAlester, and his business affairs, being capably managed by one of sound judgment and progressive spirit, bring to him an excellent financial return.

In November, 1872, Dr. Tennent was united in marriage to Miss Emma H. McDuff, of Leake county, Mississippi. They now have four children: Emma Caroline, who is teaching school in Belton, Indian Territory; William J. R., Robert B. and Kyle M. The Doctor is a member of the Indian Territory Medical Association. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. In every community in which he has resided he has been found faithful to honorable principles, to the duties of citizenship and to the obligations of home life, and his sterling worth has won him high regard.

CHARLES E. MCPHERREN.

Charles E. McPherrren is one of the ablest lawyers practicing in the Choctaw nation, having the mental grasp which enables him to readily discover the salient points in the case. A man of sound judgment, he manages his litigated interests with masterly skill and tact, and is regarded as one of the best jury advocates in his community. He is a logical reasoner, has a ready command of English, and, moreover, he prepares his cases with great thoroughness and exactness. Already he has attained prominence in the profession which many a man of twice his years might well envy.

Mr. McPherrren was born in Panola county, Mississippi, in 1875. His father, C. M. McPherrren, is a native of Indiana, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Fannie Boxley, whose birth occurred in Virginia. They are now both residents of Caddo. In the schools of his native county

Mr. McPharren pursued his education in early life, and later entered the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, where he pursued a course of law, being graduated in the law department with the class of 1896. Soon afterward he went to Pilot Point, Texas, where he engaged in practice for a few months and in 1897 he came to Caddo, where he has since made his home, building up a fine practice in all of the courts of the Indian Territory. He is now serving as city attorney, a position which he has filled for the past two years. In January, 1899, he was also honored by being elected the first mayor of Caddo, in which capacity he served for one year. He had the distinction and honor of being elected by the Democratic party of the territory to be a delegate to the national convention at Kansas City, in July, 1900.

In 1898 Mr. McPharren enlisted in Troop M, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, known as the Rough Riders, under Captain R. H. Bruce and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, now the vice-president of the United States. They rendezvoused at San Antonio, Texas, and later proceeded to Tampa, Florida, but the troop to which Mr. McPharren belonged was not ordered to Cuba. He was mustered out at Montauk Point, Long Island. In due course of time he returned to his home. In his political affiliations he has always been a Democrat, while socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows society, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. McPharren was united in marriage to Miss Ola M. Adams, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, although her marriage was celebrated in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The young couple enjoy the high regard of many friends in Caddo and the hospitality of the best homes of the town are extended to them. Mr. McPharren holds membership in the Methodist church, while his wife belongs to the Episcopal church. He is a young man of strong mentality and enterprise, possesses a laudable ambition, and the work which he has already accomplished is certainly creditable for one of his years.

GILBERT WESLEY DUKES.

The history of any community is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens and yields its tribute of admiration and respect for the genius, learning and virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life that have ever afforded worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive. One of the distinguished citizens of the Choctaw nation is Gilbert W. Dukes, who is now filling the office of governor, the highest gift that the people could bestow upon him. That he is worthy of this honor is indicated by the fact that everywhere he is spoken of in terms of unqualified commendation.

Governor Dukes was born at Lukfatah, on the Red river, in the Choctaw

taw nation, November 21, 1849. His maternal grandfather was William Dukes, a white man. His father, Joseph Dukes, was a half-breed Choctaw, the grandfather having married a woman of that nation. He was born in Mississippi, and died in Towson county, Choctaw nation, in 1861. He married Nancy Collins, also a half-breed Choctaw, who was born in Mississippi and died in Wade county, of the Choctaw nation, in 1875. Their son, Gilbert W., was reared to farm pursuits, and pursued his education in the old Spencer Academy, in the Choctaw nation. He has read law to some extent, but has never followed it as a profession, although he is well versed in the principles of jurisprudence. He came with his mother from the old home on the Red river to the present Dukes homestead, four miles east of Talihina, in 1861. Here the family owns about five hundred acres of fine land under cultivation. When he was only fourteen years of age he enlisted as a Confederate cavalryman in Colonel Jack McCurtain's battalion, in the Choctaw nation, and served with gallantry and loyalty during the last years of the Civil war, his bravery being equal to that of many a veteran twice his years. The first office which he ever held was that of sheriff of Wade county, his services covering a period of two years. He subsequently became a representative in the Choctaw national council and has served both as representative and senator at intervals since the early '70s. He was also a supreme judge of the nation for four years and the circuit judge of the second district for seven years, while for two years he was the national auditor. Still higher honors awaited him, for in August, 1900, he was elected to the executive office and was inaugurated in October for a term of two years. He makes a most faithful officer, having at heart the best interests of the nation, and his administration is practical, progressive and beneficial.

Governor Dukes has been twice married. He first wedded Angeline Wade, a daughter of ex-Governor Wade, in whose honor Wade county was named. She was a Choctaw Indian, and died in 1885. The Governor afterward wedded Isabella Woods, a half-breed Choctaw and a daughter of Horace Woods. Governor Dukes has seven children, four by the first union and three by the second: Joseph, who is now serving as the sheriff of Wade county, a well-educated young man who pursued his studies in Roanoke College, Virginia, where he graduated in 1897; Henry, who was educated at the Spencer Academy, in the Choctaw nation; and Edwin, Josephine, Minerva and Leatta, who are still under the parental roof and being well educated; and the family circle is completed by a little son, D. Hopaieshabee (a Choctaw name which means prophesy and kill). The family is an interesting one. Their home is one of the finest in the nation and is noted for its generous hospitality, which is extended to friends and strangers with a true southern spirit. The Governor is a well-known member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife attend the services of the Presbyterian church. Regarded as a citizen, Mr. Dukes belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed

in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number; and it is therefore consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that his record be given among those of the representative men of the territory.

Governor Dukes is a Republican in politics, and is the leader of the party in his nation.

G. L. RYAN, M. D.

Among the medical practitioners of the Chickasaw nation is numbered Dr. G. L. Ryan, who is located at Sulphur. He was born in Alabama on the 28th of May, 1863, but acquired his education in Paris, Texas, whither he removed with his parents in early childhood. In 1882 he came to the Indian Territory and entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. J. A. Ryan, now of Oklahoma City. He attended a course of medicine in 1884 and began practice in Leon, Indian Territory. In 1895 he was graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and has since engaged in professional duties as a medical practitioner at Leon, Lebanon and Sulphur. He took up his abode at the last named place in 1896, and here, in connection with general medical practice, he turned his attention to merchandising, opening a general store, which he afterward sold to the firm of J. M. Webster & Son. He is a stockholder in the Sulphur Springs Railway Company, but the greater part of his time and attention have been given to the practice of medicine. He was the first physician to make a permanent location here, and now he has a liberal patronage in the town and surrounding country, for his ability is marked and his efforts in administering to the needs of suffering humanity have been attended with the most desired results.

The Doctor holds membership relations with Magnolia Lodge, No. 105, W. O. W., for which he is the examining physician. He is also a member of Sulphur Lodge, No. 105, F. & A. M. His home life is pleasant. He was happily married in 1886 to Miss Virginia Clark, of California, and unto them have been born two children,—Lessie and Ruth. The Doctor and Mrs. Ryan enjoy the warm regard of many friends in the community and are widely known.

GREEN WALKER, Sr.

Green Walker, Sr., was born in Kiamichi county, in the Choctaw nation, seven miles from his present home, in 1846. His father, William Walker, was a half-breed Indian and a native of Mississippi. His occupation was that of farming, and with the early emigrants he came to the territory, dying in the Choctaw nation prior to the Civil war. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elsa Beems, was a half-breed Choctaw, born in Mississippi, and during the period of the war she was called to her final rest.

Mr. Walker, of this review, was early left an orphan and at the time



Geo L Ryan M.D

when he naturally should have been in school he was forced to forego educational privileges, for the Civil war was in progress and the schools were largely disorganized. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits, and is a practical and enterprising farmer. He now has about one hundred and fifty acres of land under a high state of cultivation, the well-tilled fields yielding to him a good return for his care and labor. He has a nice residence three miles southwest of Nelson, and there he is living surrounded by many friends and also the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, all of which have been secured through his own efforts.

Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Clara Folsom, who was born at Mayhew, in the Choctaw nation, and is a daughter of John Folsom, a Choctaw Indian. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children, namely: Benjamin, William, Wilson, Green, Mrs. Trifena Sauls, Martin, Jesse and Clara. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church and their lives are in harmony with their professions. Mr Walker is a man of kindly disposition, ever spoken of in terms of the highest regard by his neighbors and all with whom he has come in contact, many entertaining for him a feeling of warm friendship.

WHEELER E. DOAN, M. D.

Among the practitioners of medicine in the Miami nation is Dr. Wheeler E. Doan, a resident of the city of Miami. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1856, his parents being Richard and Emeline (Wright) Doan, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They were married about 1854, and they had three sons, the eldest being the subject of this review. Adolphus, the second, was born in April, 1858, and now resides in Summerfield, Ohio. He is a master mechanic, in the service of the Blair & Zanesville Railroad Company. Lyman was born in the fall of 1869, and died in 1885. The parents are both residents of Summerfield.

Dr. Doan pursued his education in Marietta, Ohio and is a graduate of Phillips College in that town, having completed the prescribed course with the class of 1876. He had previously engaged in teaching school and in that way had gained the capital necessary to meet his tuition and other expenses of his college course. He thus early showed forth the elemental strength of his character, having the resolution that has enabled him through life to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path. Immediately after the completion of his college course he took up the study of medicine, but was still obliged to employ every means to secure the funds that would enable him to prosecute the course. He was employed by the Marietta & Cleveland Railroad Company as an agent and operator, and was also in the service of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, but he never for a moment abandoned his determination to make the practice of medicine his life work and ultimately entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Illinois, wherein he was graduated with the class of 1885. Since 1891 he has

devoted his attention exclusively to his professional labors and was a resident of Kansas until 1898, when he came to Miami, where he has secured a large and constantly growing patronage. Dr. Doan is particularly well known as an eye specialist and in this field has accomplished some really marvelous cures. He has patients from all over the Territory and in the states hundreds of miles away, and in no case where he has attempted a cure has he failed. He has made a close and painstaking study of diseases of the eye and is a master of that most important branch of medicine and surgery.

On the 1st of January, 1878, Dr. Doan was united in marriage to Miss Athalinda Coen, of Belle Valley, Noble county, Ohio, a daughter of Ephraim and Phoebe (Waller) Coen. Four children have been born unto them, namely: Everil, who was born October 14, 1878, and died December 14, 1879, when only fourteen months of age; Edgar E., who was born October 17, 1880, and is now interested in the lead and zinc mines in Cartersville, Missouri; Charles W., who was born October 3, 1882, and is now located in Miami, in the tin-ware business; and Cecil, born May 17, 1887. The mother's birth occurred February 25, 1860.

Dr. Doan is a member of the National Physicians and Dentists' Association. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously is connected with the Christian church. Throughout his life the Doctor has been a student and has not confined his attention to one line. He has mastered the science of dentistry, which he practiced to some extent in former years. His attention, however, is given exclusively to the practice of medicine, his large patronage making heavy demands upon his time. His knowledge of the principles is accurate, comprehensive and exact, and the results which attend his labors have been most gratifying to him, both from a professional and a financial standpoint.

JESSE L. MOORE.

Jesse L. Moore was born at Buffalo Head, near Boggy Depot, Choctaw nation, September 15, 1854, his parents being Joseph G. and Mary Louisa (Ryder) Moore, both of whom are now deceased. They came to Pickens county, Chickasaw nation, when their son Jesse was only two years of age and took up their abode upon a farm, his father devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising.

Jesse L. Moore spent his early life in the usual manner of the farmer lads of this locality, early becoming familiar with the work of the fields while assisting his father upon the home farm until his marriage, when he engaged in business on his own account. His labors have been successfully prosecuted, and to-day his landed possessions aggregate twelve hundred acres of land under fence. His cultivated tracts are extensive, comprising five hundred and fifty acres, his principal crops being corn, cotton and small grain. He annually harvests large crops, and the sale of his farm products annually augments his income.

On the 6th of September, 1874, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Price, a daughter of Lindsey Price, of Arkansas. He was again married December 9, 1880, his second union being with Miss Frances Emeline Jones, a daughter of Hilary and Mary E. Jones, of Missouri. By the second marriage there are four children: Rosa Jessie, Joseph Hilary, Ivy and Sylvia. Mr. and Mrs. Moore belong to the Christian church, and he is a well-known resident of the Chickasaw nation, for almost his entire life has been passed within its borders.

AMOS MCINTOSH.

Amos McIntosh has figured conspicuously in connection with the public affairs of the Creek nation, and at the same time is a leading representative of the agricultural interests. He is therefore well deserving of mention as one of the representative residents of his portion of the territory. He was born in the Creek nation October 13, 1856, and now makes his home in Senora. He is a son of John McIntosh, a resident of Fame, Indian Territory. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Watson, has now passed away.

The subject of this review acquired his education in the public schools at Asbury mission, and after putting aside his text-books he was elected a light-horseman, continuing in that service for six years. He was then elected prosecuting attorney of the Muskogee district, and for two years filled that position in a creditable manner. On the expiration of that period he was chosen, by popular vote, for the office of prosecuting attorney of Eufaula district, in which he continued for one year. During that time he became involved in some political trouble with the United States marshal, and he accordingly resigned his position, but was vindicated in the affair by the federal court at Fort Smith. This said marshal was also a Creek Indian, whose life was taken by Mr. McIntosh. Subsequently our subject was elected judge of Eufaula district and remained upon the bench up to the time the Creek laws were abolished by the passage of the Curtis bill. He was next elected to the house of warriors and was chosen its speaker, presiding with dignity over the deliberations of that body and administering its affairs with marked impartiality. Judge McIntosh was one of three delegates elected by the national council of the Muskogee nation to represent the nation at Washington, D. C., the other delegates being T. W. Perryman and John R. Goat, in urging the ratification of a new treaty by congress, with a few amendments. This delegation arrived at Washington December 6, 1900, and were successful in their mission. Thereupon the Muskogee council ratified the treaty at an extra session, in May, 1901, and now the people are looking hopefully forward to the time near at hand when they shall be a part of one of the leading states of the Union. In connection with the discharge of his various official duties Mr. McIntosh is superintending the operation of three farms, which are east of Senora, and are all in a high state of cultivation.

In 1882 Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McDaniel, of the Tahlequah district and a daughter of Walter McDaniel. Two children were born unto them, but both are now deceased, and the mother also passed away in 1884. In 1890 Mr. McIntosh was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Colbert. She died in 1894, leaving one child, John D. James. In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. McIntosh and Miss Lou Canard, and this union has been blessed with one child, Ta-yo-la Bryan.

As the name of the youngest child indicates, Mr. McIntosh is a Democrat in his political affiliations. He holds membership in the Baptist church and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his nation along political, business and moral lines.

RICHARD L. FITE.

One of the successful and well-known physicians of the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, is Dr. Richard L. Fite, of Tahlequah, a native of Gordon county, Georgia, who was born October 17, 1856, a son of H. W. and Sarah T. (Denman) Fite.

Dr. Fite's father, H. W. Fite, M. D., is now a resident of Cartersville, Georgia; his mother died April 12, 1891. They had three sons and four daughters: Their son, Augustus W. Fite, was born June 15, 1852, was admitted to the bar and is the judge of the superior court of the Cherokee circuit. Dr. Francis B. Fite was born October 17, 1861. Laura A., born September 21, 1854, married James Smaley, of Whitfield, Georgia, and died February 15, 1882. Nancy J., born July 9, 1859, married Dr. William B. Treadwill, of Lufkin, Texas. Sarah Florence, born November 2, 1864, married Robert F. Bradford, of Bartow, county, Georgia. Mary Eliza, born October 8, 1867, married William Montgomery, a son of Colonel Montgomery, of Cartersville, Georgia; and the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Richard L. Fite gained his primary education in public schools near his early home, and after an attendance at an academy at Sonora, Georgia, entered Pine Log Academy, at Pine Log, Bartow county, Georgia, at which he was graduated in 1881, and in the fall of that year he entered the Southern Medical School at Atlanta, Georgia, at which he was graduated with high honor in the fall of 1882. He began the practice of his profession at Cartersville, Georgia, but soon went to Lufkin, Angelina county, Texas, whence he came to Tahlequah, Indian Territory, in September, 1883, where he has since been in the enjoyment of a large and increasing practice. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic College of New York city. He is a member of the Medical Society of Indian Territory. In 1892 he was elected by joint ballot of the national council superintendent of the Male and Female Seminary, Insane Asylum and national jail. The Doctor is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Presbyterian church.

July 16, 1884, Dr. Fite married Nannie K. Daniels, of Tahlequah, a daughter of Carter and Catharine (Benge) Daniels, her mother a Chero-

kee and a cousin of Hon. Samuel Houston Benge, and six children have been born to them: Their son, Houston Bartow Fite, was born July 26, 1885; Perrin Nicholson was born May 19, 1887, and died August 7, 1894; Richard Carter was born May 17, 1889, and died December 19, 1894; Augustus Willard was born September 20, 1892; Katie in January, 1895; and John Wyeth Stapler, September 15, 1898.

In his political principles Dr. Fite is in accord with the Democratic party.

LEWIS B. SCUDDER.

Lewis B. Scudder was born in the Cherokee nation, in Forsythe county, Georgia, October 27, 1839, and is a representative of a very prominent family in that locality. His grandfather, the Hon. J. M. Scudder, was the first senator from the Cherokee purchase and was one of the leading and influential men of Georgia. His parents, Alfred and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Scudder, are both now deceased. The educational privileges afforded by the public schools of his native county were enjoyed by Mr. Scudder, who, after leaving school, entered upon his business career in the capacity of a clerk in a general mercantile store, where he remained for three years.

At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside personal considerations and enlisted, on April 9, 1861, as a member of Company B, of the Fulton Dragoons, of Atlanta, Georgia, commanded by Captain B. C. Yancey, Cobb's Legion of Cavalry, Young's Brigade, Hampton's Division, commanded by J. E. B. Stuart. He was in active service for four years, but during three years of that time he acted as sergeant of P. M. B. Young's Couriers. At the close of the war Mr. Scudder returned to Georgia and took up his abode in Atlanta, where he engaged in the commission business for three years, after which he acted as an insurance clerk for three years. In 1870 he returned to Forsythe county and began farming, which occupation he followed for two years, thence coming to the Cherokee nation in 1872. A year later he removed to Texas, where he spent four years, and on the expiration of that period he again made his way to his native state and for five years was a resident of Whitfield county, Georgia. Once more he came to the Cherokee nation, in 1887, locating in Checoah, in Canadian district, where he has a fine farm of four hundred and fifty acres, of which two hundred and twenty are under cultivation and yields a golden tribute in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon it. He also has a fine orchard of seven hundred trees, and the sale of its fruits adds materially to his income.

In 1870 Mr. Scudder was united in marriage to Miss Melinda E. Kelly, a daughter of Benjamin Kelly, of Forsythe county. They now have five children: Jacob M., who married Miss Effie Greer, of Whitfield county, Georgia; Narcissus Josephine, the wife of Joseph Price, of Walker county, Georgia, by whom she has one child, Ella; Cherokee Georgia, Alfred B. and

Maggie Bess, who are still with their parents. They also lost one son, Louis Blackburn. Mr. Scudder was the census taker of the Canadian district and his work stands very high in this department. He is a Democrat in his political faith and a Methodist in his religious belief, holding membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Honorable business methods and well directed efforts have brought to him success in his fields of labor.

GABEL C. NELSON.

Gabel C. Nelson was born in the Choctaw nation in 1851. The Nelsons have always been prominent in the territory, and the town of that name was so designated in their honor. Colonel C. E. Nelson, the father of our subject, was a half-breed Choctaw, born in Mississippi, and in the '30s he came to the Choctaw nation, in the territory, taking an active part in public affairs. He joined the Confederate army on the inauguration of the Civil war and rose to the rank of colonel. The greater part of his life was devoted to the work of the ministry as a representative of the Methodist church, and he had great influence with those with whom he came in contact, his precept and example proving an inspiration and aid to his parishioners and to others with whom he was associated. His wife bore the maiden name of Rhoda Underwood, and she was a half Chickasaw and half Choctaw. Her birth occurred in the territory, and here she passed away in the year 1900.

Mr. Nelson, of this review, has always carried on agricultural pursuits. At the time when he should have naturally been in school the Civil war was in progress and the schools of the community were in a very unsettled condition. He worked upon the home farm and has spent the greater part of his life in Kiamichi county, his present home being on the old Nelson farm, one mile west of Antlers. Here he carries on agricultural pursuits, and the well-tilled fields yield to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance. He raises good crops, has substantial buildings and is progressive and enterprising in his methods of farming.

Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Nancy Dany, a Choctaw Indian, and their marriage has been blessed with three children.—William, Bettie and Wilson. In his religious affiliations Mr. Nelson is a Methodist, and is well known in the community as a man of uprightness and sterling integrity, true to every manly principle and to the teachings of the church of which he is a representative.

JOHN SMITH.

John Smith, of Miami, was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 10, 1833, and is a son of Joseph and Phoebe (Earl) Smith, both of whom were natives of New York. The father was a member of the Muncie tribe, then occupying Queens county, New York. About three hundred and fifty Indians emigrated

to the territory which is now the state of Kansas. These consisted of nine tribes, whose names are Cingra, Stockbridge, Brothertown, Muncey, etc., and consolidated they became known as the New York Indians. The mother of our subject was a white lady from the state of Maine. By her marriage she became the mother of the following children: Daniel, Joseph and James, who are all deceased, the last named having died in the Union army, on the 11th of August, 1863, being shot at Independence, Missouri; Margaret is the wife of Samuel Lyon, of Ross county, Ohio; Sarah is the wife of William Waters, of Newton county, Indiana; Elizabeth, born in Indiana, died about 1854; Jane is the wife of James Whitaker, of Newton county, Indiana; and Pheba, born in Newton county, Indiana, died in childhood, in 1846. The mother died in 1836, and the father afterward married a Mrs. Mekens, a widow, in Newton county, Indiana, in 1851, and she died in Kansas, in 1857. There were three children by this marriage: Merrion and Earl, twins, one of whom lived to be four years of age, while the other was killed by a horse at the time of the Civil war; and Hester, the only surviving child, is the wife of John Beason, of Kansas. The father died in February, 1895, and lacked but eleven months of being one hundred years of age.

John Smith, whose name heads this record, pursued his education in the subscription schools of Indiana, attending the school conducted by his father, who for many years was a successful teacher. That was prior to the establishment of the free-school system in the west. In 1851 the father came to this country, in company with Peter Labadie, to view the land and pass judgment upon its possibilities and resources. The verdict was favorable and in 1852 the family became residents of what is now Bourbon county, Kansas, twelve miles north of Fort Scott, on the Osage river; and John Brown, the celebrated abolitionist, settled near by. Mr. Smith, of this review, became one of his staunch supporters, being an earnest advocate of the abolition of the slaves. He passed through all the thrilling experiences with John Brown and his men in 1856-7, and when the destruction of the Union was threatened he resolved that if Civil war was inaugurated he would join the army.

On the 13th of August, 1861, therefore, we find Mr. Smith enrolled among the "boys in blue" of the Second Kansas Cavalry, and on the 11th of August of that year, he was taken prisoner at Independence, Missouri, being incarcerated until the 10th of December, when he was exchanged. In 1863 he re-enlisted in the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and remained in the service until mustered out on the 23d day of May, 1865, Lee having surrendered at Appomattox; and thus the war was virtually ended. His first colonel was Colonel Cloud, and he was also under command of Rosecrans. Returning to his home, Mr. Smith resumed farming and has made that pursuit his life work.

On the 11th of June, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mrs. Sarah Ellen Patchal, the widow of Lewis Patchal and a daughter of Thomas W. and Sophia (Cester) Hill. She was a white lady. Her father was a native of Maryland, while her mother was born in West Virginia. They had three children: John P. Hill, who is now a resident of Oregon City, Oregon; Mary

C., now the wife of Brazell Frasier, of Paola, Kansas; and Mrs. Smith, of this review. She was born January 14, 1843. Her father died in February, 1867, and her mother passed away on the 31th of August, 1895. By her first marriage Mrs. Smith had one child, Elizabeth Jane, who was born August 8, 1861, and is the wife of Charles Baptiste. By the second marriage there are six children: Nellie, who was born June 19, 1866, and is the wife of Perry Daniels, of Miami; Thomas W., born May 30, 1869; Margaret M., who was born July 18, 1872, and died December 11, 1879; Anna, who was born February 2, 1874, and is the wife of Henry Murphy, and who has one child, Raymond; Joseph, who was born March 18, 1875, and died in infancy; and Frank, whose birth occurred March 20, 1876.

Mr. Smith, the father of the above, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and thus maintains pleasant relationship with his old army comrades who wore the "blue" and fought for the preservation of the Union and for the liberation of the slaves. He is as true to-day to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag. Farming is his chief occupation and is profitably followed by him, his well-directed efforts bringing to him creditable success.

Thomas W. Smith, his son, was born in Kansas, May 30, 1869. He married Miss Isador Labillie, of Miami, and a daughter of Charles Labillie. They had three children, but two died in infancy. Cloyd, who was born in March, 1897, died in May of the same year, and Howard, born in 1898, died at the age of two years. Ralph, born in 1899, is still living.

Thomas Smith is identified with farming interests in Miami and has two hundred acres of rich land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and which he has improved with all modern accessories and conveniences.

CONNELL ROGERS.

Connell Rogers, a member of the Cherokee senate and a resident of Fort Gibson, was born in Calhoun, Tennessee, September 19, 1850, a son of Andrew L. and Cherokee A. (Morgan) Rogers, the latter a daughter of Gideon Morgan. In their family were seven children, the eldest of whom is Connell Rogers. He was reared upon a farm and came to the Indian Territory in 1871, becoming identified with the agricultural interests of this locality. He has between five and six hundred acres of fine land.

In 1878 he was married to Miss Florence Nash, of Fort Gibson, and unto them were born two children: Gertrude, born in 1879; and Ella, born in 1884. The mother passed away in 1886, and Mr. Rogers was again married in 1889, his second union being with Miss Kate Cunningham Tahlequah. Three children grace this marriage: Marian, born in 1892; Lewis, in 1894; and Howard, in 1899.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Rogers is a Mason and has attained the Knight Templar degree. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has been honored with a number of public positions of trust. In 1879 he was



Cornell Rogers.

elected the auditor of the Cherokee nation, was next chosen as the chief clerk of the Union agency and was elected to the senate, in which he served as one of the commission on citizenship, his duties being to investigate and determine who were citizens of the nation. By J. J. McCollister, the marshal of the Indian Territory, he was appointed the chief deputy marshal, and since that time he has been elected to the Cherokee senate, in which he is now serving. He has ever discharged his duties with marked fidelity and ability, and has thus won the commendation of all those with whom he served.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES H. HUCKLEBERRY.

The subject of this review is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and the one which has so long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining the public right. For a year he has been a practitioner of the bar at Sallisaw, but has long been prominent in legal circles in the southwest.

He was born in Jennings county, Indiana, October 26, 1840, his parents being Silas D. and Lettice (Prather) Huckleberry. His great-grandfather, George Huckleberry, was a native of Germany and emigrated from Baden to the new world, accompanied by his brother Henry. He settled near Newburg, Pennsylvania, before the Revolutionary war, and about 1800 located near Charlestown, in what was Clark's grant in Clark county, Indiana. There he secured a large tract of land and followed farming. At the time of the war for independence he had loyally served his country in her struggle for liberty. In his family were the following children: Martin, John, George, Jacob and David, and two sisters, one who became the wife of George Hester, of Indiana. His grandson, Major George Hester, is serving in the regular army and was recently wounded at Tien-Tsin, China. Martin Huckleberry was with General St. Clair in northern Ohio and was present when St. Clair was defeated by the Indians. He afterward served with General Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the Indians. He died in 1866, having lived to be nearly ninety-eight years of age.

David Huckleberry, the grandfather of our subject, married Betsey Heath, and they became the parents of three sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom was Silas D. Huckleberry, the father of our subject. The others were: Hamilton, Andrew, Mary, the wife of Hiram Prather, Hannah, Sarah and Kate.

The father of our subject was born about 1814, and was of Welsh and German descent. He served as the sheriff of Jennings county, Indiana, four years before the Civil war. In 1833 he was married to Miss Lettice Prather, who was born in 1817. Her mother was a daughter of William McCarroll, who was born near the natural bridge in Virginia. Her mother was a McKibben and came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, while the McCarrolls

were of Scotch lineage and are from the stock to which Senator Allison belongs. William Prather, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was an Englishman, and his grandfather was an admiral of the English navy and married a sister of Lord George Gordon. William Prather wedded Lettie McCarroll about 1700. He and ten brothers and two sisters located in Clark county, Indiana, near where George Huckleberry made his home. One of the Prathers, an own cousin of our subject's mother, married Henry Clay, a son of the distinguished statesman, and was killed at the head of his command in the battle of Buena Vista, in the Mexican war. After his marriage William Prather removed to Jennings county, Indiana, and served as the first county judge and first probate judge there. By his marriage he became the father of seven daughters and three sons: Ara married James Hilton; Chloe wedded Samuel Campbell; Rachel; Polly was the next of the family and became the wife of her cousin, John Prather; Bertha became Mrs. Gaddie; Lettice became the mother of our subject; Susan married D. C. Jones; and the others of the family were John, Hiram and William. Hiram was prominent in local politics and held a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Sixth Indiana Regiment. His son, A. W. Prather, was the colonel of the One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Infantry and commanded the brigade in the battle of Franklin, where he was wounded.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huckleberry, the parents of our subject, fourteen children were born, James H. being the third in order of birth and the eldest surviving child. Only seven of the family are now living: Lewis, born in 1847, a prominent resident of Jennings county, Indiana, has filled the office of county recorder; Silas W., born in 1854, resides at Cadillac, Michigan, and was elected county sheriff, November 6, 1900, as a Republican. The sisters living are: Hannah, born in 1842, and is the wife of Jesse McCallister, who resides near Fort Scott, Kansas; Eva, born in 1856; and Eda, born in 1858, and resides at North Vernon, Indiana. The father of our subject passed away in 1870 and the mother's death occurred in 1890.

Hon. James H. Huckleberry attended the schools of Vernon, Indiana, and for two terms he was a student in Asbury University, now DePauw University, in Greencastle, Indiana. In 1861 he left the freshman class to enlist in Company G, of the Sixth Indiana Infantry, with which he served for three months under the command of Colonel T. J. Crittenden and Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Prather, while General George B. McClellan was in command of the division. He participated in the battles of Philippi, Loyal Hill and some skirmishes. On the expiration of his term he returned home and re-enlisted in Company I, of the Sixth Indiana Infantry, of which his father was the captain. Both he and his father served for three years and he participated in the engagements at Shiloh, Tullahoma and Chickamauga. With his regiment Mr. Huckleberry was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, in September, 1864.

The following year he entered the law school of the University of New York, at Albany, and was graduated in 1866. He began practice in Vernon,

Indiana, and in 1868 removed to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he opened an office. In 1869 he received the appointment of United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas, and had jurisdiction also over the Indian Territory. His was the only appointment made by Andrew Johnson that was confirmed by the United States senate. He removed to Van Buren, Arkansas, for court was held there, and occupied the position of United States attorney until the 6th of April, 1872, when he was made circuit judge of the fourth district of Arkansas and he removed to Huntsville. In 1874 he was nominated to represent his state in congress. In 1875 he returned to Van Buren and was the postmaster there from 1879 until 1883. The following year he was elected to represent Crawford county in the Arkansas house of representatives, and was a valued and prominent member of that body, serving on the judiciary and railroad committees. In politics he has been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

In 1864 Mr. Huckleberry was united in marriage to Miss Laura Barnum, of Jennings county, Indiana, a daughter of N. C. and Susan (Paine) Barnum. She was born in 1842 and died in 1866, and on the 21st of October, 1870, Mr. Huckleberry was again married, his second union being with Miss Mattie L. Jarvis, of Oberlin, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Jarvis. She was born near Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1844, and her great-grandmother had Indian blood in her veins. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children: James H., born July 27, 1871, married Margaret Gott, a Cherokee, and a daughter of Jack Gott. They have one child, Margaret, born in March, 1900. James H. Huckleberry, Jr., is a graduate of DePauw University, of Greencastle, Indiana. He was also graduated in its law department and was admitted to the supreme court of Indiana before he was twenty-one years of age. He now resides in Muskogee, Indian Territory, and is filling the office of first assistant United States attorney for the northern district. Leland Malcolm, the second son, was born December 6, 1873, and died February 26, 1897; Silas T., born April 12, 1875, and is now in the employ of the Vian Trading Company, of Vian, Indian Territory; Bessie L. M., born December 31, 1878, died April 10, 1900. The mother of these children passed away March 25, 1899, mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Huckleberry took up his residence in Sallisaw in February, 1899, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession, having already secured a liberal patronage. Since 1866 he has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree. In his religious belief he is a Methodist.

MILTON DRAKE.

Milton Drake, who is identified with farming interests in the northern district of the Miami nation, his home being ten miles northeast of the city of Miami, was born in Mill Rd, Kosciusko county, Indiana, January 4, 1842.

His father, William Drake, was also a native of the Hoosier state and was of Irish lineage. He devoted his attention to farming throughout his active business career. Having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Louisa Maso, who was born in South Carolina and was of English lineage. They became the parents of eight children, but two of the number died in infancy. Orin now resides in Wyoming; Jane is the wife of High Turney, a resident of Kansas; Elizabeth is the wife of Albert Nicholas, whose home is in Linn county, Kansas; David is a resident of Bates county, Missouri; and Charles went to the west and has not been heard from for twenty years. The father was killed while fighting for his country and the mother died during the period of the Civil war.

Milton Drake is the eldest of the children. He remained under the parental roof until fourteen years of age and then started out to make his own way in the world, his first business experience being as a driver of a freight team of eight yoke of oxen across the plains to California, in the year 1856. He started from Kansas City, Missouri, his objective point being San Diego. It required nine months to make the trip, during which time they had many thrilling experiences, fighting the Indians and killing many wolves and other wild animals. On one occasion they were detained for two days and nights to permit a band of buffaloes to pass them, the width of the herd varying from a few rods to half a mile. The wagon boss saw them coming and ordered a corral, which was made with the wagons, and this divided the stampede so that they were surrounded by a great sea of buffaloes. Mr. Drake made three trips with Russell Major and Sam Garrett, and the story of his experiences in crossing the plains, if written in detail, would prove more thrilling than many a tale of fiction.

In 1861, at the time of the Civil war, Mr. Drake enlisted as a member of Company I, Third Kansas Regiment, which was afterward consolidated with the Fourth Regiment, and thus he became a member of Company E, under Captain John F. Broadhead and Colonel Williams. While a member of the Third he served under the command of Colonel James Montgomery and General James H. Lane, both of whom were members of John Brown's staff during the trouble in Kansas in 1856. Mr. Drake participated in the engagements at Prairie Grove, Cross Hollows, Pea Ridge, Wilson's creek, Cabin creek, Carthage, Lone Jack and Cane Hill. They were fighting Generals Stand Watie, Price and Van Dorn. They had with them the First, Second, Third and Fourth Cherokee Regiments and two regiments of Osage Indians, all excellent warriors. Mr. Drake participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part, and on the expiration of his term of service was honorably mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

After the war was over he took up his abode in Kansas, where he remained until 1869, when he came to the Indian Territory, at first locating east of Spring river. In 1875 he removed to what is now the old Drake homestead, and during the time which has since come and gone he has been largely engaged in stock-raising and farming, his business being profitably

conducted along progressive lines, the place indicating his careful supervision and well-directed efforts.

In February, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Drake and Miss Jane Wilkinson, of Miami county, Kansas. Twelve children have been born unto them: Louisa, who was born in 1866 and is now the wife of Edward Rosebury, of Chetopa, Kansas; Wayne, who was born in 1868 and is now living south of Edna, in the Cherokee nation; Mary, who was born in 1870 and is the wife of George Van Dusan, of Baxter Springs, Kansas; Josephine, who was born in 1872 and is the wife of John A. Pope, prosecuting attorney at Belmont, Texas; David, who was born in 1874 and is now at Bartlesville, Indian Territory, where he is conducting a livery business; Edward and Sarah, who were born in 1876 and 1878, respectively, and are now at home; Milton, Jr., born in 1880; John A. Logan, born in 1882; Thomas Sumner, born in 1883; Marchie, born 18—, and Patrick, who was born in 1884. The younger members of the family are all at home.

Mr. Drake is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to the post in Miami. He has ever been a loyal citizen of the country, in touch with progress and improvement. He has witnessed much of the development of the great west from the time when he crossed the plains to California, long before a railroad had been built to the Pacific coast.

HON. S. BAILEY SPRING.

The name of this gentleman is inseparably connected with the history of the educational interests of the Choctaw nation, and few, if any residents of this portion of the Territory have done more for the intellectual advancement than he. Although a young man, he has enjoyed superior educational privileges, and in turn has been remarkably successful and capable in imparting to others the knowledge he has acquired. He was born in Kiamichi county, in 1873. His father, Levi Spring, was a brother of William Spring, who now resides about four miles south of Goodland, in Kiamichi county. The Spring family was founded in America in the early part of the nineteenth century by Christopher Spring, a native of Germany, who, hoping to improve his financial condition in the new world bade adieu to the fatherland and crossed the briny deep, becoming a resident of Mississippi, where he continued to reside until his life's labors were ended in death. In that state he married Miss Susan Bohanan, whose family name is a very familiar one, owing to the prominence in public affairs of those who have borne it. Levi Spring was born in Kiamichi county, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Bessie Yale, a full-blood Choctaw, who was born in this nation and died in 1874.

The subject of this review was provided with superior educational privileges. After receiving good preliminary instruction in the neighborhood schools he entered Spencer Academy and in 1890 matriculated in Lamont College, at Blossom, Texas, where he pursued a preparatory college course.

He next entered one of the most famous educational institutions of the south, the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville, Tennessee, where he completed the regular three years course, being graduated with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. Although he resides upon his farm two and a half miles west of Goodland, he is not an agriculturist by occupation, but has as a life work followed the profession of teaching. After returning from college he entered the schoolroom as an instructor, and has been prominently identified with the educational interests of the Choctaw nation continuously since. He served for a full term as district trustee of the schools for the third district, comprising five counties, and in August, 1900, he was elected a representative to the Choctaw national council, where he is now serving on the school committee. He was also elected and served for one term as county clerk, entering upon the duties of that office in 1898.

Mr. Spring was joined in wedlock to Miss Maud Terry, a white woman and a daughter of J. J. Terry, who was born in Mississippi. They now have one child, Ethel. Their pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious and widely extended hospitality. Both Mr. and Mrs. Spring hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and he is identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is a gentleman of kindly disposition, affable and accommodating manner and keeps in close touch with the progressive spirit of the times. His record is one above reproach, and he is both earnest and industrious in discharging his duties as an educator and as a law maker.

JUDGE JAMES USRAY.

For more than half a century Judge Usray has resided in the Indian Territory and the record that he has made through all these years is that of an honorable, upright citizen, a man whose fidelity to principle, and trustworthiness have gained him the confidence of all with whom he has been associated. He was born in Alabama, October 10, 1847. His father, Philip Usray, was a native of the same state and died in that commonwealth prior to the Civil war, as did his wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Alexander, and who was also a native of Alabama.

Judge Usray, of this review, came to the Territory in the early '50s, locating in the Cherokee nation, whence he removed to the Choctaw nation in 1862. About that time he joined the Confederate army as a defender of the south and the principles which it advocated. He was a member of a famous regiment commanded by General Stand Watie, a well-known Cherokee soldier, and served for about four years as a cavalryman, being engaged most of the time on scouting duty in the Cherokee nation and near the border lines of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. He has made farming his life work and his methods are progressive and enterprising. He resides about four miles west of Goodland and is the owner of five hundred acres, constituting a valuable tract, which is highly improved. He raises and deals in stock, being an excellent judge of cattle and horses. Both branches of his

business prove to him profitable and his sales of stock as well as grain materially increase his income each year.

Judge Usray was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Roebuck, a Choctaw woman, born in the Choctaw nation and a representative of one of the well-known Indian families. She died in 1889, leaving three daughters, namely: Mrs. Emma Russell, Mrs. Josie Lattimer and Mrs. Anna Self.

The Judge is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of his community and is a leader of public thought and action. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to public office in 1896 by electing him to the position of sheriff of Kiamichi county. He served so acceptably that in 1898 he was re-elected for another term of two years. In August, 1900, he was chosen by popular vote for the position of county judge and is now serving in that office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Fraternally he is a Mason, having joined the order at Pine Ridge, Indian Territory, thirty years ago.

SIMON E. LEWIS.

Judge Simon E. Lewis is a representative of the agricultural interests of the Choctaw nation, but is better known as a public official, whose faithfulness to trust is worthy of the highest commendation. It has won him the unqualified confidence in the regard of his fellow townsmen and his prestige and popularity are widely recognized. He was born on Cleark creek, in Towson county, of the Choctaw nation, December 13, 1840. His grandfather, James Lewis, was born and died in the eastern part of Tennessee. His father, John T. W. Lewis, was a white man, born in east Tennessee, but his last days were spent in the Indian Territory, his death occurring in the Choctaw nation, near Fort Smith. He married Lavina McKinney, one-fourth Choctaw Indian, who was born in Mississippi. She married Mr. Lewis in the Choctaw nation, in 1832, he having come to the Territory the year previous. The family is therefore one of the oldest in this portion of the Territory and the name has ever been inseparably intrwoven with the history of development and progress in this community.

Judge Lewis, of this review, was reared to farming and pursued his education in the neighborhood schools and in the old Spencer Academy, which at that time was located in Cedar county. After putting aside his text-books he began farming and stock-raising on his own account and has since followed those pursuits, owning a highly improved place comprising three hundred and fifty acres of rich and arable land. His home is pleasantly located a half mile west of the town of Canadian, in the Choctaw nation. The place has all modern advantages, improvements and accessories, the work of the farm being carried on along most progressive lines. Judge Lewis has been twice married, his first wife having been Mary Hildebrand, a half-breed Cherokee, who is a member of one of the oldest and most noted families in the Cherokee nation, the town of Hildebrand having been named

in its honor. By this marriage there was one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Katherine Sorrells. The present wife of Judge Lewis bore the maiden name of Martha Beard. She was born in Kansas, a daughter of Judge G. B. Beard, a native of Kentucky. She is a white woman. By this marriage there are four children,—Simon Frazier, George Clayborn, Julia Alma and Ruth. One son, Boaz, twin brother of Ruth, is now deceased.

At the time of the Civil war the Judge responded to the call of the south and as a member of the Confederate army served in Arkansas and Indian Territory. He first enlisted in the Arkansas State Troops, under command of Colonel Carroll. He served with them until a short time before the state troops were disbanded, when he joined General Cooper's Choctaw Brigade, in which he remained until the close of the war. The first office which he ever held was that of circuit clerk of San Bois county, after which he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as circuit judge of the first district. After serving the appointed time of about one year he was elected to fill the offices for the regular term of four years, and on his retirement from that position he became district collector, acting in that capacity for two years. Later he was district attorney for three years and then served the Choctaw nation for two years as inspector and collector of royalties from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He was appointed chairman of the census board of the first district of the Choctaw nation for the census of 1896, and was subsequently appointed chairman of the citizenship committee of the Dawes Commission in 1897, being still engaged in that work. In August, 1900, he was elected a member of the Choctaw senate for two years. He has also practiced law in the Choctaw courts to some extent. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of party principles. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and his wife has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Judge has long been recognized as one of the most popular men of the nation. Over his official record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. This has gained him public confidence, while his genial manner, affable disposition and genuine worth have won him regard and friendship such as is given to but few men.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE CHILDERS.

The career of a stirring, adventurous man on the frontier is always interesting and is usually instructive. The career of Napoleon Bonaparte Childers, of Wagoner, Creek nation, Indian Territory, has been unusually active and picturesque.

He was born in the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, August 22, 1844, a son of William C. and Maria (Boots) Childers, both of whom are now dead. His early home was near the Missouri line on the edge of Cowskin prairie. At the age of six years he was brought to the Creek nation, where his father, who was a farmer and merchant, settled on the Verdigris river,



N. B. CHILDERS.

near the Cherokee line. He remained with his father, attending to his stock and interests, until he was eighteen years old, and then married Miss Sophia Milford, of the Creek nation, and began farming and stock-raising on his own account.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, First Indian Regiment, and was detailed as a scout for the western division, in which capacity he served faithfully and efficiently, meeting with many perilous adventures, until he was mustered out of the service at the close of the war. He then gave his undivided attention to farming, and though he had little or no capital, he was very successful, and is now the owner of eight hundred acres of as fine land as there is in the territory, and is known as one of the prominent stockmen in his vicinity.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Childers was made prosecuting attorney and held that position for five years, with commendable success. He was also for six years a member of the house of warriors and for four years a member of the house of kings, and at different periods for sixteen years he has been district judge of the nation. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has four sons, named Ellis B., Anders on John Hawlin, Cooie Van and James, biographical sketches of three of whom appear in this work.

JAMES HARKINS.

James Harkins, who is now representing his district in the senate of the Choctaw nation, owes his prominence in public affairs to a well-known fitness for office. He gives careful consideration to all questions affecting the weal or woe of his people and his ability and fidelity are among his marked characteristics. He was born in the Choctaw nation in 1864, and is a son of Richard and Sibby (Garland) Harkins, both of whom were Choctaws. The father was born in Mississippi and at an early period in the development of the Territory emigrated to the Choctaw nation, where he died in 1868. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate service and aided in defending the cause of the south. His wife passed away in 1872.

In taking up the personal history of the Hon. James Harkins we present to our readers the life record of one who is both widely and favorably known in his locality. In the neighborhood schools he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in Spencer Academy, and thus, with a broad general knowledge to fit him for the practical and responsible duties of life, he entered upon his business career and has since been an active representative of the farming and stock-raising interests. He has a nice home four miles east of Doaksville, where he cultivates about one hundred acres of land, the rich productive soil yielding excellent crops. His home is presided over by a most estimable lady, his wife. She was formerly a Miss Vina C. Murray, is a white woman and was born in Denton county,

Texas. Five children grace their union, namely: Silas, Lena, Novey, Susan and Carrie.

Mr. Harkins has a very honorable and notable official record. In 1892, when only twenty-eight years of age, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Towson county, and in 1894 he was elected to the office of sheriff for the regular two-years term. When his term of service in that position had expired, he was chosen, in 1896, to represent Towson county in the Choctaw national council, where he served for one year, and in 1898 he was elected to serve for the full two-years term. He discharged his duties so acceptably that in August, 1900, he was again chosen for another term of two years, so that his incumbency will continue until 1902. As a member of the upper house of the national council, he performs his services in a most creditable manner, showing due regard for the best interests of his constituents and for the nation. He is a young man of great depth of character, of earnest and honorable purpose and as a citizen his public career is irreproachable.

JUDGE JOHN M. HARRISON.

The name of Harrison has long been inseparably connected with the history of the Choctaw nation and worthily borne by the Judge, a prominent man who in public affairs has made for himself a reputation that by reason of his fidelity to duty is above question and has elicited only favorable comment from the majority of the citizens of the community. He was born in 1855, in Kiamichi county, and represents one of the early families of the Territory, while his father Zadoc Harrison, a Choctaw Indian and a native of Mississippi, came to this locality in the year 1833, continuing his residence from that time until his demise in Kiamichi county. He was not only well known as a stock-raiser and lawyer, but also for his prominence and influence in political affairs, and for fourteen years served as a member of the Choctaw council. He also acted as interpreter for several missionaries and was the organizer of a company of cavalry which served in the Civil war and of which he was captain. On the 31st of December, 1868, his life's labors were ended in death. He married Miss Elizabeth Ellis, a half-breed Choctaw, who was born in Mississippi and yet survives her husband.

In his youth Judge Harrison was sent to the public schools of Paris, Texas, and there acquired his education. He was reared upon his father's ranch and resides in Kiamichi, Blue and Atoka counties, but for several years he has been a resident of Lehigh, Atoka county. He is engaged in the hotel business here, but has recently erected a magnificent residence on his ranch, two miles from town and intends making it his home. This is a palatial abode, the finest home in this portion of the Territory, having been erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars. He is now extensively engaged in stock-raising and in his pastures are found herds of cattle of good grades. He owns about fifteen hundred acres of land, which is underlaid with coal. His business interests are

conducted on a mammoth scale and in their control he displays excellent executive ability and unflinching enterprise.

Judge Harrison has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Bettie Walton, a white woman, who was born in Mississippi, but died several years ago. After her demise the Judge married Miss Rosa Cooke, also a white woman, who was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, and is a daughter of Norborn Cooke, who was a prominent business man and the owner of steamers plying on the Ohio river. He is now deceased. His family, however, are prominent, one of his sons being extensively engaged in the manufacture of tobacco and also in the raising of fine stock. Judge Harrison has but one child, a daughter, Cora, who was born of the first marriage. She is now fourteen years of age and is attending school as a student in the Tuskahoma Academy. Mrs. Harrison is a member of the Episcopal church. He has been a leader in political circles and in 1861 was elected a representative in the Choctaw national council, where he served for four years, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the work of that important body in the nation. In 1866 he was chosen county judge of Atoka county and remained upon the bench until 1900, his decisions being characterized by marked fairness and impartiality. He is a gentleman genial in disposition, kindly in action and is a public-spirited and progressive man, highly esteemed by all classes of people in this portion of the Territory.

ROBERT W. HARRISON.

Robert W. Harrison, one of the leading, enterprising and distinguished citizens of the Choctaw nation, was born in Kiamichi county, in 1865. His father, Zadoc Harrison, was a Choctaw Indian, born in Mississippi, and in 1833 he emigrated to the Choctaw nation in the Indian Territory, settling in what is now Kiamichi county. Here he carried on stock-raising and also engaged in the practice of law. A well-known leader of public thought and action he became very prominent in political circles and has made an enviable reputation as a loyal and valiant soldier during the Civil war. He organized a company of which he was made captain and which was attached to General Cooper's brigade. He served throughout the entire period of the great conflict and was ever true to the cause. For fourteen years he was a member of the Choctaw council and his opinions carried great weight in the deliberations of that body. He gave to every question which came up for settlement his earnest consideration and did much for the good of the community which he represented. Speaking the English language fluently and being a man of scholarly attainments he acted as interpreter for several missionaries who were laboring among the people of the Territory. His death occurred December 31, 1868. He married Miss Elizabeth Ellis, a half-breed Choctaw, who was born in Mississippi, and is still living. Her father was a white man who came to the Territory with the first instalment of Indians from Mississippi, in 1830. He afterward went back and forth several times assisting the Choctaws in their

transportation, in which work he rendered valuable service. It was while on one of these trips that he died, in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Hon. Robert W. Harrison received his early mental training in the neighborhood schools and afterward continued his education in the academy. In early youth he became familiar with the labors of raising grain and stock and throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits, in both departments of the work meeting with good success. This has been his principal business, although he has performed many acts of public service. In 1889 he was elected county clerk of Atoka county, where he has lived for many years. He filled that position for two years, and in 1900 he was again elected to the same office, so that he is the present incumbent. He has been deputy sheriff and filled other minor offices and at the present time he is a member of the Choctaw national council, taking an active part in the framing of the laws of the nation.

Mr. Harrison has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Sallie Scoggins, who died in 1896, and he afterward married Miss Bessie Wingrove, a white woman, who was born in Texas. He has three children, all sons: Zadoc, Claude and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have a very pleasant home in Lehigh, and from this place he superintends the operation of his farm, which is located three miles west of the town. They both attend the services of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in his social affiliations Mr. Harrison is a Woodman. He is a worthy representative of one of the prominent families of this portion of the territory and is a well-known and popular man, enjoying the esteem of all with whom he is associated.

DOLPH A. RIDDLE.

Dolph A. Riddle was born at old Scullyville, Scullyville county, in the Choctaw nation, in 1859. His father, Edmund Riddle, was a half-breed Choctaw Indian, born in Mississippi, whence he came to the territory about 1850, locating in Scullyville county, whence he afterward removed to Blue county. In 1861 he enlisted in the cavalry service of the Confederate army, under Colonel Sampson Folsom, and took an active part in the war until its close. His death occurred about the time hostilities ceased. Throughout his business career he engaged in the raising and sale of cattle. He married Miss Jensey Gardner, who was also a Choctaw and a native of Mississippi. Her death occurred in Blue county in 1870.

It was in that county that Mr. Riddle, of this review, was reared, and in the neighborhood schools he mastered the common branches of learning. Since the age of two years he has resided in that locality and in his youth he became familiar with the work of the cattle-men. He is now extensively engaged in that business, having large herds of cattle which are the visible evidence of his enviable financial condition. He has a fine home at the edge of Caddo prairie, in Blue county, five miles northwest of Bennington, and

there he has resided for twenty-two years. He owns about five hundred acres of rich and productive land, which is now operated by tenants.

Mr. Riddle was united in marriage to Miss Ella Richard, a white woman, who was born in the Indian Territory, while her parents were Alabama people. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Riddle have been born two sons, Oscar and Jesse. Mr. Riddle has always been prominent in public affairs, having served as county ranger and was afterward deputy sheriff for eight years. In 1896 he became district trustee of the schools of the third district, serving five counties in that capacity for two years. He has always discharged his public duties in a most careful and capable manner, and the trust reposed in him has never been betrayed in the slightest degree. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a self-made man, for having been deprived of parental support at an early age, he has depended entirely upon his own resources, winning success through energy, industry and perseverance. He is a broad-minded man of strong will and determined purpose, and among his fellow townsmen is popular and highly esteemed.

JUDGE W. W. HAMPTON.

The history of the Choctaw nation would scarcely be complete without extended mention of Judge Wilburn W. Hampton, who is a recognized leader of public thought and action and whose influence in the affairs of the nation has been far-reaching and beneficial. He was born in Mississippi, in 1841. His father, Hon. Nicholas Hampton, a half-breed Choctaw, was a native of the same state and came to the Territory in 1848, locating in Wade county, in the Choctaw nation, where he resided for a few years, after which he took up his abode in Blue county. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, those lines of activity yielding to him a good financial return. In ante-bellum days he served as sheriff of Wade county and was a member of the Choctaw senate. His death occurred in Blue county, in 1864. The mother of our subject was Hokta, a full-blood Choctaw woman who never adopted an English name. She was born in Mississippi and died in Gaines county, in the Choctaw nation, during the Civil war.

Mr. Hampton, of this review, acquired his education in the old Spencer Academy, in Towson county, and just prior to the Civil war he served for one term as county clerk of Wade county, in which neighborhood he was reared. When the sectional difficulties between the north and the south involved the country in a great conflict, he enlisted as a cavalryman in the Confederate army, at Old Doggy Depot, under Colonel Sampson Folsom. This was a regiment of rough riders, engaged mostly in doing scouting duty, and Mr. Hampton saw hard fighting in the Choctaw and Cherokee nations and on the border lines of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas.

After the war our subject came with his father to Blue county, where he has resided continuously since. Soon after locating here he was chosen

for the position of sergeant-at-arms for both branches of the Choctaw council. He subsequently began journalistic work in the house, which position he held for five years, after which he filled a similar position in the senate for three years. During that time he was twice a candidate for the position of representative, was elected and was chosen speaker of the house for both terms. He was afterward nominated and elected to the office of senator, in which he served for two terms, and acting during the second term as president of that body. Later he was elected prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district for two years, and in 1886 he was elected circuit judge of the same district, acting in that capacity until 1895. His public career, however, was not completed on his retirement from that office, for during the following year he was appointed by the governor to serve on a commission appointed to investigate old claims, acting in that capacity for several months. In addition to all his official duties Mr. Hampton has the control of extensive property interests. He owns many acres of fine land, the greater part of which is occupied by tenants. He is also extensively engaged in the raising of horses and cattle, keeping good grades and therefore making ready sales upon the market.

Mr. Hampton has been twice married, his first union being with Judah Bohanan, of the well-known Bohanan family, prominent Choctaws. Her death occurred in 1862, after which Mr. Hampton was joined in wedlock to Miss Susan Le Flore, of the famous French Choctaw family of that name. By the first marriage there was one son, John. The home of the family is one of the finest country seats in Blue county, being pleasantly and conveniently located two miles northeast of Bokchito. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hampton are members of the Presbyterian church, contribute liberally to its support and take an active interest in its upbuilding. It will be seen from the foregoing review that he is a leader of men, being given precedence in public affairs through his special fitness for office. He is a man of unbiased judgment, carefully considering all questions which come up for settlement, but when once his opinions are formed nothing can swerve him from the path which he believes to be right. His disposition is one of great kindness and he is entirely free from ostentation, being modest in demeanor, courteous in deportment and consistent in action,—qualities which are exactly opposite those which are usually accorded to a politician.

JOSEPH S. DURANT.

Joseph S. Durant was born in the Chickasaw nation, near the line of the Choctaw nation, in 1866. He is a representative of the Choctaw Indians, his birth having occurred while his parents were temporarily residing in the Chickasaw nation. His father, Besand Durant, was born in Mississippi, but came to the Indian Territory at a very early age. He was a dealer in cattle, carrying on the business on quite an extensive scale. At the time of the Civil war he served as a cavalryman in a regiment commanded by Colonel

Sampson Folsom, and when the struggle between the north and the south was brought to a close he returned to his home in the territory, where he spent his remaining days, devoting his energies to the raising and selling of cattle. He died in Bennington in 1890. His wife, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, is now living in Bennington.

Since his early boyhood Joseph S. Durant has resided in his present home, which is situated two miles south of Bennington, and in his boyhood and youth he attended the neighborhood schools at old Bennington, and after putting aside his text-books he assisted in the labors of the home farm. He is now a progressive and enterprising agriculturist in his community, owning several hundred acres of land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation and improved with many modern accessories and conveniences. The fields yield to him a golden tribute, and in addition to the raising of grain he also raises considerable stock.

Mr. Durant was united in marriage to Miss Susan Le Flore, a daughter of William Le Flore, a prominent citizen of Jackson, Indian Territory. By this marriage were united two of the most famous families of the territory. Four children have blessed their union, namely: Rena, Mollie, Bee and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Durant enjoy the high regard of all with whom they have been associated and are popular in social circles. He has served for a short time both as deputy sheriff and county clerk, but the greater part of his time and attention have been devoted to his business affairs, in which he has met with well-deserved and creditable success, his energy and diligence enabling him to gain a handsome competence. His neighbors and friends speak of him in terms of highest commendation, and he is well worthy of representation in this volume.

MIDDLETON M. IMPSON.

Middleton M. Impson was born in the Choctaw nation in the year 1851. His father, John Impson, a Choctaw Indian, was a native of Mississippi, and came to the district of the territory which was set apart for the Choctaws, who were the first emigrants, in 1881. He was a member of the Home Guard during the Civil war, and died ere hostilities were ended, passing away on the 31st of December, 1894. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Louisa Folsom, was born in Mississippi, and died at the family home in the Choctaw nation in 1885. Their son, Middleton, received the educational privileges that were afforded by the neighborhood schools, and after putting aside his text-books took up the work of the farm. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and owns a very fine and valuable farm pleasantly located two and a half miles east of the town of Bokerite. His land is rented and brings to him an excellent income. He has always made his home in Blue county, and now maintains his residence in Bokerite.

The lady who presides over his home and to him has been a faithful con-

panion and helpmate on life's journey was in her maidenhood Miss Angeline Boydston, a white woman, born in Arkansas. Three children grace their union,—John A. M., Hiram W. C. and Robert E. L. Mr. Impson is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and also affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America, while he and his wife belong to the old-school Presbyterian church. Their earnest and consistent Christian lives have gained them the confidence and good will of all with whom they have been brought in contact. Mr. Impson has never sought or desired political office, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs and to the enjoyment of his home. He is, however, by his friends and neighbors regarded as a man of sterling worth and is accounted one of the leading citizens of the community. For a half century he has been a resident of Blue county, is familiar with its history and has always borne his part in the work of improvement and progress.

ROBERT MILLER JOHNSON.

Robert Miller Johnson occupies the responsible position of cashier in the Bank of Minco, Indian Territory, and is a young man of sterling worth who well deserves the honor and trust accorded him in financial and business circles. He was born in the town of Johnson, in the Chickasaw nation, February 21, 1874, and is a son of M. T. Johnson, also a native of the same nation. His paternal grandfather, Charles Johnson, however, was a native of England, and after coming to the United States located in Mississippi, whence he removed to the Indian Territory as an employe of the government in 1834. He married Miss Rebecca Courtney, a Chickasaw by birth. He spent his last days in New York, while his wife died in Boggy Depot, in the territory. He was well known as Colonel Boggy, Jr., and in the years of the early settlement of the territory he became a pioneer resident here.

Montford Thomas Johnson, the father of our subject, was born in the Chickasaw nation in 1834, and throughout his entire life engaged in raising and dealing in cattle. He was interested in wholesale mercantile operations in New York city. He resided in Johnson, Indian Territory, for about ten years, and was one of the first to establish his family at Silver City, near Minco, taking up his abode there in 1879. He located on a farm about five miles from Minco in 1883, and upon that place made his home until his life's labors were ended in death, on the 17th of February, 1897. In connection with agricultural pursuits he had other and important business interests. He was the vice-president of the bank at Minco from its organization until his demise, and his labors were important elements in placing the institution upon a solid financial basis. He was also well known in Masonic circles, holding membership in Elm Spring Lodge, F. & A. M., and afterward belonged to the lodge in Anadarko, Indian Territory. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Campbell, was a sister of Michael Campbell. Her death occurred August 8, 1880. Thus Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born nine children. The eldest, E. B. Johnson, is now living in Norman, Oklahoma,



Robinson

where he is now engaged in cattle-raising, and is also interested in banking at Chickasha and Minco, in the Indian Territory. He also controls cattle and oil interests at the last named place; William Henderson and Leford Thomas, the next members of the family, are now deceased. H. B. is the cashier in the First National Bank of Chickasha, is the president of the Chickasaw Milling Company, and the treasurer of the company owning and operating the cotton-seed oil mill; Stella and Fannie, the only daughters, are now deceased; Robert M. is the sixth in order of birth; Tilford Thomas is assistant cashier in the Bank of Minco; and Benjamin F., the youngest of the family, is assistant cashier in the First National Bank at Chickasha. After the death of the mother of these children Mr. Johnson was again married, his second union being with Adelaide Campbell, who still survives him. By this marriage they had six children, namely: Gettie, Ira Mountford, James Wolf, Charles Boggy, Norma and Vivian. The fifth member of this family is now deceased.

Robert Miller Johnson pursued his education at the Sacred Heart Mission, in Pottawatomie county, and in Harley Institute, at Tishomingo. He was also a student of Webb's school in Bellbuckle, Tennessee, and finished his course in the State University of Missouri. He then became connected with the Minco Bank and at present is acting as its cashier. He is now familiar with the banking business in all of its departments and is a popular official in the institution which he represents. He is very faithful to the bank, and his duties and his genial manner as well as his keen business ability has rendered him a favorite with the patrons and officers of the bank. He has a ranch of fifteen hundred acres three miles from Minco, of which he has about two hundred and fifty acres in cultivation.

On the 2d of June, 1898, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Virgie Molette, a native of the Chickasaw nation, and unto them has been born one son, William Byrd Montford, whose birth occurred March 28, 1899. Mrs. Johnson is a niece of ex-Governor William L. Byrd, one of the distinguished citizens of the territory. Socially Mr. Johnson is connected with Minco Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., with De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. T., of Chickasha, and of Oklahoma Consistory, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership in India Temple, of Oklahoma City. He is also a member of Oklahoma Lodge, No. 417, B. P. O. E. He is a Democrat in politics.

HON. LEMUEL C. MOORE.

A native of Mississippi, the Hon. Lemuel C. Moore was born in that state in 1847, and is a representative of one of the best known and most highly respected families of this part of the country. His father, the Rev. Christopher Moore, was a white man, born in 1801, in Arkansas, just across the Mississippi from Memphis. He became a Methodist minister and for thirty

years engaged in preaching the gospel as a representative of that denomination. He also followed the occupation of farming and thus provided a comfortable competence for his family. When quite young he removed to Mississippi, where he was married and made his home until his death, which occurred in the year 1865. He married Miss Catherine Mitchell, who belonged to a Chickasaw Indian family. She was born in Mississippi in 1812, and died in the Chickasaw nation, in the territory.

The Hon. Lemuel C. Moore spent the first twenty-one years of his life in the state of his nativity, and in 1868 came to the territory, locating first in the Choctaw nation, near Goodland. He has always followed farming and found it a very profitable business. In 1891 he came to the Chickasaw nation and located at Sterrett, where he has since made his home. For some time he was engaged in general merchandising. He now owns about three thousand acres of land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which is operated by tenants, and he is also proprietor of a well-equipped livery stable at Sterrett, to which business he gives his personal attention. He has been very successful in all of his enterprises and is now the possessor of a handsome competence.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Moore was in her maidenhood Miss Nora Brown. She is a white woman, and was born in Missouri. By her marriage she has become the mother of eight children, namely: Ella, Charles, Nettie, Grace, Daisy, Ruby, Lemuel and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are widely and favorably known, and are well-known factors in the social circles of the community. In 1888 Mr. Moore was elected as a representative in the Chickasaw council, and served for one term, but he has never taken a very active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he has met with signal success.

HON. GEORGE G. MURRAY.

One of the distinguished citizens of the Chickasaw nation is Hon. George G. Murray, who is now serving as senator. For many years he has been prominently connected with public affairs and has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of the nation. He was born in Red River county, of the Choctaw nation, in the year 1867, and is a son of Dr. H. F. Murray. He was reared to farm life and has always been identified with agricultural pursuits. The experience in that line of work which he gained in his youth proved of practical benefit to him when he started out in business on his own account. For five years he has resided at his present home, which is located two and a half miles north of Colbert, in Panola county, of the Chickasaw nation. Here he has a fine farm, with about five hundred acres of land under cultivation, planted with cotton and the cereals best adapted to this climate. The place is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates his careful supervision and progressive business methods. He is also engaged in the raising of cattle and keeps on hand only high grades of

stock. He is one of the most successful farmers of this portion of the Indian Territory and is regarded as a first-class business man in every respect, being energetic, prompt and notably reliable.

Mr. Murray was united in marriage to Miss Laura Hopper, a native of Hickman county, Kentucky. Her father, William Hopper, was born in Tennessee, whence he removed to the Blue Grass state, where he engaged in merchandising. Subsequently he went to Denison, Texas, and is now connected with railroad service. Both he and his wife are living in Denison. The latter bore the maiden name of Nannie Smith and is a native of Kentucky. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Murray has been blessed with one daughter, Helen. Mrs. Murray is a member of the Methodist church and Mr. Murray contributes to its support, in fact belongs to that class of progressive citizens who withhold their co-operation from no movement calculated to prove of general good. In politics he has been quite prominent. In 1888 he was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the Chickasaw national legislature, serving for one term, and subsequently received the appointment of census enumerator for Panola county. In 1890 he was elected a member of the legislature and discharged the duties of his position so acceptably that he was four times elected to the office. In August, 1900, he was elected a member of the senate, in which he is now serving.

HON. ALFONZO B. ROARK.

Hon. Alfonso B. Roark is among the younger men of the Chickasaw nation who have attained prominence in public affairs and whose ability and worth are widely recognized. He was born in Panola county in 1866, and is a son of Hon. Benjamin F. Roark, a Chickasaw Indian, who died in 1870. On various occasions he was called to public office and served as census enumerator, as county clerk of Panola county and as representative in the Chickasaw legislature. He married Miss Frances E. Kemp, who since his death has become Mrs. S. M. Mead and is living in the vicinity of Sterrett.

Mr. Roark, of this review, was reared in Panola county and pursued his education in the public schools. He has always been a farmer and cattle man and his business has been profitable to him. He carries on his work along progressive lines and his farm is neat and thrifty in appearance. He has a nice home one and a half miles west of Pocaunla and is the owner of about seven hundred acres of land, and there he resides with his wife and children in comfort and happiness. He married Miss Dora Smith, a daughter of Thomas Smith, her family being white people from Missouri. During her girlhood, however, Mrs. Roark was taken to Texas, in which state she was reared. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Roark has been blessed with three children, a son and two daughters, namely: Ann L., William E. and Ruth Pearl.

In the year 1889 Mr. Roark was made national tax collector of Panola county and served in that position for two years. He afterward attended

the Chickasaw legislature as one of its members for a year. Subsequently he was elected county clerk. He is a cousin of Governor Johnston of the nation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roark are people of high respectability, and the lady is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Roark is a genial, whole-souled gentleman of strong force of character and marked individuality, and well deserves the popularity which is accorded him.

ELIHU B. HINSHAW.

In connection with educational work of the Indian Territory Professor Elihu Bennett Hinshaw well deserves mention, having done much to elevate the intellectual interests of this portion of the territory. He was born at Sheridan, Indiana, and is a son of Jacob Hinshaw, whose birth occurred in the Keystone state and who was of old Pennsylvania Quaker ancestry. He removed to Indiana in the early days of its development and there became an extensive land owner, owning valuable property and becoming a wealthy and influential citizen. He married Miss Elizabeth Barker, who was also a native of Pennsylvania and belonged to one of the Quaker families of that state.

Professor Hinshaw, of this review, completed his education in Hiwassa College, in Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since that time the degree of Master of Arts has been conferred upon him by his *alma mater*, which is one of the oldest as well as one of the most excellent educational institutions in the south. After his graduation Professor Hinshaw entered upon his work of instructing others and had charge of a high school in east Tennessee for two years, after which he became a member of the faculty of Savoy College in Savoy, Texas. His good work there becoming known, in 1887 he was solicited to accept the position of principal of the Bloomfield Seminary in Panola county, in the Chickasaw nation. He accepted the offer and has since been at the head of the school in the position of superintendent. Bloomfield Seminary is an educational institution maintained by the Chickasaw government for the free higher education of the children of the Chickasaw citizens. It was established before the war at its present location in Panola county and has been in existence for fifty years. It was originally established by missionaries from the New England states and was first conducted as a mission school, but later was placed under the charge of the Chickasaw government, by which it has since been maintained under the contract system. The school at first had thirty pupils, both boys and girls, later, however, the number of admissions was increased to forty-five and the seminary was made exclusively a girls' school, which it has since remained. A few years ago the number of pupils which could be entered was increased to sixty, and a new building was erected for the accommodation of that number. About five years ago the school property was destroyed by fire, but the buildings were at once replaced by larger and more commodious structures. The number of pupils is now limited to eighty-

five, but Professor Hinshaw finds it very difficult to keep the limit down to that number, so many being desirous of entering the institution. There are three departments, the music, the art and the literary, and each is in charge of competent instructors. The work done in the literary course is of an especially high order, embracing Latin, Greek and mathematics, the last study extending through geometry, the course covering five years. Careful and practical work is required in all departments and the students who have graduated at Bloomfield Seminary with the degree of Master of Literature will compare favorably in equipment with those of any other institution of a similar character. There is about Bloomfield an air of culture and refinement and an atmosphere of learning that never fails to have a strong influence for good over the lives of the students. The school is one of which the Chickasaw nation has every reason to be proud, for its work has been of the greatest value. Professor Hinshaw is a very enthusiastic teacher and an untiring worker, laboring for the upbuilding of the seminary, his efforts being crowned with the greatest success. His heart is thoroughly in the work and he seems tireless in his efforts. He has adopted the branches of study not only beneficial but attractive and pleasant, and is continually on the alert to promote the usefulness of the school, which has indeed been a very important factor in advancing culture and intellectuality in the community in which it is located.

Professor Hinshaw was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hunnicutt, a native of Tennessee, who was educated in Victoria College in that state. Both the Professor and his wife are consistent members of the Society of Friends, and their earnest Christian lives have been an exemplification of its teachings, an example which has ably supplemented the precepts of the Professor in his work among the students of the seminary. He is a very prominent and exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine. A gentleman of scholarly attainments and broad general culture, he is a charming conversationalist and an agreeable companion and friend, who wins high regard wherever he is known.

LEWIS COKER.

Lewis Coker was born in Marion county, Arkansas, in 1850, a son of the Rev. Dempsey Fields Coker, who was also a native of Arkansas. He served the south as a Confederate soldier during the Civil war and in 1869 came to the Cooweescoowee district in the Cherokee nation, locating on the Verdigris river about five miles from the present home of his son Lewis. There he resided for several years, after which he located near Claremore, his death occurring at his home four miles east of that place in 1887. He was a Baptist minister and his influence for good was most widely felt. He labored untiringly for the uplifting of the people among whom he lived and his Christian precepts and example was a potent influence. He also served as prosecuting

attorney for the Cooweescoowee district for two years and was afterward a member of the Cherokee national council. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Marler, was a white woman and died in Arkansas before the family came to the territory. She represented an old family of Tennessee.

Lewis Coker came with his father to this section of the country in 1869, but afterward returned to Arkansas, where he remained for a time. For a number of years, however, he has been closely identified with the interests of the Cherokee nation and to-day he owns an extensive and valuable tract of land four miles southeast of Nowata. His attention is given almost exclusively to the farming interests and the well-tilled fields and good improvements upon his place indicate his careful supervision and progressive methods. For two years he resided in the town and was the first city marshal. He is very enterprising, diligent and persevering, and these qualities have insured him well-merited success in business.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Coker was prior to her marriage Charlotte Estes. She is a white woman and a native of Arkansas. Their union has been blessed with eight children: William W., Mrs. Mattie Gregory, Calvin F., Arthur L., Mary L., Benjamin F., Kittie and Cynthia E.

JOHN W. COBLE.

John W. Coble resides at a pleasant home half a mile west of Coody's Bluff, and throughout his business career he has carried on farming and stock-raising. He was born in Cumberland county, Illinois, in 1859. His father, Christopher C. Coble, was a native of Tennessee and is now living in Spokane county, Washington. He became one of the early settlers of Illinois, and after living there through the pioneer epoch he emigrated to Kansas in the fall of 1865, becoming one of the early settlers of that state. There he continued to make his home until October, 1877, when he located in the Cherokee nation, four miles north of Coody's Bluff. It was his place of abode until he went to the Pacific coast, since which time he has been a resident of Spokane county, Washington. Farming has been his life occupation. He married Ardilla Early, who was born in Illinois and died in her native state in the year 1864.

John W. Coble spent his boyhood days in the state of his nativity and a portion of his youth was spent in Kansas, whence he came with his father to the territory. Since that time he has resided in the neighborhood of Coody's Bluff and his present home is located half a mile west of the Bluffs, being a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which is well improved and highly cultivated. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and in the tilling of the soil he has found a good return for his labors. He also keeps on hand excellent grades of horses and cattle and his stock sales contribute in no small degree to his income. As a companion on the journey of life he chose Miss Mary Allen, a daughter of Dr. R. M. and Mary (Jour-

neycake) Allen. Two bright little daughters grace their union: Mattie and Susie.

Mr. Coble is a generous and liberal-minded man, devoted to his family, sparing no expense that his children may enjoy the best advantages of education and travel. He finds his highest happiness in the midst of his family and joy and good cheer reign supreme in the Coble household.

WILLIAM E. BEAUBIEN.

William E. Beaubien is a native of Texas, his birth having occurred in that state in 1864. His father, Oliver Beaubien, was born near Chicago and was a farmer by occupation. In *ante bellum* days he emigrated to Texas and as his sympathies were elicited in behalf of the Confederate cause he became a Confederate soldier in the Civil war. His death occurred in 1878. He married Miss Martha Saunders, a native of Louisiana, who at an early day accompanied her parents on their removal to Texas, where she married Mr. Beaubien, and there spent her remaining days, her death occurring in 1871. As the name indicates, Mr. Beaubien was of French lineage.

The subject of this review spent the days of his childhood and youth in Texas and is indebted to its public school for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He came to the territory in 1883 and for a few years engaged exclusively in stock-raising, after which he turned his attention to farming. He now has a fine home, one and a half miles southeast of Nowata, and his splendid farm comprises seven hundred and twenty acres of the rich and fertile land of the territory. He is an experienced and successful farmer and stock-raiser and his business ability and executive force have enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken.

Mr. Beaubien was united in marriage to Miss Susan Connor, a daughter of John Q. Connor, a famous Delaware Indian, who now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Beaubien, his wife having passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Beaubien now have five children: Laura, Walter, Robert, Lola and James. The family is one of prominence in the community and Mr. Beaubien is highly regarded as a devoted father and husband, a faithful neighbor and a reliable and progressive citizen.

WILLIAM D. KEIRSEY.

William D. Keirsey occupies a pleasant home four miles northwest of Mead, in Panola county, where he has a very extensive ranch consisting of eight hundred acres of fine land devoted to pasturage, and four hundred and fifty acres under cultivation. He has been unusually successful, and his prosperity is the reward of well-directed effort. His life record demonstrates what may be accomplished in this favored portion of the country for a man who is energetic, diligent and resolute in carrying out an honorable purpose along business lines.

Mr. Keirseý is a native of the Lone Star state, his birth having occurred in Dallas county on the 13th of November, 1808. His father, James Keirseý, was born in Murray county, Tennessee, and died near Sherman, in Grayson county, Texas, to which place he had removed when his son William was only six months old. He was a farmer and stock man by occupation and was identified with those lines of labor until his demise, which occurred in 1894. His wife bore the maiden name of Martha Senter and was born in Polk county, Missouri. She yet resides at the Keirseý homestead in Grayson county, Texas.

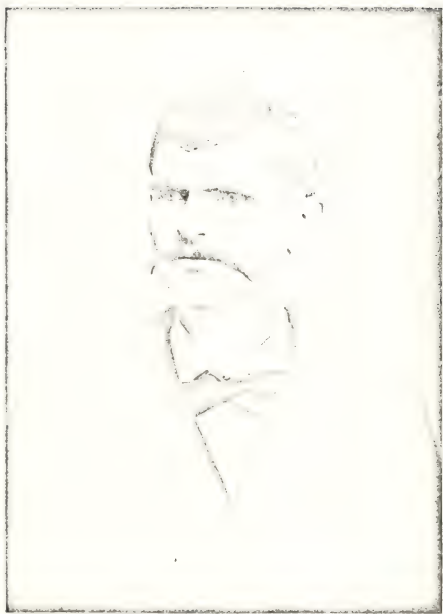
In the schools of Grayson county William D. Keirseý pursued his education and with farm work he became familiar in early life, assisting in the work of fields and meadow. In December, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Mittie J. Collins, a daughter of Hon. Dan Collins, who belonged to a famous Chickasaw family. Six children graced the marriage of our subject and his wife, namely: James D., Clifford C., James Conway, Agnes M., Milton and Vivian.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Keirseý came to the Indian Territory, taking up his abode upon a farm on the Washita river, where he remained for three months, after which he came to his present location in Panola county, in the Chickasaw nation. His home is four miles northeast of Mead and his property is a very valuable one, his broad fields comprising four hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, yielding to him abundant and rich harvests, and in his pastures he has valuable herds of cattle. He also raises other stock of good grades and has one of the best equipped farms in this portion of the territory. His residence is modern, commodious and attractive, and the farm is supplied with all the improvements and accessories found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. His labors have been crowned with a very high degree of prosperity, and in his life work he has advanced steadily to a foremost position among the leading and prosperous men of his adopted county. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the order, which acknowledges the brotherhood of mankind.

ANDREW J. KENNEDY.

The efficient and well known manager of the Viam Trading Company, of Viam, Indian Territory, is Andrew J. Kennedy, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Indiana January 24, 1862, a son of Dr. H. K. and Eliza (Trimble) Kennedy, the former of whom was a surgeon in the Civil war, the latter dying when our subject was but an infant. Dr. Kennedy married a second time, Andrew being reared by his grandmother Trimble. Dr. Kennedy died in 1898, leaving two sons, our subject and his brother William, now a resident of California.

With his brother our subject was educated at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, going later to Carlton College, Bonham, Texas. He worked for two years at the printing business and then came to Indian Territory.



J. Kennedy

becoming a clerk in the store of Thomas Scales at Wetumka. A year later he began teaching school, following this profession for the two succeeding years in the Creek and Seminole nations.

Taking advantage of what seemed a favorable opening, Mr. Kennedy now formed a partnership with O. J. Smith in a general store at Sandy, Chickasaw nation, but after an experience of ten months sold his interest to his partner and began trading for the Pottawattamie Indians, near the Sacred Heart mission. His loss by a fire at this place caused him to again change his business, and he accepted a position with a surveying corps of the Choctaw Railroad, in 1890, but after six months he went to Okmulgee and entered the employ of F. B. Severs, and there he remained for seven years, managing the business for the last three years of that time, with efficiency. Mr. Kennedy then formed a partnership with P. K. Morton, in a general mercantile business, selling out to his partner a year later, when he decided to locate in Viam. One of the largest business firms of this section was that of Blackstone & Company, and Mr. Kennedy entered this house as the manager, purchasing a half interest and changing the firm name to that of the Viam Trading Company, the firm members being C. W. Turner, of Muskogee, and N. P. Blackstone, of the same place. This is an important commercial house, buying cotton and produce and also running a gin in connection with it. Mr. Kennedy has entire charge of the business, and succeeds to the satisfaction of all concerned, possessing a natural faculty for management. He is a man of intelligence and energy and thoroughly understands the management of his large and increasing business.

The marriage of our subject was in 1893 to Miss Blanche Hereford, of Wagoner, but she was removed by death one year later, leaving a son, William Blanchard, who was born January 9, 1894.

Socially Mr. Kennedy is connected with the order of Woodmen of the World, and politically is a Republican.

FINIS E. FOLSOM.

Finis Ewing Folsom is one of the leading farmers and prominent politicians of the Choctaw nation and represents one of its most distinguished families, for the Folsoms have long been eminent people of the Indian Territory. The family is a numerous one and the record is somewhat remarkable from the fact that all of those who bear the name have been successful in life. Israel Folsom, the father of our subject, was born in the old Choctaw nation in Mississippi and was a half-breed Choctaw Indian. He acquired an excellent education and on account of his scholarly attainments and natural fitness for leadership his opinions carried weight among his people and he became an eminent and honored citizen of the nation. In 1833 he came to the territory and was long a recognized leader in the Choctaw national council. Subsequently he became a delegate to Washington, where he resided for several years, ably representing the interests of the Indians in the national

capital. His work in behalf of his people was most effective, beneficial and far-reaching, and he justly deserved the honor and respect which was uniformly accorded to him. His death occurred in the year 1870, while his wife survived until 1876. She bore the maiden name of Levisa Nail, was born in Mississippi and belonged to an important Choctaw family.

Hon. Finis Ewing Folsom, whose name forms the caption of this review, pursued his education in Armstrong Academy, in Blue county. He was born in this county not far from his present home in the year 1852, and has always resided in this locality. Throughout his business career he has been a well-known representative of the farming and stock-raising interests, owning an extensive and valuable tract of land. His fields are well cultivated and yield him abundant harvests. He also has in his pastures large numbers of cattle, horses and hogs, and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, giving evidence of his careful supervision and practical and progressive spirit. His home is a nice residence, located about five miles east of Caddo.

Mr. Folsom was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Pitchlann, who was born in the Indian Territory and belongs to a Choctaw family. Seven children grace their union, namely: Minnie, Ewing, Columbus, Carl, Irmer, Jewell and Pushmataha. The name of Mr. Folsom is on the membership rolls of the Masonic fraternity and he enjoys the high regard of his brethren of the order. He is well known in political circles of the nation, having for three years been a representative to the national council. In 1898 he was elected county clerk of Blue county and so capably filled the office that he was again chosen to the position in August, 1900, and is therefore the present incumbent.

THOMAS JUZAN.

Thomas Juzan was born in Panola county, in the Chickasaw nation, in 1847. His father, Jackson Juzan, was a representative of the Choctaw nation and was born in Tennessee, but in the '40s came to the territory, where for many years he followed farming. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army and was a brave and fearless soldier. He became a prominent and well-to-do citizen and at his death, which occurred in 1866, left to his family a comfortable competence. His wife bore the maiden name of Mississippi Allan and belonged to a Chickasaw family. She was born and reared in the state of Mississippi and in 1835 came to the territory, where she was married. Her death occurred in December, 1865.

In his parents' home Thomas Juzan was reared and in the neighborhood schools he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in Robinson Academy, at Tishomingo. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Eliza Brooks, a white woman and a daughter of John and Jane (Rogers) Brooks, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Juzan have been born two children: Mrs. Elizabeth McDuffy and Mrs. Amelia Carson.

Throughout his active business career Mr. Juzan has followed farming

and stock-raising. He has resided in Pickens county since 1855 and his present home is pleasantly and conveniently located about five miles north of Woodville. He has had the misfortune to be blind since 1880, but notwithstanding this affliction he is cheerful and takes a great interest in every-day affairs, and keeps well informed on all questions of general interest. He has a pleasant home and owns a very large farm, the supervision of which he directs, the fields yielding to him a good return, and he is now in comfortable circumstances. The Juzans are leading citizens of the community, giving support to all movements and measures calculated to prove of general good and our subject well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

JAMES P. THOMPSON.

James P. Thompson has spent his entire life in this portion of the country, having resided either in the territory or just across the border in Grayson county, Texas. In 1886 he made a permanent location in Pickens county, of the Indian Territory, and has since been a prominent and wealthy representative of its interests. He was born in Grayson county, in 1850. His father, James G. Thompson, was a native of Tennessee and in early manhood removed to Alabama, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Mary McNary, a member of a prominent Cherokee Indian family. In 1831 he accompanied the first emigration of that people to the Cherokee nation in the territory, locating at Webber's Falls, where he established a general mercantile store, which he successfully conducted for about twelve years. In 1843 he removed to Texas, establishing his home in Grayson county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1880. During his lifetime he had the high esteem and unqualified confidence of the Indians, to whom he was always a good and faithful friend, and the people of the Cherokee nation often solicited him to return and live among them. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Martha Caruthers and was Mr. Thompson's second wife, his first wife having died at Webber's Falls. Mrs. Martha Thompson was a white woman and became one of the early settlers of Grayson county, Texas. At one time she was the owner of the town site of Denison, Texas. Her death occurred in 1894.

In the county of his nativity James P. Thompson spent the days of his childhood and youth. He was reared to farm life in Grayson county and pursued his education in the schools of that locality. Living, however, just across the border from the territory, he has had a wide acquaintance with his country, its affairs and its people and is regarded as authority upon public matters pertaining to this portion of the United States. In July, 1886, he took up his abode in Pickens county, where he has since made his home. He, too, has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Maggie E. Massey, a widow woman, who belonged to an old Kentucky family that emigrated to Texas in 1848. Mrs. Thompson died in 1883, and afterward the subject of this review was again married, his second union being with Lucy Juzan, a

woman of Chickasaw and Choctaw blood, who was born in the territory and died in April, 1898. Mr. Thompson has two living children, namely: Mrs. Myrtle Ayers and Henry. The home is a valuable residence in Woodville; in fact, is the finest in the town, its tasteful furnishings being all that wealth and culture can suggest. It is surrounded by a well-kept lawn, adorned with beautiful flowers and shrubs, and is most pleasing in its appointments. Mr. Thompson gives his attention to farming and stock-raising, and has extensive landed possessions adjoining Woodville. His business affairs are capably conducted, his labors being directed by sound judgment and his control of his farm and stock results in bringing to him a handsome financial return. Mr. Thompson is a man of fine personal qualities, whole-souled and genial, reliable and trustworthy. The circle of his friends in the community is very extensive and wherever he is known he is held in the highest regard.

WILLIAM PRESTON RINGO.

William Preston Ringo is an active factor in commercial circles in Nowata, where he is now conducting a hardware store. He was born in Adair county, Missouri, in 1836, and is a son of George and Annilda (Cleeton) Ringo, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Adair county, Missouri. When a young man the father emigrated westward, locating in Adair county, and during the Civil war he removed to Nebraska. After the close of hostilities, however, he returned to Missouri, taking up his abode in Jasper county, where he made his home until 1869, when he went to Kansas and secured a claim twelve miles west of Coffeerville. In the fall of 1873 he sold his property there and came to the Cherokee nation, in the Indian Territory, becoming one of the first white settlers and probably the first leasor in this district. He raised a crop near where the town of Bartlesville now stands and afterward located at Ringo, a settlement named in his honor. He was a farmer, devoting his time and attention to the tilling of the soil, and the rich lands of the territory yielded to him good crops, making him a prosperous agriculturist. He died in 1895, but his widow is still living.

In the usual manner of farmer lads William Preston Ringo spent the days of his childhood and youth, early becoming familiar with farm work in all its departments. He still carries on such work and is the owner of several fine farms in this section of the territory. He also has large cattle interests, and both branches of his business are a profitable source of revenue. His home place is at Ringo, fifteen miles southwest of Nowata. In 1891 he removed to Nowata, establishing a hardware business in connection with his brother, Archie R. Ringo, the partnership being still maintained. They have a large and carefully selected stock of shelf and heavy hardware and are successful business men, their enterprising efforts and honorable dealing bringing to them prosperity. Mr. Ringo, of this review, was united in mar-

riage to Miss Lucy Hildebrand, a native of the Cherokee nation and a representative of a prominent Cherokee family, for whom the town of Hildebrand was named. Seven children graced their union, as follows: George G., Florence, William P., Libby, Ethel and Arthur V. In his political views Mr. Ringo is a Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, as he prefers to devote his attention to his business affairs. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and to the Odd Fellows society, and he and his family occupy a leading position in social circles, where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

Archie R. Ringo was born at Bartlesville in 1877, and married Lily Brady, by whom he has one daughter, Ruth. He is a member of the city council of Nowata, and both brothers are enterprising business men and influential residents of the community in which they make their home.

ABRAHAM RAY.

Abraham Ray was born in Gibraltar, Spain, in 1825. His father, Richard Ray, was a native of England and was a sergeant in the English army stationed in the garrison at Gibraltar at the time of the birth of his son Abraham. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Ray, was also born in England and on leaving that country in 1836 they crossed the Atlantic to Nova Scotia. The parents both died in New York city, the father in 1858 and the mother in 1850.

The year following the arrival of the family in Nova Scotia Abraham Ray went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade until 1850. In that year he removed to New York city and was there joined by his parents, who in the interim had remained in Nova Scotia. Mr. Ray was a resident for six years of the eastern metropolis, and during the greater part of that time engaged in conducting a restaurant in the Bowery. In the year 1856 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in business until 1858, with the exception of a brief period which he spent in Springfield, Illinois. In 1859 he went to Memphis and there remained until the opening of hostilities between the north and the south. He was then appointed guide under Generals Clayton and Steele and saw service in that capacity in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana throughout the remainder of the war. After hostilities had ceased he came to the Indian Territory and was here united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Imbeau, a daughter of Louis Imbeau. She is a French Quapaw and was born in Jefferson county, Arkansas. After their marriage they located on their farm, which is pleasantly situated about one and a half miles north of Peoria. Their marriage has been blessed with two children: Frank L., who has charge of the Quapaw Mission school and farm northwest of the city; and Abraham. Mrs. Ray is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Ray belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having become initiated into the order in Fremont Lodge, of Boston, in 1850. His church relationship is with the Church of England. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, unserving in his support of the party and

its principles. His activity in business has brought to him creditable success and he is now numbered among the leading and substantial farmers in his portion of the territory.

ABRAHAM RAY, JR.

Among the younger representatives of the farming interests now actively connected with agricultural affairs in the northeastern portion of the Indian Territory is Abraham Ray, Jr., who was born on the Quapaw reservation in 1876. His father is Abraham Ray, whose sketch precedes this. He acquired his education partly in the Quapaw Mission School and partly in the Sisters' School, and his mental training well qualified him for the practical duties of business life. He is now the owner of valuable tracts of land in the Quapaw reservation, adjoining his father's farm, and is a fine property, the richly cultivated fields yielding to him a good return. He is progressive in his farming methods and everything about the place indicates his careful supervision. He is also interested in some of the lead and zinc mines in the vicinity of Peoria.

Mr. Ray married Miss Ida Wilson, a daughter of Augustus and Matilda (Nance) Wilson, natives of Missouri. Her father and also her maternal uncle, Josiah Nance, were Confederate soldiers in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Ray now have one child, Joseph B. In the community they are widely known and have an extensive circle of warm friends.

WILLIAM O. CARDIN.

William O. Cardin, who is successfully following farming near Peoria, was born in Linn county, Kansas, in the year 1877. His father is T. J. Cardin, an agriculturist residing in the Quapaw reservation. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Esther A. LaBontaine, died in the year 1893. Mr. Cardin, of this review, is a Miami Indian by birth, but is now an adopted Quapaw. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the farmer. He pursued his early education in the public schools of his native county and afterward continued his studies in the Quapaw agency school. He took up his abode upon his present farm of six hundred acres, two miles north of Peoria, on the 17th of March, 1900, and has already made good improvements thereon and will soon have a valuable property. He also owns one hundred acres of fine land on which is located the famous sulphur springs, three miles and a half north of Miami. Upon his place he raises splendid grades of cattle, hogs and poultry, his stock being among the finest found in this section of the country. His fields are also highly cultivated and give promise of golden harvests. He is an ambitious and progressive young man and his labors are bringing to him very creditable success, and will no doubt make him one of the most prosperous residents of his community.

Mr. Cardin was united in marriage to Miss Isa Wade, a daughter of Dr. Andrew J. and Helen M. (Martin) Wade. Her father was born in Preble county, Ohio, and died in the Peoria reservation, in the Indian Territory, in 1804, while his wife, who was born in Lake county, Illinois, died in 1887. She was a one-sixteenth Stockbridge Indian, of the New York Six Nations tribe. The Doctor prepared for his profession in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and came to the Indian Territory in 1873 as a tribal physician for the Modocs. Previous to that time, however, he had located in Bates county, Missouri, where he practiced for a short period. He and Miss Martin were married at Osawatomie, Kansas, by Elder Adair, a nephew of John Brown, and the Doctor took a very prominent part in the border troubles of Missouri and Kansas which preceded the Civil war and also continued through the struggle. He was so universally beloved that he was never molested by either side. His kindly nature, his devotion to his profession, his earnest efforts to alleviate human suffering and his gentleness won for him the friendship and respect of all. April 13, 1897, his daughter gave her hand in marriage to William O. Cardin and they now reside near Peoria upon their farm, and are well known people of the community.

JOHN CHARTERS.

John Charters, who resides a half a mile north of Peoria, and is the owner of some of the finest racing stock in the territory, was born in Danville, Illinois, in 1841. His father, Dr. Duncan Charters, was a native of New York city and was of Scotch lineage. He married Angeline Isaacs, who was born in Brothertown, New York, and belonged to the Six Nations tribe of New York Indians. In 1847 Dr. Charters, with his family, left Danville, Illinois, and removed to Westport, Missouri, the present site of Kansas City, where he became a merchant trader, carrying on business with the Peoria Indians. He afterward went to Maryville, Missouri, where he practiced medicine, becoming one of the celebrated physicians of that section of the country. There his death occurred and the family afterward returned to Ohio and thence removed to Indiana, where they resided until 1852, in which year they became residents of Miami county, Kansas. About fifteen years ago they left the Smilow state for their present home in the Indian Territory. The mother, however, died in Kansas. She was a lady of superior education and culture. In 1853 she began teaching school among the Seneca Indians of the territory. She spoke fluently ten different languages and gave instruction therein, and was prominently known for her educational work throughout the southwest. Her death occurred in Paola, Kansas, in August, 1864.

John Charters, whose name introduces this record, accompanied his parents on their various removals, and with the family came to the Indian Territory, where he is now prominently known in connection with his stock-raising interests. In 1860 he enlisted as a scout at Miami, Kansas, becoming a member of Company E, of the Second Battalion of Missouri's state militia.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Independence, Missouri, August 11, 1862, but almost immediately afterward was paroled. He was mustered out of the army on the 11th of September of that year, but re-enlisted in Company L, of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and continued his duties as a scout until April, 1863, after which he was in General Clayton's division until the close of hostilities, when, on the 26th of June, 1865, he was mustered out. He had much experience with Quantrell's men while a cavalry scout and had many narrow escapes. The work of a scout is peculiarly arduous and dangerous, but Mr. Charters was well qualified for the duties that devolved upon him and discharged them with unflinching fidelity and bravery. He has been deputy United States marshal at different times through the last eighteen years and has done capital service for his country in that way.

Mr. Charters was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Walker, a daughter of John and Mary (Nondusky) Walker. His wife is a Shawnee and belongs to the famous Silver Heel family, who were the leading Indians of that tribe in Ohio. Her father is a Miami Indian. By adoption Mr. Charters is a Quapaw, while his wife in the same manner has become a member of the Peoria nation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Charters are the owners of valuable property. He owns all the land on which the lead and zinc mines, a half-mile north of Peoria, are located, the tract comprising eighty acres. These lands are worth thousands of dollars. In the management of his property interests he displays excellent business ability and keen sagacity, and in the control of his affairs he has met with excellent success, becoming one of the wealthy men of this portion of the territory. Mr. Charters delights in many sports, especially horse racing, and owns some of the finest blooded race horses in the west. In fact he raises none but those of the highest grade, and his stock has made splendid records and taken a number of valuable prizes. In his political views Mr. Charters is a prominent Republican, and has made frequent trips to Washington as a chosen representative of his people. He is well known and very popular there with the government officials, from the president down. During the Civil war he was associated with the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and is personally acquainted with most of the celebrated people at the capital. Socially he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a large, powerful man, inheriting a splendid physique from both his Scotch and Indian ancestry. In manner he is kindly, genial and reliable. His social qualities have made him many friends and he is widely recognized as one of the most prominent and influential residents in his portion of the territory.

JAMES S. HOLDEN.

James S. Holden, a resident of Fort Gibson, was born near Waterford, Ireland, in 1843, a son of John and Julia (Maglier) Holden, and an own cousin of General Francis Magher, who was commander of the famous Irish brigade in the war of the rebellion that saved the Union army at the retreat



J. S. HOLDEN.

of General George B. McClellan from Richmond. The father of our subject was a nurseryman and agriculturist, carrying on business along those lines for many years. He had four children: Mary, who was born in 1830, became the wife of Joseph Gregory, of Michigan, and died in April, 1900; James S. is the next younger; Edward, born in 1845, is living near Midland, Michigan; and Ellen Sophia, who was born in 1850, is the wife of Judge D. R. Wait, of Farwell, Michigan. She is a lady of superior culture, possessing literary ability of a high order, and her prose and poetic writings have elicited warm commendation.

The parents of our subject removed to Detroit, Michigan, when he was an infant, and he continued to reside in that state until 1860, when he came to Muldrow, Indian Territory, establishing the Muldrow Register, for which he soon secured a circulation of three thousand, the largest in the Territory. In 1867 he came to Fort Gibson and began the publication of the Fort Gibson Post, which has a general circulation of one thousand. Throughout his entire life our subject has been connected with the printing business. He began learning the printer's trade in 1858, in the office of N. T. Carr, of Midland, Michigan, where he served a regular apprenticeship, afterward conducting the Midland Sentinel for a number of years, acting as its editor and manager. In 1864 he became traveling correspondent for the Detroit Tribune and was thus engaged until 1865, when he secured a position on the staff of the Detroit Free Press. In the spring of 1872 he established the Farwell Register, at Farwell, Michigan, conducting that paper until 1874, when he founded the Gladwin County Record. In 1875 he began the publication of the Ogemaw County Herald, owning and conducting this paper for four years, during which time his efforts were attended with a very high degree of success. In 1878 he established the Clare News. While publishing these various journals, however, he made his home in Farwell, Michigan. In 1884 he purchased the Midland Sun and removed to that town, conducting the paper with satisfactory success until 1887. During the succeeding three years he was connected with no business enterprises. While in Farwell he served as postmaster from 1875 until 1879. In 1890, as before stated, he came to the Indian Territory and has since been a prominent representative of the journalistic interests of this portion of the country.

In 1865 Mr. Holden was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Burch, of Monroe county, Michigan, a daughter of John and Phoebe (Covent) Burch. Eight children have been born unto them, of whom seven are yet living: Harrison A., who was born in 1866 and is now editor of the Copier Journal, published at Hancock, Michigan; Herbert S., who was born in 1868 and is now the editor of the Fort Smith Democrat, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Horace D., who was born in 1870 and is now filling the position of city clerk in Midland, Michigan; Hart, who was born in 1872 and is located in Ludington, Michigan; Carry, who was born in 1874, and died in 1879; Fred E., who was born in 1876 and now lives in Fort Gibson; Mary, who was born in 1880 and is the wife of William Cate, of Midland, Michigan; and Sarah, who was born in

1884, and is now living at Midland, Michigan, with her sister, Mary. For his second wife Mr. Holden chose Miss Sarah Morris, of Sallisaw, Indian Territory, a daughter of Oswald Morris and a woman of excellent qualities. Mr. Holden possesses rare athletic powers, and, though he never followed wood-chopping, he has been able to chop, split and cord two cords of wood in six hours. He is a vegetarian, and thus sets at naught the statement of many people that a meat diet is absolutely necessary for strength. A man of scholarly tastes and attainments, he has been an extensive reader, has a comprehensive knowledge of the Bible and is a great admirer of Tolstoi. He is a professor of phrenology, reads character and minds accurately and delights in scientific research along many lines. A man of broad mind, he is well fitted for journalistic work, which he carries on with creditable success.

JUDGE HARRY JENNINGS.

Judge Jennings, of Claremore, has a remarkable record, and from the study of his life history one may learn valuable lessons. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, Judge Jennings has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence.

He was born in London, England, July 29, 1854, a son of John R. and Elizabeth (King) Jennings. The father was a prominent wholesale furniture dealer, and served as alderman of that city. The freedom of the city of London was presented to him, for his honored services descended to the youngest son of our subject. The father died in 1861, the mother in 1870. In their family were seven children, five sons and two daughters, namely: Charles; Richard; Sarah, wife of Thomas Coleman, of Chicago, Illinois; William; George; Florence, now a resident of Toronto, Canada, and the widow of William Atkinson, of London, England; and Harry, our subject.

Judge Jennings was educated at St. John's Wood College, London. On his seventeenth birthday he landed on American soil and after spending a year around Chicago went to northern Canada, on the Toronto & Nipissing Railroad, then under construction, and served the company in the capacity of time and bookkeeper for four years. During the following six years he was employed as bookkeeper by the C. Beck Lumber Company at Georgian Bay, and later was engaged in the real-estate business until 1891, when he went to California, remaining there until February, 1892. He then came to Bartlesville, Indian Territory, and entered the employ of the firm of Johnstone & Keeler as bookkeeper, with whom he remained four years. He devoted all his spare time to the reading of law, and was admitted to the bar at Vinita. On the 1st of January, 1896, he was appointed United States com-

missioner in the third commissioner's district of the northern district, and came to Claremore, where he now makes his home.

In 1869 Judge Jennings married Miss Millie Sneath, of Penetanguishene, Canada, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Alfred Har 11, who was born March 19, 1886, and is now a sergeant of Company L, Thirty-second United States Volunteer Infantry, at Luzon, Philippines; Eunice Florence, born March 12, 1883; Ethel Mary, born March 24, 1884; Lucy, born March 17, 1886; and Wilfred, born April 12, 1888. The wife and mother died January 26, 1890, and Judge Jennings was again married, October 16, 1894, his second union being with Miss Emma Hobert, of Marsailles, Illinois, by whom he had four children: Winifred, born August 17, 1895; Gwynne, born September 17, 1897; and Kathleen and Evelyn, twins, born February 1, 1900. The last named died at the age of four months, and the mother passed away March 24, 1900.

In 1896, while a resident of Bartlesville, the Judge established the Bartlesville Magnet, a weekly journal, and still owns the plant. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States and an ardent Republican in politics. He was the secretary of the Republican organization of the Cherokee nation held at Fort Gibson April 23, 1896, and in the present year (1900) was elected secretary of the executive committee of the same organization. The Judge is a recognized leader of the party in the territory, and has done much to advance its interests. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and in his social relations is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Red Men.

WILLIAM SKYE.

One of the most prominent and influential residents of the northeastern portion of the Indian Territory is William Skye, who is now chief of the Peoria nation. He is a young man, but his ability has won him eminence and he is now at the head of political affairs. He was born in the territory in 1868 and is a son of James Skye, who was born in Peoria, Illinois. The family are descended from the Peoria and Wea Indians. James Skye was married in his native state and with his wife emigrated to Kansas, whence they came to the Indian Territory in 1868. Here the father of our subject spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1884.

Chief Skye, of this review, began his education in the Peoria school and was afterward a student in the Haskell Institute, in Lawrence, Kansas. Early in life he became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and the occupation to which he was reared he has since followed, being one of the enterprising farmers of the locality. For nine years he has resided at his present homestead, which comprises two hundred and twenty acres of the rich and productive soil of the territory. The place is pleasantly located a mile and a half south of Peoria, and there he carries on

general farming and stock-raising. He keeps his soil productive by the rotation of crops and in all his methods he is progressive, everything about his place indicating the supervision of a careful and painstaking owner. His wife was, in her maidenhood, Miss Nancy Paynter. She is a Shawnee Indian, a daughter of John Paynter. They have but one living child, Myrtle, but have lost four: Annie, Agnes, Mary and Charlie. Mr. Skye was elected chief of the Peorias at their last council and he has proved himself a capable officer, true to the trust reposed in him. In politics he is a Democrat and was a delegate to the Democratic convention at Ardmore which chose delegates for the national Democratic convention of 1900. In his religious views he is a Catholic, and socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows society and the Ancient Order of Pyramids. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the territory and is an influential man.

JOHN H. GIBSON.

John H. Gibson resides upon a fine farm of forty acres adjoining the town of Grove and is the owner of valuable property interests in the Cherokee nation. He has been prominently connected with the business interests of Grove for a number of years, and his efforts have contributed in large measure to its upbuilding and advancement. He was born in Rusk county, Texas, June 4, 1861, and on the paternal side is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His father, Captain Quinton Kosciusko Gibson, was born in Georgia and was a son of John Gibson, also a native of Georgia. His paternal ancestors were prominent people in that state. One of the granduncles of our subject was William Gibson, who served as a judge, while another granduncle, Dr. Thomas Gibson, was a prominent physician. John Gibson, the grandfather removed to Louisiana about 1830, and there became a leading and influential citizen. He was nominated for governor of the state, but on account of ill health he did not make the race. In 1838 the family removed to Rusk county, Texas, which was then a wilderness, few settlements having been made within its borders. There Captain Gibson, the father of our subject, was reared. At the time of the inauguration of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate cavalry service and afterward joined the infantry, when he had crossed the Mississippi. Throughout the time of his connection with the army he was in General Ecton's brigade. He joined the troops as a private and was rapidly promoted through different positions to the captaincy of his company. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and sent home disabled, but soon rejoined his regiment, and while serving as captain in the Tenth Texas Infantry he was killed at the battle of Allatoona Heights, Georgia. Another near relative of our subject was an officer under General Lee, in the Confederate army. One of his cousins, who was the editor of a prominent Democratic newspaper in Georgia, received an appointment under President Cleveland in the diplomatic service, and while discharging the duties of that position in a foreign country his death occurred. The mother of our subject

bore the maiden name of Namy Bell and was a daughter of John A. Bell, who came from Georgia to the Cherokee nation in 1831. He found himself in the midst of much strife between two factions of the Cherokee—the Ross party and the Territorial party. Mr. Bell joined the latter, who were in favor of trading their Georgia land for the Indian Territory land, and was a member of the delegation to Washington which resulted in the forming of the Indian Territory. Not wishing to engage in the strife, which continued for some time between the two factions above mentioned, John A. Bell removed to Texas, where the mother of our subject was educated and married.

John H. Gibson was reared upon a farm and the work of improving and developing the fields soon became familiar with him. He acquired his education in the Male Seminary of Tahlequah, and after leaving that institution he was successfully engaged in teaching school in the Delaware district for several years. In 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Ary T. Sturdivant, who was born in the Delaware district of the Cherokee nation, and is a daughter of Martin and Matilda (Barnett) Sturdivant. Her father was born in the Cherokee nation and was partly of that blood, while her mother was a white woman, a native of Tennessee. The former belonged to the famous Hildebrand family which was among the earliest and most prominent settlers of the territory. He served as a Union soldier during the Civil war, under the celebrated Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, who, with his men, rendered splendid service to the cause represented by the stars and stripes. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have been born five children, namely: Quinton B., Mattie B., Mary E., Cecil J. and Lucien J.

After his marriage Mr. Gibson went to live upon his farm and has since been prominently connected with agricultural pursuits, as well as with commercial interests and with the public affairs in the nation. He continued the cultivation and development of his land until 1894, when he left the farm and the following year embarked in general merchandising in Grove. He conducted the enterprise until October, 1900, when he sold out. In the meantime, in 1889, he had founded the Grove Messenger and was its editor until the fall of 1900, when he leased the paper, although he is still its owner. He is a man of resourceful business ability, progressive and enterprising and has extended his labors in many fields of endeavor, ever carrying forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Grove Brick and Tile Company, which was founded two years ago, and as a manufacturer in that line he is doing an excellent business. In addition to the farm upon which he resides he owns about six hundred acres of valuable farming land in the Cherokee nation. For two terms he served as engrossing clerk in the Cherokee senate, filling the office in 1889 and 1890. In 1897 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Cherokee council for a term of two years and in these positions he has ably represented the best interests of his constituents. His political support is given the Democracy, while socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist

Episcopal church of the south, and they are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of all with whom they come in contact. They heartily co-operate with all movements for the public good, and the social, intellectual and moral advancement has received impetus at their hands.

DAVID N. FINK.

A country can have but one chief ruler, be he king, emperor or president. Comparatively few men can attain to the highest offices in civil or military life, but commerce, agriculture and the industrial walks of life offer a broad and almost limitless field in which one may exercise his powers unrestrained and gain prominence as a representative of the calling which he makes his life work. Drawing the lessons which we do from the life of Mr. Fink, we learn that the qualifications necessary for success are a high ambition and a resolute and honorable purpose to reach the exalted standard that has been set up. Mr. Fink is now the manager and cashier of the Bank of Grove, and is classed among the important factors of the business life of this section of the territory.

He was born in Shelby county, Ohio, August 4, 1865, and on the paternal side is a representative of one of the old families of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, David P. Fink, was born in the Keystone state and died in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio. His wife was born in Germany, as was also her father. His son, Henry D. Fink, the father of our subject, was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and on leaving the state of his nativity removed to Bates county, Missouri. Subsequently he became a resident of Vernon county, that state, and in 1881 went to McDonald county, Missouri, and in 1884 he went to Southwest City, Missouri. He now resides in Spokane, Washington. He married Miss Elizabeth Work, who was born in Ohio and died in Vernon county, Missouri, at the age of thirty-eight years. The father was a member of the Home Guards in Ohio during the Civil war. Two of his sons, John H. and Jacob P. Fink, are extensive miners and merchants in British Columbia.

Mr. Fink, of this review, received but a limited public-school education, for when a youth of thirteen he began to provide for his own support, acting as a salesman in a general store at Indian Springs, Missouri, being employed by his uncle. He closely applied himself to the mastery of business principles, rendering valued service to his employer, and steadily worked his way upward in mercantile fields. In 1886 he became manager of a hardware store owned by a Mrs. H. Dustin, at Southwest City, Missouri, and occupied that important position for nine years. Subsequently he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, and after severing his two years' connection with that house he spent two years as manager for the Turner Hardware Company, of Muskogee, the largest hardware business in the territory. In July, 1900, he resigned that position and in connection with A. F. Alt, a banker at Southwest City,

Missouri, he established the Bank of Grove, of which he has since been the manager and cashier. Their business has rapidly grown and it has become a valued institution of the city.

Mr. Fink was united in marriage to Miss Lillie L. Beaty, a daughter of James H. Beaty. Her father was born in Illinois, was reared in Missouri and was murdered by highwaymen near Okmulgee, in the Indian Territory, in 1880. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Givens, was a native of Missouri. Mrs. Fink was born in Texas while her parents were temporarily residing in the Lone Star state. By her marriage she has one child, David N., Jr., whose birth occurred on the 9th of February, 1900. Our subject and his wife are people of sterling worth, occupying an enviable position in social circles where character and intelligence are received as passports to good society. Mr. Fink is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for official honors. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has filled all the chairs in the lodge at Southwest City, Missouri, and is now a past master. He possesses the enterprising, progressive spirit of the age which has wrought such splendid advancement for America. Energetic and determined, he has won the distinction of being what the public calls a self-made man, for he started out in life at a very early age without capital and he has never received a dollar that he has not secured by hard work. He is of a jovial, genial nature, possessed of that characteristic which, for the want of a better term, is called personal magnetism, he is very popular, and is well known in business circles in the territory and Missouri, where he sustains an unassailable reputation.

GEORGE M. WARD.

George M. Ward was born in the Delaware district of the Cherokee nation, in the Indian Territory, in 1842. On the paternal side he is of English lineage and traces his ancestry back to Jack Ward, his great-grandfather, who was born and died in the Cherokee nation of Georgia. He was a white man and married a full-blooded Cherokee maiden. George Ward, their son and the grandfather of our subject, was born in Georgia, emigrated westward and died in the Delaware district in the Indian Territory. He was at one time a delegate from his nation to Washington city and the family has always been prominent in the public affairs of the Cherokee nation. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Mayes, was also born in Georgia and died in the Delaware district. John Ward, the father, was also born in the Cherokee nation in Georgia and became a resident of the Indian Territory in 1839. Here he spent his remaining days, dying in the Delaware district. His wife, also a native of Georgia, bore the maiden name of Narcissus Monroe and was one-quarter Cherokee. She gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Ward in the Delaware district and there spent the remainder of her life. Her parents were John and Nancy (Ward) Monroe, of Georgia, the latter a representative of the Ward family to which our subject traces his paternal ancestry, his

grandparents having been own cousins. In the vicinity of his present home George M. Ward has always resided. He was a young man at the time of the Civil war and under General Stand Watie he enlisted for service as a Confederate soldier, his first captain being Lee Smith. The company, however, later was commanded by Captain Joseph Thompson. The most important engagement in which our subject participated was that of Pea Ridge, but he was also in various skirmishes in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Texas. One of his uncles, Simpson Monroe, was killed in service during the war and all of his male relatives both in the paternal and maternal side who were of military age were Confederate soldiers.

Mr. Ward was joined in wedlock to Miss Martha J. Nidiffer, a daughter of Isaac Nidiffer, who was a native of Tennessee and died in the Delaware district of the Cherokee nation, where he was known as a very prominent and influential man. The family was a large one and was well-to-do. Her father was a white man and married Lucy Arthur, who was one-eighth Cherokee. She, too, passed away in the Delaware district, and it is a fact somewhat remarkable that all of Mr. Ward's and also his wife's people mentioned in this review who have died, from the grandfather down, have departed this life in the Delaware district and have here been buried. Mr. Ward is the father of six children: Mrs. Josie Raines, now deceased; Mrs. Laura J. Blevins; John M., who was educated in the Commercial College; and William H. and George B., who are also deceased. The family have a pleasant home, conveniently located about two and a half miles east of Grove, and the residence is a fine modern one, commodious and attractively furnished, and stands in the midst of a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres. Mr. Ward has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits throughout his business career except during a brief period spent in mercantile business. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and in religious belief is a Methodist, both he and his wife belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JASPER P. GRADY.

Jasper P. Grady, who is serving as the United States marshal in the Choctaw nation and is making his home in South McAlester, was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, June 24, 1843. His parents, James H. and Nancy (Hatley) Grady, both died at the age of ninety-five years. When our subject was a child of six years his parents removed to Van Buren, Crawford county, Arkansas, and his early education was acquired in schools conducted on the subscription plan. After the country became involved in the Civil war he joined the ranks, enlisting on the 16th of March, 1863, as a member of Company M, First Arkansas Cavalry, the regiment being commanded by Colonel M. Larue, Harrison. He was in active service throughout the remainder of the war and during the greater part of the time was in command of a company of scouts in Missouri and Arkansas, and he was seri-



J. P. GRADY.



MRS. J. P. GRADY.

cusly wounded five times during his connection with the hostilities, but remained at his post, loyal to the principles in which he believed, and on the 25th of August, 1865, he was mustered out, at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

After the war Mr. Grady served as a deputy United States marshal of the western district of Arkansas, and in 1868 and 1869 was the assessor of Crawford county, that state. In 1870-71 he was elected a member of the state legislature, serving for a term of two years, and in 1872 he was the sheriff of Crawford county, discharging his duty without fear or favor. Subsequently he moved to Logan county, Arkansas, where he was elected sheriff, and after serving for that term he took up his abode in Fort Smith, where he was connected with mercantile pursuits as a salesman.

In 1889 Mr. Grady came to the Choctaw nation and located in Harts-horne, where he had charge of the company store of the Grady Trading Company. Later he organized the firm of Grady, Stallings & Grady, dealers in general merchandise. His time was thus occupied until 1897, when he was appointed United States marshal, qualifying in that office on the 1st of May of that year. His previous experience in the office of sheriff well fitted him for the service in this position and he is now a most faithful representative of the government.

In December, 1865, Mr. Grady was united in marriage to Miss Ephremia B. Latham, a daughter of Colonel George Latham, a well-known steamboat man on the Arkansas river. They have two children living and have lost one. Lillie is now the wife of T. J. Stallings, of Hartshorne, and they have three children,—Dave Grady, Tom Johnson and Dick Latham. James B., now deceased, married Miss Ursula Reed, a daughter of Colonel Reed, of Mississippi, and to them have been born three children,—Jim, Eugenia and Boley. Porch B. married Miss Nettie Frazier, a daughter of Captain Frazier, of Hartshorne, and two children grace their marriage, namely: Gordon and Boley. Mr. Grady is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Well informed on the political issues of the day, he is a staunch advocate of the Republican party and by his ballot supports the men and measures of the party. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church (north) and is a public-spirited citizen who co-operates with all movements for the substantial development and general good of the community with which he has been connected.

JAMES E. HARLIN.

For a number of years James E. Harlin has been clerk of the Cherokee court in the Delaware district and later became connected with the farming interests in the vicinity of Grove. He was born in the old Cherokee nation in Georgia in 1830, and traces his ancestry back to Ellis Harlin, who was one of the valiant soldiers of the Revolutionary war and was killed at the time of the capture of the Charleston bridge. He was of Scotch Irish lineage.

The grandfather of our subject was George Harlin, who was a native of Georgia and died in the Indian Territory. He married a full-blood Cherokee and in the year 1829 the family came with the main body of the Cherokees to what is now known as the Indian Territory.

Ellis S. Harlin, the father of our subject, was born in Georgia and became a very prominent and influential citizen of the Cherokee nation in the Indian Territory. He served as judge, was a member of the national council, acted as clerk of that body for twenty years and took the first census of the Cherokee nation. In all his public duties he was found faithful to the trust reposed in him, discharging the tasks which devolved upon him in a prompt and capable manner. He died about the close of the Civil war, in the Cherokee nation near Fort Smith, at which time he was acting as interpreter for the United States court. He married Miss Nancy A. Barnett, who was born in the Abbeville district of South Carolina in September, 1800, and died in the Cherokee nation in November, 1900, at the age of one hundred years and three months. She was a white woman and was of Welsh and Scotch descent. Her father built the first keel-bottomed boat that ever floated on the Tennessee river, taking it to New Orleans in 1829. He afterward built two more such boats and with them conveyed six hundred Cherokee Indians to old Fort Coffee, which stood on the site of the present city of Fort Smith, Arkansas. His wife had a half-brother who served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis S. Harlin had two sons who served as Confederate soldiers in the Civil war under the Cherokee general, Stand Watie, namely: Timothy Dwight and John Brown Harlin, and the former was killed in the service.

James E. Harlin, whose name forms the caption of this article, was only about nine years of age when his people came from Georgia to the Indian Territory, where he was reared. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California with a mule team and was there engaged in mining for several years, subsequently becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Idaho. He remained in the northwest until 1870, when he returned to the Indian Territory, having since made his home upon a farm. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and now devotes his energies to the cultivation of the fields, his homestead being located three miles east of Grove, where he has four hundred acres under fence. The land is divided into fields of convenient size and is highly cultivated, producing good crops of the various cereals best adapted to this climate.

Mr. Harlin was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Bell, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Harnage) Bell, both of whom were early settlers of the Cherokee nation, coming to the territory in the '30s. The father was a very prominent man in pioneer days and aided in formulating the Cherokee treaty in 1835. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harlin have been born six children, and with one exception all are yet living, namely: Ridge H., Ellis C., Alviso B., Sallie K. and Jarred Bell. The third of the family, Lottie B., has now passed away. The mother is a member of the Baptist church,

and though Mr. Harlin is not connected with any religious denomination his preference is for the Catholic church. Since casting his first presidential vote for James Buchanan he has been a fervent Democrat, unsparing in his advocacy of the principles of his party.

JACOB SPLITLOG.

The family name of our subject is so well known throughout the Indian Territory and this portion of the southwest that a representative of the family needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. Jacob Splitlog is a cousin of Mathias Splitlog, long so prominent in public affairs. He was a promoter of the industrial and commercial interests which proved of great value and benefit to this portion of the country. He aided in leading the advance of civilization as homes were established on the wild western prairies and was the pioneer founder of many enterprises and movements which have tended toward the upbuilding and promotion of this section of the United States. His father, Richard Splitlog, was born at Wyandotte, Kansas, and died in the Indian Territory about eight years ago. His wife had borne the maiden name of Sarah Whitecrow, and she, too, was a native of Wyandotte,—an Indian maiden of Wyandotte and Seneca blood. Her death occurred about eleven years ago.

Jacob Splitlog, whose name introduces this record, was born at his present home, one-half mile west of Cayuga, in the Indian Territory, in 1877, and was reared under the parental roof, becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended school in the Wyandotte nation and is a well-educated young man, who is continually adding to his knowledge by reading, experience and observation. He is not married and resides with his brothers, John and Alex, and his sister Inez at the old Splitlog homestead. He is a progressive and enterprising young man, now giving his attention to the work of the farm. The three brothers own two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land and carry on general farming and stock-raising, having a well-improved place, while in the pastures are found good grades of cattle and horses. The land lies in the Seneca nation and forms a part of the rich and valuable tract whose productiveness adds greatly to the wealth of the people of this locality.

SIMPSON FOSTER MELTON.

Simpson Foster Melton was born in the Cherokee nation, in the Indian Territory, in 1851. His father, Samuel N. Melton, was a native of Bates county, Missouri, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Narcissus Monroe, who was born in the old Cherokee nation of Georgia, and in 1835 became a resident of the Cherokee nation in the Indian Territory. She was twice married, and by her first union had a son, George M. Ward. She was about one-fourth Cherokee and belonged to one of the most prominent and

celebrated families of the territory. The father of our subject was a white man, and about 1840 he came to the Indian Territory, where he spent his remaining days, he and his wife dying in the Cherokee nation.

Throughout his entire life Simpson F. Melton has resided in the nation and has been a prominent factor in agricultural circles and as a representative of public affairs. He at one time owned and resided upon a farm four miles west of the town of Grove, but sold that property and in 1899 removed to Grove, where he has since been located. That he is one of the prominent and influential men of the town is indicated by the fact that he was elected by popular vote to the office of mayor. He is not identified with business interests here, but directs his farming interests, being the owner of six hundred acres of valuable land, which is located seven miles south of Vinita. The farm brings to him an excellent income and is a very valuable and desirable property.

Mr. Melton was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Graham, a daughter of William and Nancy (Matoy) Graham, who were natives of Georgia and were married in North Carolina. The maternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of the Cherokee nation and served as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Melton's father was a soldier in the Union army, loyally aiding in the suppression of the secession movement. He died in Murphytown, North Carolina, and is still survived by his widow. Mrs. Melton was born in North Carolina and in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to Thomas Murphy, who died leaving two daughters, Mrs. Amanda Long and Mrs. Susan Shambling. By her present marriage Mrs. Melton has five children, namely: Narcissus, George A., Rosa B., Maud M. and Simpson. In his political views Mr. Melton is a Democrat and gives an earnest support to the men and measures of the party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and to its support he contributes. As a citizen he is enterprising and progressive, and his administration as mayor is one which commends itself to all, for he labors earnestly for the welfare and advancement of the town and for its improvement along substantial lines of progress.

GEORGE W. McCLAIN.

George W. McClain, who is now acceptably serving as sheriff of Scullyville county, was born in this county in 1856, and has spent his entire life in the Choctaw nation. His parents were James and Susan (Moncreef) McClain. The father was a white man, born in Georgia, and was married in Alabama to Miss Moncreef, one-quarter Choctaw, whose birth occurred in that state. Among the earliest emigrants he came to the Indian Territory, and followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1857. The mother survived him about four years, passing away in 1861. They had one son, James McClain, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, being a member of General Cooper's brigade.

Under the parental roof George W. McClain was reared to manhood

and during his youth he assisted in the labors of the fields and meadows, while in the neighborhood schools he began his education, which was completed by study in Spencer Academy. He has always resided in Scullyville county, of which he was appointed sheriff in 1863, having held the office continuously since, covering a period of eight years. He also owns one hundred and fifty acres of land in Scullyville county, which is operated by a tenant.

Mr. McClain was united in marriage to Miss Laura Boyd, a white woman and the daughter of John and Sarah (Ellis) Boyd, natives of Pettis county, Missouri. The mother is now deceased, but the father is yet living. He was a Confederate soldier at the time of the Civil war, enlisting as a member of a Missouri regiment. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McClain has been blessed with seven children, who are yet living, namely: James, Mrs. Susan Evans, Annie, Sallie, Georgie, John and Wasetta. The family have a nice home at Oak Lodge. Mr. McClain is a splendid type of the best class of Indian citizens. Left alone at an early age by the death of his parents, he has made his way in life unaided and his record is certainly creditable. As a public official he is most true and loyal to his duty, and over the record of his public career or his private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

HON. EDGAR A. MOORE.

One of the most popular, enterprising and prominent young men of the Choctaw nation is the Hon. Edgar Allen Moore, who is now serving as a representative of his district in the Choctaw national council. He was born at old Scullyville, now known as Oak Lodge, in Scullyville county, in 1873. His father, Lyman Moore, a half-breed Creek Indian, was born in Alabama and came to the Indian Territory in the '40s. He was one of the prominent citizens of old Scullyville and aided largely in the development and improvement of this portion of the nation. Speaking fluently the English language, he for sixteen years acted as an interpreter for a number of merchants at Fort Smith, Arkansas. He then embarked in merchandising on his own account at Scullyville, carrying on the business with increasing success until his death. His systematic methods, his fidelity to commercial ethics and his straightforward dealing at all times won him public confidence and thus he secured a liberal patronage. He died in 1889 and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens. His wife, whose maiden name of Fannie McClain, is part Choctaw. She is still living at Oak Lodge, and is a sister of George W. McClain, the well-known sheriff of Scullyville county. Her parents were James and Susan (Moncreef) McClain, the former a white man, the latter one-fourth Choctaw. Her father was born in Georgia, her mother in Alabama, and in the latter state the marriage was celebrated. Mr. McClain died in 1857, and his wife passed away in 1861.

Edgar Allen Moore pursued his education in Spencer Academy, in Roanoke College, at Salem, Virginia, and later in Kenner College, at Baton-

ville, Missouri. He thus enjoyed exceptional educational privileges and is a young man of broad intelligence and scholarly attainments. His property possessions are represented by about two hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, which is operated by tenants, and by a very pleasant residence at Oak Lodge. He is quite prominent in public affairs and his opinions carry weight in the councils of the party with which he affiliates. In 1897 he was elected a representative to the Choctaw national council and is yet a member, having been continued in the office by re-election. He has served on a number of important committees and has done very valuable work in behalf of the nation as a member of the school committee, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. Realizing the importance of mental training and discipline as a preparation for the practical and responsible duties of life, he advocates good schools, and continually supports all measures for the improvement of the educational facilities of the nation.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Ainsworth, a daughter of Thomas Ainsworth, a half-breed Choctaw, born in Mississippi. The Ainsworths are representatives of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the nation, having long been prominent in connection with those affairs which contribute to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Moore now have two interesting children, Pauline and Alvin Custer, who are the sunshine and happiness of the home. There is one of the attractive residences of Oak Lodge, and their large circle of friends enjoy its cordial hospitality.

GEORGE H. SEXTON.

George H. Sexton was born near Talihina, in Wade county, of the Choctaw nation, in 1861, a son of Thompson and Judah (Thompson) Sexton. His father, a Choctaw Indian, was born in Mississippi, and with the earliest emigrants who left that state for the Indian Territory he came to the Choctaw nation, where he soon won a position among the prominent residents. He served as captain of a company in the Choctaw branch of the Confederate army during the Civil war, and was at the front during the entire conflict. In *ante bellum* days he was county clerk of Sugar Loaf county, and after hostilities had ceased he served in the same capacity in Scullyville county, where he resided for some time. Later he returned to Sugar Loaf county and spent his remaining days in Summerfield, being postmaster of the town at the time of his death, which occurred in 1889. He was a farmer by occupation and was a well-known and prominent citizen, whose connection with public affairs made him a valuable resident. His wife was a sister of Judge G. W. Thompson, of Tuskahoma, the present circuit judge. Her father, Garrett Thompson, was born in Mississippi, was a full-blooded Creek Indian and died in the Choctaw nation. His wife was half French and half Choctaw and was born in Mississippi, while her death also occurred in the Choctaw nation.

In taking up the personal history of George H. Sexton we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known. He received his early mental training in the neighborhood schools and later became a student at Spencer Academy, at Goodland, where he remained for twelve months. In 1883 he went to Northfield, Massachusetts, and entered the Moody Institute, where he studied for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned to his old home in Sugar Loaf county, Choctaw nation, and began farming. He is to-day the owner of two hundred and fifty acres of rich and arable land near Conser, at which place there is a good school, so that he is entitled to give his children excellent educational privileges.

Mr. Sexton was married to Miss Lilly Perry, a daughter of the Hon. Nail Perry, who was born in Sugar Loaf county, in the Choctaw nation, December 31, 1835, and is still living in that locality. A history of his life is given on another page of this work. He married Eliza McCurtain, a daughter of Luke McCurtain, an uncle of ex-Governor Green McCurtain. She is now deceased, having passed away in 1888. Throughout his entire life Nail Perry has followed agricultural pursuits, which have brought to him a very satisfactory income. At the time of the Civil war he was a brave and faithful soldier in the Confederate army. He has been an active factor in public affairs, has served both as representative and senator and has done much for the advancement of the best interests of the nation. In 1892 Mr. Sexton was elected county clerk of Sugar Loaf county and served for two years. He is a man of sterling worth, genial in manner, accommodating in disposition, loyal to every trust and faithful in all life's relations. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sexton has been blessed with three children: Henry, Mary and Esther. Mrs. Sexton is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JEFFERSON QUINCY.

Jefferson Quincy was born in Sugar Loaf county, in 1877. His father, John Quincy, was a Choctaw Indian who married Lena Perry, a cousin of the Hon. Nail Perry. She was also born in Sugar Loaf county. Her husband spent his life there and his death occurred in 1884. Her son, Jefferson, was also afforded the education and privileges of the neighborhood schools and was trained to farm work, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He yet carries on farming and has a pleasant home, conveniently located two miles southeast of Heavener. He is one of the few remaining Choctaw citizens in this vicinity and is looked upon as a first-class young man of genuine worth, well meriting the high regard in which he is universally held.

Mr. Quincy was united in marriage to Miss Allie Kennedy, a white woman, who was born and reared in Arkansas, and their marriage has been blessed with one child, a son, Robert Lee. They are well-known young people in the community and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes in Sugar Loaf county.

JOHN C. YARBOROUGH.

John C. Yarbrough, who is identified with farming and stock raising interests of the Indian Territory and makes his home at Carriage Point, was born in Panola county, Texas, in 1854. His father, James J. Yarbrough, was a native of Alabama, and though he followed farming he possessed superior mechanical ability, seeming to have marked genius for mechanical work



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. YARBROUGH.

and construction in all its branches. He was a capable carpenter, blacksmith and machinist and could construct any kind of machinery. His father also had possessed superior mechanical skill and the tendency was probably inherited. In the year 1843 James J. Yarbrough emigrated to the Lone Star state, settling in Panola county, which was then a wild and almost uninhabited district. In 1856 the family removed to Johnson county, Texas. Mr. Yarbrough departed this life in 1875, in Indian Territory. In early manhood he married Miss Elizabeth J. Smiley, a native of Tennessee, who was called to her final rest in 1896, when seventy-two years of age.

Throughout his entire business career Mr. Yarbrough, of this review,



J. C. Yarkovough

has followed agricultural pursuits and engaged in the raising of cattle. He came to the Indian Territory in 1871 and located on the Red river, in Panola county, Chickasaw nation. A few years ago he removed to his present home in Blue county, five miles west of Durant. Here in 1868 he erected a magnificent large two-story residence, one of the finest homes in the Territory. It is sumptuously furnished, showing every evidence of wealth, refinement and culture. He also has a very fine farm here and owns other good land at his old home on the Red river where his well-developed fields yield to him a good return. He is also engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle, and in both branches of his business he is meeting with prosperity.

Mr. Yarborough was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Colbert, a daughter of Calvin Colbert, who died in 1872. Her father was a member of the prominent Chickasaw family of Colberts, in whose honor the town of Colbert was named. The marriage has been blessed with five children: Meta, who is a graduate of the Bloomfield Academy and is now successfully teaching in the Burr school-house; Elizabeth, who is a student in Bloomfield Academy; Clarence, who is also pursuing his education there; and Eunice and John, at home. They also lost one child, Colbert. In his social relations Mr. Yarborough is an Odd Fellow. Throughout the entire community he is known as a genial, social gentleman and an agreeable friend. His home relations are exceedingly pleasant and he finds his greatest happiness in ministering to the welfare of his wife and daughters. The place where his fine home is located is known as Carriage Point, a name which it has borne from early days and which was given to it by some emigrants in the pioneer period who camped here and found broken carriage wheels, probably left by some earlier emigrants. The Yarborough household is one of the most attractive in this portion of the Territory and not only is the home one of the finest in the Chickasaw nation but its hospitality is also equal to any and is enjoyed by a very large circle of friends, who entertain for Mr. Yarborough and his family the highest regard. He has been very successful in his business career, owing to his superior executive ability and sound judgment, and he is a prominent and influential citizen. In politics he is a Democrat.

MAJOR JOHN G. FARR.

Major John G. Farr is occupying the position of postmaster at Antlers and is a trustworthy official and representative citizen who commands the respect and confidence of his fellow men wherever he is known. He was born in South Carolina, in 1848, and is a representative of one of the old families of that state. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Farr, was born, reared and died in South Carolina. Thomas G. Farr, the father of our subject, was also born in the same state, but while temporarily residing in Arkansas death came to him. By occupation he was a farmer and was at one time a very extensive land and slave owner. He passed away in 1863, and was survived by his wife, who died in Arkansas, in 1869. She bore the maiden name of Anna J. Cotter,

and was born in South Carolina. Her father, William Cotter, was a Scotchman, but the Farris were of English lineage.

Major Farr, of this review, spent the first twelve years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came to the west, locating in Arkansas, where he became identified with farming interests. The year 1875 witnessed his arrival in the Choctaw nation. He located in Red River county, where he was appointed United States deputy marshal and served in that capacity for a number of years. He pursued his literary education at Walford College, in Spartansburg, South Carolina, and by private study mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence. Upon his retirement from the office of deputy marshal he began practicing law in both the Choctaw and United States courts. In 1887 he came to Antlers, where he has since made his home. He served for one term as district collector in the Choctaw nation in the second district, and in May, 1890, was appointed by President McKinley to the office of postmaster at Antlers, in which capacity he is now capably serving, his administration of the office being creditable to himself and acceptable to its patrons. He was also a captain of the militia under Governor McKinley. He owns a farm of three hundred acres south of Antlers, which he operates through employes, having never actively engaged in farming since coming to the Territory.

Major Farr was united in marriage to Anna E. Harris, a daughter of William and Eliza (Pytchlin) Harris. Her father was a white man, born in North Carolina, and at an early day he removed to Mississippi, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Pytchlin. Her father, John Pytchlin, was a Choctaw Indian of superior educational culture, and acted as interpreter for the government in the first treaty made between the United States and the Choctaw nation. His wife was a sister of Peter Pytchlin, one of the early governors of the Choctaw nation and a delegate to Washington. He died while in the capital city, and his family still reside there. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Farr have been born five children,—Arthur T., George C., Inez, Estelle and John G. They are also rearing an orphan boy, Thomas, a son of James Harris, who receives the same loving care and attention which is given to their own children. The Major is a man of many admirable qualities and has a wide acquaintance in his portion of the Territory. His official duties have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity, and thereby he has made a very creditable record. In his political views he is an ardent Republican, and socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

VICTOR M. LOCKE.

One of the most prominent business men in the Choctaw nation is Victor M. Locke. Success is not a matter of genius or of circumstances, it is held by many, but results from diligence, well-directed efforts and keen discernment, and it is those qualities which won for Mr. Locke his enviable position among the most prosperous and prominent representatives of commercial interests in

the Territory. He is now living retired, having acquired wealth through his indefatigable labors and resolute purpose.

A native of Meigs county, Tennessee, Mr. Locke was born in the year 1846, a son of Benjamin P. and Mary (Sharp) Locke, both of whom were natives of Virginia, but spent their last days in Tennessee, the father dying in that state in the year 1854, the mother in 1870. They were farming people of the highest respectability and enjoyed the warm regard of all with whom they were associated.

Mr. Locke was reared upon the old family homestead, where he worked in the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the autumn. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges, and in 1861, when only fifteen years of age, he joined the Confederate army. He did not enlist, on account of his youth, but was attached to the Third Tennessee Cavalry and later joined General Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, in 1865. He displayed bravery equal to that of many a veteran of twice his years, and his loyalty to the cause was above question. On the 23d of July, 1864, he was captured at the battle of Atlanta and was held at Camp Chase until February, 1865, when he again joined the Confederate forces and went to Richmond, being stationed at that place at the time of the close of the great conflict.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Locke became a resident of the Choctaw nation and has since resided in the Red River valley. He has never personally engaged in farming, but is the owner of several fine farms in the vicinity of Antlers, his valuable land bringing to him a good income. When he first came to the Territory he secured a situation in herding cattle and afterward engaged in clerking in various large mercantile establishments at Lukfata and Doaks-ville. Subsequently he began freighting and afterward, about twenty-two years ago, he embarked in merchandising on his own account. About fourteen years ago he established his store at Antlers and enjoyed an almost phenomenal success from the beginning. His trade rapidly and constantly increased until he controlled one of the largest mercantile establishments in this section of the nation. He carried a very extensive stock, keeping everything required by the city and country trade, and his reasonable prices, courteous treatment of his patrons and his honorable dealing secured to him continued success. Year by year his capital was augmented until in 1897 he retired from mercantile life with a record for prosperity scarcely equalled in this portion of the country. In the meantime he extended his field of labors by dealing in cotton, cattle and hogs. He has been identified with various business enterprises in this county, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens whose labors contribute not alone to their own advancement but are of great benefit to the community.

Mr. Locke was united in marriage to Miss Susan P. McKinney, a daughter of Thompson McKinney and a relative of ex-Governor McKinney, of the Choctaw nation. The McKinneys are a prominent Choctaw Indian family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Locke were born six children,—Shubbe, Victor, M. Dollie,

Benjamin D., Jesse and Meek. Of these Benjamin is now being educated at the Christian Brothers College, in St. Louis, Jesse in the Hartshorne Academy, of the Indian Territory, and Meek, in New Subiaco, near Little Rock, Arkansas. The elder children also received excellent educational privileges. In 1897 Mr. Locke was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, a most estimable lady, who had proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life. Mr. Locke has traveled quite extensively over the Territory and is acquainted with almost every foot of the country. He has a very large circle of friends, for his genial manner, unfailing courtesy and unassuming kindness have won him the warm regard and good will of all with whom he has been associated. He has a nice family and a pleasant home at Antlers, and he and his children are connected with the Catholic church. Socially he is a Mason, and in his life exemplifies the fraternal spirit of the society and its principles of mutual helpfulness and charity. His life record should serve to encourage others, for, starting upon his business career empty-handed, he has advanced steadily step by step until he occupies a prominent position among the men of affluence in the county.

NIC NASH, M. D.

Professional advancement depends upon the individual. It cannot come through purchase or through influence, but is the direct result of enterprising efforts, strong mentality and indefatigable labors of the one who attempts to rise in professional ranks. Dr. Nash, although a young man, has already won a prominent position among the representatives of the medical science in the Choctaw nation. He resides in Antlers and is a native of Georgia, his birth having there occurred in 1872. His father, F. H. Nash, was born in Georgia and in 1880 removed to Texas, where he made his home until 1898. In that year he came to Antlers, where he is now living retired. Throughout his business career he was connected with agricultural pursuits, but at the present time is enjoying a well-merited rest. He married Frances E. Healey, also a native of Georgia, and with her husband she is yet a resident of Antlers.

Dr. Nash spent his early boyhood in the state of his nativity, and when a youth of eight years accompanied his parents to Texas, where he acquired a good education. In 1890 he came to Antlers, but the following year he matriculated in Tulare University, in New Orleans, as a student in the medical department, where he remained for six months. He then became a student in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, and afterward studied in the Louisville Medical College. Eventually, however, he returned to the Kentucky School of Medicine, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1893. Having by thorough preparation become fitted to assume the responsible duties of a representative of the medical science, he returned to Antlers, where he has since successfully engaged in practice, now enjoying a large and lucrative patronage. He has erected a nice residence and office, and the latter is supplied with every facility enabling him to carry on his

profession in accordance with the most advanced methods of the times. Ambitious to reach a high position in his chosen calling, he is now pursuing a post-graduate course in Tulare University, in New Orleans. Reading and study have kept him in touch with the advanced thought of the day, and his knowledge of medicine is broad and comprehensive. He is particularly accurate in diagnosing disease and in foretelling the complications that may arise, and the excellent results which have attended his efforts in the sick room are a visible indication of his skill and ability.

Dr. Nash was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Keith, a daughter of W. M. Keith, a prominent resident of Antlers and the proprietor of the Keith Hotel. They now have two children, Lee and Robert, twins. They attend the Methodist church and occupy an enviable position in social circles in this locality. Already the Doctor has become prominent as a representative of his chosen calling, and, prompted by a laudable ambition and strong determination, he will undoubtedly win still further successes in the future.

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

Throughout that portion of the Choctaw nation in which our subject is well known he is familiarly and affectionately called "Uncle Billy," a term which at once indicates his standing among the people, the high regard in which he is held and their high appreciation of worth and many excellent characteristics. He has now reached the age of eighty-two years, but the same genial manner, courtesy and kindness which have ever characterized him are shown in the evening of life. He was born in Mississippi, in 1819. His father, Elijah Smallwood, was a white man, born in South Carolina, whence he emigrated to Mississippi, where his remaining days were passed. He was a farmer by occupation and conducted a tavern on the old Robinson road in Mississippi. He married Miss Mary Le Flore, who was of French and Choctaw blood and was a member of the historic Le Flore family, so well known in that country. She was born in Mississippi and died in the Choctaw nation.

Mr. Smallwood, of this review, came to the Choctaw nation with the earliest settlers in the year 1831, this being the year following the signing of the Choctaw treaty between the government and the Indians. He came with his widowed mother and they located on Mountain Fork river, where they remained through the succeeding four years, after which he came to his present home in Kiamichi county, having resided here continuously since. He has a valuable farm pleasantly located three miles west of Nelson and twelve miles southwest of Antlers. It has been his home for forty years, through which period he has carried on general farming and stock-raising. He still superintends the operation of his land, although he has passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. His active business career should put to shame many a man of much younger age who, growing weary of the struggles and

cares of business life, would relegate to others the burdens which he should bear and the duties which he should perform.

Mr. Smallwood was united in marriage to Narcissy Barefield, who was born in the Choctaw nation and is one-fourth Choctaw and three-fourths white. They now have five children, namely: Mrs. Rebecca Murray; Mrs. Sina Harrison; Mrs. Triphena Rasner; Mrs. Sarah Olson and Mrs. Mary McKee. Mr. Smallwood had but limited educational privileges, going one year to the Choctaw Academy, in Scott county, Kentucky, but otherwise having no school advantages. Experience in the active affairs of life, however, has broadened his knowledge and he is to-day a well-informed man, affectionately regarded by all acquaintances. His many excellent characteristics are worthy of emulation and he certainly deserves mention among those who ever contribute to the substantial growth and upbuilding of this section of the Territory.

LEMON HART.

Lemon Hart, who is successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits, his home being pleasantly located about twelve miles west of Goodland, was born in Towson county, of the Choctaw nation, in 1836. His father, Cornelius Hart, was a white man and became one of the first settlers in this nation. He married Elsa Beens, a half-breed Choctaw, who was born in Mississippi, but died in the Choctaw nation, in the Territory, in 1865. Her husband died during the early boyhood of our subject. Mr. Hart is a half-brother of Green Walker, who is represented elsewhere in this volume.

To the work of the home farm Lemon Hart was reared. He early took his place in the fields and aided in plowing, planting and cultivating until the crops were ready for the harvest. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to enter the Confederate service as a cavalryman in the Choctaw regiment commanded by Colonel Folsom. He joined the army in 1863 and served until the close of hostilities, being mostly engaged in scouting duty in the Chickasaw nation. When the war was over he returned to his home, and, notwithstanding that he has suffered from lack of educational privileges in his youth, he advanced steadily on the road to prosperity and is now classed among the enterprising farmers of Kiamichi county. He to-day owns and operates about seventy-five acres of land, and in addition to the raising of cereals best adapted to this climate he is also engaged in stock-raising. He has a good residence, and his farm is improved with many modern accessories and conveniences.

Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Susan Folsom, a representative of the well-known Choctaw family of that name. Their marriage was blessed with two children, a daughter and a son, Mrs. Patsy Taylor and Eastman. The mother was called to her final rest August 10, 1894, but Mr. Hart has never married again. He is classed among the better citizens of Kiamichi county and is considered an authority on all matters connected with the

early history of the Choctaw nation, of which he has been a resident for almost two-thirds of a century. He has therefore watched its growth, development and progress, and the story of its advancement is a familiar one to him.

THOMAS E. SANGUIN.

The subject of this review is connected with some of the most prominent families of the Territory, and is accounted a leading and influential citizen, well worthy of honorable mention among the leading men of the Choctaw nation. He was born four miles from Goodland, in 1871. His father, Charles Sanguin, was a native of Sweden, and when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the new world, hoping to better his financial condition in America, where greater opportunities are offered for business advancement than can be secured in the older countries of Europe. He first took up his abode in Kansas and later came to the Choctaw nation, where he was married. He then gave his attention to farming until his death, which occurred in 1883, on the family homestead four miles south of Goodland. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Spring, is still living. Her great-grandfather, Christopher Spring, was born in Germany, and in early manhood came to the United States, taking up his abode in Mississippi, where his remaining days were passed. There he married Susan Bohanan, a native of that state and a member of the well-known Bohanan family, of Choctaw. Her death occurred in the Choctaw nation of the Indian Territory, when she had attained the very venerable age of ninety years. William Spring, the maternal grandfather of our subject, is yet living and is one of the most distinguished and influential citizens of Goodland, where he now makes his home, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was born in Mississippi, and in 1832 came to the Choctaw nation, where as the years passed by he acquired wealth and prominence, being a recognized leader in public thought and action. His attention has been devoted to farming and stock-raising, and along those lines of business he has accumulated a handsome competence. He served as a cavalryman in the Choctaw regiment commanded by Colonel Sampson Folsom during the Civil war, and was a brave and loyal soldier. He married Jane Le Flore, who was of French lineage and Indian blood, and she belonged to a family highly distinguished. Her death occurred in 1892.

Thomas E. Sanguin, whose name forms the caption of this article, is indebted to the neighborhood schools for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. Later he entered Spencer Academy, where he was a schoolmate of some of the leading young men of the nation. After putting aside his text-books he embarked upon his business career as a salesman in a general store near Goodland. He was afterward employed in the same capacity in the town and became thoroughly familiar with mercantile life. From Goodland he removed to Doaksville, Indian Territory, and there became a partner of Joel Spring, opening a general store, which they conducted for some

time, when Mr. Sanguin purchased his partner's interest, carrying on the enterprise alone for a considerable period. He then sold out and turned his attention to the business of raising, buying and shipping cattle, which he carries on very extensively, making his headquarters at Goodland. He is an excellent judge of stock, and this enables him to make very judicious investments, so that he receives a good return for money expended.

Mr. Sanguin married Miss Zula C. Vaughan, who is a white woman and a daughter of J. W. Vaughan, of Texarkana, Arkansas. Their marriage has been blessed with two children, a son and a daughter, Clyde and Virginia. Mrs. Sanguin is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Sanguin has membership relations with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In 1897 he was elected treasurer of the Choctaw nation, serving for two years, and he now holds the position of district collector of the third district, embracing five counties. He is a splendid type of young manhood, alert, energetic and business-like, and is a recognized leader in the community.

WILLIAM W. MERRISS.

A prominent resident of Kansas living in the neighborhood of Miami, is William W. Merriss, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Merriss was born in Crawford county, Ohio, August 13, 1849, and was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Walker) Merriss, the former a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. They were farmers and passed a part of their lives in Ohio, the mother dying in 1856; the father then married Miss Rachel Clutter, of Massillon, Ohio, who died after the birth of one daughter, and Mr. Merriss later married Miss Rebecca Locke, of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the home guards during the Civil war, and was sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, to guard Confederate prisoners, being in service four months. In 1864 he again took up arms, joining the Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The children born to the father of our subject were three by his first marriage: Daniel R., born in 1847, died in 1864; Martha, born in 1852, married Alfred W. Baker, an Englishman, who died in 1884; and William, who is our subject. By his second marriage, a daughter was born, Clara E., born in 1859, who married Enoch Doughty; the children of the third marriage being: John B., born in 1860, who resides in Los Angeles, California; Elmer E., born in 1862, who was named for the gallant Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, now resides in California; Emily, born in 1864, who married James Patton and resides in Oklahoma; and Sarah, born in 1866, who died in her second year. The mother of the latter died in 1869.

The family removed to Kansas in 1867 and located in Miami county and there carried on farming very successfully. In 1868 our subject enlisted in the army, joining the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, which was sent to quell uprisings among the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Kiowa Indians, and for six



William W. Merriess and wife

months he served under the unfortunate General Custer. In May, 1876, our subject came to his present location and has since made this his home.

In July, 1875, our subject was married to Juliana Paschal, the daughter of Luther and Grace (Abner) Paschal, of the Peoria tribe. She was a native of New York of the Brothertown tribe, which moved west to Wisconsin about 1832 from Rensselaer county, New York, and eight children have been born of this marriage: John E., who was born September 30, 1876, has been highly educated, being a graduate of the Haskell school, of Lawrence, Kansas, in the class of 1898, and has since been teaching school; in the winter of 1899 he was employed at the Grand River school in South Dakota; Martha Ellen, who was born October 2, 1878, died April 6, 1879; William, who was born March 28, 1880, died May 25, 1882; Sarah E., who was born January 6, 1882, married Henry Rocker, of Illinois; Grace, who was born February 1, 1885; Elmer E., who was born January 12, 1887; Lincoln W., who was born September 30, 1888; and Alma, who was born July 13, 1888.

Mr. Merriss is a popular member of the A. O. U. W., and the K. of P., and he affiliates with the Baptist church. Both he and his large family are well and favorably known in the community.

HENRY L. SANGUIN.

Henry L. Sanguin is occupying the position of sheriff of Kiamichi county. He was born within its borders in 1874, his parents being Charles and Susan (Spring) Sanguin. On the paternal side he is of Swedish lineage and on the maternal of German descent. His father, Charles Sanguin, was born in Sweden, but when a young man became a resident of the new world, locating in Kansas, whence he removed to the Choctaw nation, here following farming until his demise, in 1883. His wife was a granddaughter of Christopher Spring, who was born in Germany and when a young man crossed the Atlantic, spending the residue of his days in Mississippi, where he met and married Susan Bohanan, a native of that state and a member of the well-known Bohanan family of Choctaw citizens. Her death occurred in the Choctaw nation at the age of ninety years. William Spring, the father of Mrs. Sanguin, is living in Goodland, at the age of sixty-nine years, and is one of the most prominent and influential residents of that place. A native of Mississippi, he came to the Choctaw nation in 1832 and through the careful control of his business affairs has become a wealthy man. He served in a cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel Sampson Folsom in the Civil war.

Henry L. Sanguin pursued his education in the neighborhood schools and throughout the greater part of his life has engaged in the raising of cattle, a high degree of prosperity attending his efforts in this direction. He has a fine country home pleasantly located two miles south of Goodland. It is presided over by a most estimable lady, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Alice O'Connell. She was born in Missouri and is a white woman. Their marriage has been blessed with one child, Lena Veronica.

In October, 1900, Mr. Sanguin was elected sheriff of Kiamichi county for a term of two years, and previous to that time he was national collector of royalties from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, a very responsible position, which he held for two years. Socially he is a Knight of Pythias, and is one of the most popular young men of the county, taking an active interest in everything calculated to prove of benefit to this portion of the Territory. He and his wife preside over a very hospitable home, and their circle of friends is extensive. Mr. Sanguin takes great interest in sports and athletics, and at the same time is a very energetic and reliable business man as well as capable officer.

SMITH PAUL.

Smith Paul, who resides at Paul's Valley, in the Indian Territory, was born at San Bernardino, California, December 15, 1874, but was educated in Texas, completing his literary course in the schools of Sherman, that state. He afterward pursued a business course in Mahan's Business College in which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He learned the printer's trade and in 1895 became the owner of the *Enterprise*, published at Paul's Valley, but after carrying on the journal for a year, sold out. At McGee he was proprietor of the *Weekly Leader*, but the plant was destroyed by fire in March, 1900, and his attention has since been given entirely to farming and stock-raising interests, and to his duties as a public official. He is the present county judge, having been elected to that office in 1900. He has also served as deputy collector, and in both positions has discharged his duties in a manner winning him the commendation of all concerned.

Mr. Paul was united in marriage to Miss Edna O. Casey, and unto them has been born one child, Samuel J. Mr. Paul is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a well-known and enterprising young man, of strong character, marked ability and sterling worth.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of his family relations. His father was Samuel Paul, his grandfather Smith Paul, and in honor of the latter the town of Paul's Valley was named. He was the first settler there, coming to the Territory from Mississippi. His early life was spent in North Carolina, whence he removed to Mississippi, where he married a maiden of the Chickasaw nation, and with her people came to the Indian Territory in the '30s. At a later date he removed to California, but after several years returned to the Territory. He was one of its honored and capable citizens until his death, which occurred at Whitehead, in 1893, when he was ninety years of age. He was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, his interests along that line being very extensive and bringing to him an excellent return. He first married Lucy Waite, of the Chickasaw nation, and his second wife was Annie Lilly, a white woman, who is now living at Santa Barbara, California.

Samuel Paul, the father of our subject, was born in the Indian Territory and became one of the prominent and influential citizens here. He, too, was a farmer and stock-raiser and found them profitable sources of income. Recognized as a leader of public thought and action his fitness for office was noted and he served both in the legislature and senate. He also lectured on the conditions of the Indian Territory. He was married three times and had six children. His second wife was Sarah Lambert, a native of Iowa, and of their marriage three children were born, of whom two are living: Smith, whose name introduces this review; and Will H., a farmer and stock-dealer in the Territory. The latter married Victoria Rosser, and they have one living child. Will Paul now holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America. For more than half a century the Pauls have figured conspicuously in the business and public affairs of the Territory, which has indelibly inscribed their name on the pages of its history.

J. M. MORSE.

J. M. Morse, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising near Purcell, was born in Crawford county, Arkansas, on the 11th of May, 1846. When a year old he accompanied his parents, Joseph and Helen E. (Shadowen) Morse, to Texas, the family locating in Grayson county, in the year 1847. There the father devoted his energies to farming, but he died nine years after his removal to the Lone Star state, passing away in 1856, and his wife died in the year 1850.

J. M. Morse spent his early boyhood days on the home farm, but was early left an orphan. During the Civil war he served for one year as a member of Company G, of Governor Martin's Regiment, his captain being T. J. Shannon. After the close of hostilities he learned the wool-carding trade and followed the business for four years. In 1876 he came to the Indian Territory and has since devoted his energies to farming and stock-raising. It was then a wild region, over which buffalo roamed, being frequently seen on the present site of Purcell. Much of the land was unimproved, but the rich soil and broad prairies afforded ample opportunities to the farmer and stock-raiser. For eight years Mr. Morse was a representative of the Singer Manufacturing Company in the Indian Territory, but now gives his time and attention exclusively to agricultural and stock-raising interests and in this way he is meeting with creditable success.

Mr. Morse married Miss Henrietta LaBoore, the widow of John Donely. She was of Choctaw blood, and the father, Forbes LaBoore, was a prominent member of the nation, who was extensively engaged in the raising of cattle and was also a well-known figure in political circles. He served as a representative to congress and had marked influence in public affairs. He made his home at Lime-Stone Gap in the Choctaw nation and there his death occurred. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morse was born one child, Mabel. The mother died about 1890, and Mr. Morse was again married, in 1893, his second union being

with Josephine Knight, whose maiden name was Graham. They became the parents of three children: J. M., Ethel Pearl and Nora Beatrice. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are widely known in Purcell and the surrounding country and enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

JACK FLORENCE.

Farming and stock-raising are the business pursuits which yield an income to Jack Florence, now a well-known resident of Paoli, in the Chickasaw nation. He was born in Dallas county, Texas. His father, William Florence, removed from Alabama to Dallas, Texas at an early day and there engaged in the raising of stock and in the cultivation of his farm. He married Miss Lucy A. Neely, and unto them were born seven sons and one daughter. All of the sons are residents of the Indian Territory with the exception of one who is now deceased, and the daughter is living in Oklahoma. The parents both died in the Territory and their remains were laid to rest upon the farm which is now the property of their son Jack.

Our subject pursued his education in the Lone Star state. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with agricultural and stock-raising interests. Since 1871 he has been a resident of the Territory, at which date he located in Paul's Valley. In 1874 he was married to Miss Mary J. Gardner, a daughter of George Gardner, of the Choctaw nation, and unto them have been born five children: Annie, Charlie, Zachariah, Lena and Fannie. They have a pleasant home in Paoli and the comforts of life are supplied to them through the agricultural interests managed by Mr. Florence. He has a large and valuable tract of land and the productive fields yield to him good harvests.

Mr. Florence is well known in fraternal circles, being a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. He holds membership in Whitehead Lodge, No. 73, F. & A. M., also in Whitehead Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment, No. 3, at Whitehead. For twenty-nine years he has been a resident of the Territory and has been actively concerned in its growth and development through this long period.

W. G. KIMBERLIN.

A native of Kentucky, W. G. Kimberlin was born on the 22d of December, 1842, and there spent the first twelve years of his life. On the expiration of that period he accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, where he acquired his education. At the age of nineteen he enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining Company D, Schanck's regiment, in 1861. With that command, under General Joe Shelby, he served until the cessation of hostilities.

The year 1868 witnessed Mr. Kimberlin's arrival in the Indian Territory, and since that time he has been extensively engaged in stock-raising in the

Chickasaw nation. This favored section of the country, with its broad prairies, furnishes excellent opportunities to the stock-raiser and the business has become one of the most important industries in this portion of the south-west. Mr. Kimberlin's labors along this line have been extensively prosecuted and his income has thereby been greatly augmented. He is also interested in real estate in Texas and for five years has been engaged in merchandising at Paul's Valley, where he has a well-appointed establishment and enjoys constantly increasing sales. He is also proprietor of a drug store and in connection with Tom Grant and Mr. Gavon he owns the government courthouse at Paul's Valley.

In 1870 Mr. Kimberlin was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Mitchell, of Chickasaw Bluff, and unto them have been born seven children: Ida and Zada, deceased; William H.; Ernest; Grant; Mary S.; and Agnes, who has also passed away. The subject of this review is regarded as one of the leading business men of Paul's Valley, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished through determination and energetic purpose.

TOM GRANT.

One of the most prominent citizens in the Chickasaw nation is Tom Grant. Not to know him is to argue one's self unknown in that portion of the country. He has had marked influence in public affairs, being a recognized leader in public thought and action and contributing in large measure to the general advancement and progress of the nation which he represents. He well deserves honorable mention in this volume, which would be incomplete without a record of his life.

Mr. Grant was born in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, February 17, 1831, and acquired his education in the schools of his native state. He was at one time a student under James G. Blaine, the celebrated Maine statesman, in the Western Military Institute of Georgetown. In 1849 he became a resident of Texas and in 1853 took up his abode in the Indian Territory.

On the 27th of November, of that year, Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Love, a Chickasaw, and a daughter of Benjamin Love, one of the prominent members of the nation, who was killed in the '40s.

Mrs. Grant died in November, 1867, and Mr. Grant was again married in September, 1872, his second union being with Miss Margaret S. Howell, a sister of Dr. T. P. Howell, of Davis. She was a member of the Choctaw nation. By the first marriage there were seven daughters, all of whom are now deceased, and one son, namely, C. J. Grant, who is now the president of the First National Bank of Paul's Valley. By his second wife Mr. Grant had two sons, C. M., who is living in Wynnewood, and Tom, who is residing on the old homestead at Fort Arbuckle, where he was born. Their mother has also passed away.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Grant has been a very prominent factor in the business affairs and public life in the Chickasaw nation. He has

carried on merchandising on an extensive scale and his efforts have resulted in bringing to him an excellent income. He has also been either postmaster or deputy postmaster for a quarter of a century and has been an extensive cattle-raiser. He is also a director and stockholder of the First National Bank in Paul's Valley. His business interests are of an important nature and indicate his resourceful ability. He carries forward to completion whatever he undertakes is well known for his reliability and worth in all trade transactions. Socially Mr. Grant is connected with Valley Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., and with Crescent Lodge, No. 15, K. P. His genial manner readily brings him friends and no man is more widely known or highly esteemed in the Chickasaw nation than the gentleman whose name introduces this review.

D. H. HOOVER, M. D.

The importance of the medical profession in its relation to man cannot be over estimated. From the cradle to the grave human destiny is largely in the hands of the physician; a wrong prescription or an unskilled operation may take from man that which he values most of all,—life. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the practitioner of medicine should be well trained and have a full realization of the responsibility which rests upon him. Well qualified in both Dr. Hoover is enjoying a liberal patronage and is justly regarded as one of the leading representatives of his profession in the Chickasaw nation, his home being in Davis.

The Doctor was born in North Carolina, June 22, 1863, and in the schools of Newton, that state, he pursued his literary course. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, with the class of 1888, but for three years previous had practiced medicine. On the 4th of September, 1888, he emigrated to the southwest, locating in Dallas, Texas, where he continued in practice until April, 1890, when he took up his abode in Wynnewood, remaining a member of the medical fraternity of that place until January, 1893. He then located on his farm, seven miles west of Davis, and now devotes considerable of his time and attention to the cultivation of his crops and the raising of stock. He was formerly a member of the Dallas City Medical Association.

The Doctor was married in 1892 to Miss Rose Camp, of the Choctaw nation, and to them has been born a daughter, Thelma, whose birth occurred September 7, 1895. Mrs. Hoover is the daughter of J. B. Camp, who was born in Campbell county, Georgia, October 25, 1839. When fourteen years of age he went to Louisiana and continued his studies there. He was afterward overseer on a plantation in that state for two years, and in 1859 he came to the Choctaw nation, where he served as overseer for a man who had come to the Territory from Louisiana. After working for some time, he chose as a companion and helper on his journey Miss Martha Flint, but her death occurred in 1865. In 1867 he was again married, his second

union being with Miss Mary Wright, a sister of Dr. Howell, both wives being of the Choctaw nation. By the second marriage he had four children: Joseph, who was educated in Denison, Texas, and is a farmer and stock-raiser; Rosa, wife of Dr. Henry Hoover, of the Chickasaw nation; Ella, wife of Tom Hamm, now a druggist at Paul's Valley; and Alice, wife of William Moore, by whom she has one son, Bradford. Mrs. Camp died in August, 1900.

While residing in Wynnewood Dr. Hoover was made a Mason and has since been a worthy follower of the fraternity. His membership at the present time is with Tyre Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M. He is an enterprising agriculturist, following advanced methods in farming and stock-raising and his fine crops indicate his careful supervision of the place, while his large herds of cattle give promise of a good financial return.

T. WALKER, M. D.

Dr. Walker is connected with public interests in Wynnewood as a representative of the medical fraternity and as an extensive and successful dealer in stock. He was born in Hardin county, Tennessee, on the 7th of July, 1866, and supplemented his preliminary training by a course in Hardin College, in Savannah, Tennessee. His literary training formed the foundation for a good professional knowledge, and he subsequently was graduated in the Vanderbilt Medical College, in Nashville, Tennessee, with the class of 1892. In 1889 he went to Davis, where he practiced medicine until 1899, the year of his arrival in Wynnewood, where he is now in active practice, having already gained a liberal support of the public. He is also interested in farming, and both branches of his business bring to him a good return.

The Doctor was married on the 1st of September, 1893, to Miss Delia Howell, a daughter of Dr. T. P. Howell, of Davis. They have one child, Tom Howell, who is the light and life of the home. The Doctor holds membership in Tyre Lodge, F. & A. M., and in Bethel Lodge, No. 9, K. P. He is yet a young man and the future undoubtedly holds in store for him an enviable success, for he possesses a healthy ambition, is energetic and closely applies himself to the work in hand.

PERRY G. LANHAM, JR.

Among the representatives of the agricultural interests of the Territory is Perry G. Lanham, of Wynnewood, a young man of enterprising spirit and determined purpose who has already won creditable success in his business career. He first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 3d of September, 1866. He is a native of Kentucky and began his education in that state, but when eight years of age removed to Texas, in company with his parents, Perry G. and Amanda (Anderson) Lanham, both of whom are now deceased, the

father having passed away in 1881, while the mother's death occurred in April, 1900.

After taking up his abode in the Lone Star state the subject of this review continued his education, and later turned his attention to farming and stock-raising there. In 1887 he came to Wynnewood and has followed the same line of business in the Territory. He owns considerable real estate in the Chickasaw nation and his judicious investments yield to him a good financial return. While his life has been free from events of an exciting nature he belongs to that class of reliable, enterprising citizens who are ever found true to the duties of public and private life, and who in their business careers command the respect and confidence of their fellow men by reason of their intelligence and honorable dealing.

An important event in the life of Mr. Lanham occurred in 1889 when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Mary J. Underwood, of the Chickasaw nation. Their marriage has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: James, Charlie, Amanda and Bessie. They have a comfortable home, supplied with all modern conveniences and tastefully furnished, and its hospitality is enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Lanham holds membership with the Woodmen of the World. It is not because of special prominence in public affairs that he has, and is justly entitled to, the respect and confidence of the fellow men for his personal qualities are such as to make men esteem and honor him.

REV. GEORGE W. MOWBRAY.

For several years this reverend gentleman was engaged in preaching the gospel in this territory, but now follows mercantile pursuits at Tulsa and is doing a large and profitable business. A native of England, he was born in Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, July 5, 1847, his parents being John M. and Catherine (Lockton) Mowbray. Both the parents are deceased, the mother dying April 15, 1901, at Melton Mowbray.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the public schools of his native land and at the Grantham grammar school, which Sir Isaac Newton once attended. When his education was completed he was apprenticed to a saddle and harness maker for seven years, and on the expiration of that period received his credentials. While working as a journeyman he studied for the ministry and was ordained under the English system in 1894. Before leaving England Mr. Mowbray was married in 1867 to Miss Elizabeth Hannah Harley, a daughter of William and Ann Harley, of Carlthorpe, Leicestershire. By this union were born seven children, four of whom are: Anna C., who married T. J. Archer, of Tulsa, Indian Territory, and they have three children,—Mabel Grace, James Vernon and Georgia Jefferson; George W., Jr., who married Miss Mamie Robinson, of Tulsa, and they have two children,—Ellen and Madeline; Mary Hannah, who is the wife of H. A. Thomas, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and they have two children,—



Geo. H. Snowbray

Harley and Hannah Elizabeth; Ellen Grace, who married C. O. Winterringer, of Tulsa, and they have two children,—Gertrude Harley and Meltin Everett. Three children of our subject died in infancy, namely: Lillie and Maud, who died in Elmira, New York; and Ethel, who died in Kansas.

On the 10th of October, 1869, Mr. Mowbray sailed from England, and on landing in this country took up his residence at Binghamton, New York, where he worked at his trade and also served as a local preacher for six years. He next engaged in preaching in Elmira, New York, until his removal to Kansas in 1886, when he accepted the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church at McCune, remaining there one year. He then came to Indian Territory and took charge of a church in Tulsa, serving as its pastor four years. At the end of that period he removed to Choctaw, Oklahoma, where he was the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church for three years, and later had charge of the church of that denomination at Stillwater, Oklahoma. It was during his second year at the latter place that he returned to Tulsa, January 1, 1896, to take charge of the business of his son-in-law, T. J. Archer, deceased, and he has carried on the same ever since with marked success. He is a graduate of both the National and Champion schools of embalming, and in connection with his extensive business has added that of undertaking.

Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is the grand marshal and a grand trustee, and is also a leading member of the Patriarchs Militant. He is the president of the Retail Hardware, Implement & Vehicle Dealers' Association, of Indian Territory; also of the Tulsa Commercial Club and of the board of directors of the City National Bank; and is a leader in the undertaking to bring the Santa Fe Railroad into Tulsa, which is now practically assured. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is a true and earnest Christian worker, upright and honorable in all his dealings, commanding the respect and confidence of all those with whom he comes in contact, and receives a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. F. LORING, M. D.

It is astonishing with what rapidity young men advance to prominence in professional life. There is, however, in the American people a spirit of restlessness that leads to activity and spurs ambition to secure marked advancement. Such has won for Dr. Loring an enviable place in the ranks of the medical fraternity in Indian Territory. A practitioner of Wynnwood, he was born in Mountaintown, Gilmore county, Georgia, on the 28th of September, 1861, and pursued his literary education in Pure Fountain College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1885. He is also a graduate of the business college conducted by Wilbur R. Smith & Son, having completed the course in that institution in the class of 1886. Subsequently he went to Texas and accepted

a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Fike & Company, of Fort Worth. He was also engaged in teaching school for several years, and in 1860 he began the study of medicine. He spent two years in the medical department of the University of Nashville and completed his professional training in the medical department of the Fort Worth University, being one of the first graduates of that institution. On completing the course in 1895, he opened an office in Stephenville, Texas, where he continued in practice until 1897, coming thence to Wynnewood, where he has since been located. His practice has constantly and steadily increased and has now assumed extensive proportions, resulting from his superior ability.

The Doctor was married, in 1888, to Miss Anna Standley, of Fort Worth, and unto them were born three children,—Mabel, Winnie Davis and Lorena. The mother died July 4, 1900. The Doctor is a member of Wynnewood Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., and is also connected with the Rebekah order. He likewise belongs to the Woodmen of the World and is local camp physician. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church, to the support of which he contributes liberally.

JAMES W. ROBBERSON.

James W. Robberson, who is engaged in the livery business at Wynnewood, was born in Dade county, Missouri, on the 31st of May, 1857. His educational privileges in his early youth were rather limited, he completing his commercial education in Denison, Texas. He afterward engaged in teaching for a short time and then turned his attention to merchandising, becoming a clerk in the employ of J. G. Thompson, at Whitehead Hill, Indian Territory. After three years he went to the place now known as Robberson, Indian Territory, where his brother, W. F. Robberson, is still engaged in merchandising. They were in partnership for about four years, carrying on business successfully, and on the expiration of that period Mr. Robberson sold his interest to his brother and removed to Oklahoma, where he secured a claim and remained for three years. In 1898 he arrived in Wynnewood, where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business for a time. He afterward sold out to E. M. Jones, who is still conducting the enterprise, while Mr. Robberson turned his attention to the confectionery business. After four months spent in that line, however, he sold out and opened his livery stable, which he has since conducted with good success, having now a large and liberal patronage.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Robberson and Miss Rosa B. McClure, of the town which bears his family name. She was born in Indiana, however, and by her marriage she became the mother of four children,—Calvin McClure, Richard Wilkerson, Percy Bennett and Nellie B. Mr. Robberson is a member of Wynnewood Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the O. A. P., of Wynnewood.

It may be interesting in this connection to note something of the family history of our subject, who is a son of Richard Allen and Maria Hill (Mitchell) Robberson. Both parents have now passed away, the father having died in Sherman, Texas, in 1879, at the age of fifty-four years, while the mother passed away in Cooke county, Texas, in 1886, at the age of fifty-three years. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters, and of the family seven are now living, four of the sons being residents of Indian Territory, namely: J. M., who is living in Loco; A. J., a resident of Dixie; N. S., who is living in Oklahoma, near Noble; and B. N., at Stella, Oklahoma. Lillie, the eldest sister, died in Missouri during her childhood. Dora is the wife of John T. Hitt, of Paulsville, and Anna is the wife of Henry Smith, of Valley View, Texas, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

NOAH LAEL.

Noah Lael claims North Carolina as the state of his nativity. He was there born in the year 1850, and in his boyhood went to Iowa. He traveled over several of the northern states and finally learned the blacksmith's trade in Indiana. The year 1872 witnessed his arrival in the Chickasaw nation. He was then a young man of twenty-two years, and thus through more than half of his life he has been identified with the interests of this section of the country. For six years he followed his trade, and being an extensive workman he secured a liberal patronage and was thus enabled to save considerable, putting by twenty-five hundred dollars from his earnings in that time. Thus he laid the foundation for his present fortune. With that capital he then became a stock-raiser, and is now one of the most extensive representatives of that industry in the Chickasaw nation, his cattle roaming over the prairies by the hundreds. He keeps on hand good stock and is thus enabled to command the highest market prices. Stock-raising is one of the chief sources of income in the nation. The country, with its broad prairies, affords excellent pasturage and the land is well watered, so that the stock-raiser has nearly all of the facilities for caring for his cattle on hand.

Mr. Lael is one of the directors and organizers of the First National Bank, of Wynnewood, and is one of its leading stockholders. His counsel has carried weight in the policy of the bank, and its successful conduct is due in no small degree to his efforts in its behalf. It has become the leading financial institution of the nation, well worthy the liberal support accorded it. In social relations Mr. Lael is a Mason, belonging to Wynnewood Lodge, No. 40, of which he is an exemplary representative.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Mr. Lael and Miss Lucy Harris, a daughter of Governor Harris, of the Chickasaw nation. Two children have been born unto them, the elder being Edward C. Lael, who is now engaged in merchandising with Messrs. Hargis & Gaff, under the firm name of the Centerville Mercantile Company, doing business at Centerville, in the Indian

Territory. He was educated at the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas. Rushie, the youngest child, was educated at Denison, Texas, being graduated in the Catholic school in that place. The family are widely and favorably known and Mr. Lael is recognized as a leading factor in business circles in the Chickasaw nation.

PERRY FROMAN.

Perry Froman, who is interested in farming near Wynnewood, was born in Illinois, September 16, 1834, and was educated in Danville, that state. His father, Isaac Froman, was a farmer, and in 1855 removed from Illinois to Missouri, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1860. His wife bore the maiden name of Frances Rann, and they were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. The mother was a daughter of James Rann, a native of Ireland. He came to America and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane, in the war of 1812. Through the period of his youth Perry Froman assisted in the work of the home farm and pursued his education, being a schoolmate of General John C. Black. They occupied the same bench and were playmates through youth. Mr. Froman accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, and on leaving that state took up his abode in Texas. A year later he came to the Indian Territory, settling in the Chickasaw nation, and has since been engaged in the stock business with Captain Daugherty, of Gainesville, Texas. In more recent years he has also been extensively engaged in farming and cotton raising.

In 1881 Mr. Froman was united in marriage to Miss Lavina Colvert, a member of the Chickasaw nation, and unto them has been born one child, Celeste, born in 1882, and now a student in the Northern Texas College. Mrs. Froman is a daughter of Joe Colvert, one of the leading citizens and prominent farmers of the nation.

While extensively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, Mr. Froman has not confined his attention entirely to one line. He is a man of resourceful ability, energetic and progressive, and in 1895 he became one of the founders of the Citizens Bank, of Wynnewood, which was made a national bank in 1898. From its organization he has been one of its leading stockholders. He co-operates heartily in every movement calculated to prove of benefit to the community, and is known as a wide-awake citizen, thoroughly in touch with the best interests of the nation. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

THOMAS J. SMITH.

In the quota of valued citizens that Kentucky has furnished to the Indian Territory, Thomas J. Smith is numbered. He was born in Bowling Green Kentucky, April 22, 1893, a son of James Smith, who was a native of the same state, whence in 1876 he removed to Texas. Subsequently he came to

Indian Territory and now resides near Ardmore. He married Elizabeth J. Perrin, who was born in Kentucky and died in the Territory in 1898.

Thomas J. Smith pursued his education in the schools of his native state and of Texas and in 1879 he came with his parents to the Indian Territory. For some time he worked on a ranch at the mouth of Caddo creek, on the Washita river and was in the cattle business for seven years, but changed his pursuit in 1888 when he removed to Ardmore and established a general mercantile store. Three years later he became connected with the contracting and building interests of the town and was thus engaged for two years when he removed to Claremore, in the Cherokee nation, spending four years at that place. Subsequently he continued carpentering at Ardmore until 1900, when he took up his abode in Roff and joined John T. Young in contracting and building. The firm is meeting with good success, having a liberal share of a large patronage.

In 1884 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia E. Mitchell, who was born March 22, 1869, in Canton, Trigg county, Kentucky, where she was also reared. Their children are: Carrie L., Clara E., Thomas Frank and Carrie F. Mr. Smith holds membership in Roff Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., of which he is an honored representative. He is now serving as noble grand and has been elected to represent the local lodge at grand lodge in Muskogee, April 3, 1901. He has passed all the chairs and taken all the degrees of the order, with which he became identified in 1892, having been initiated as an Odd Fellow in Yukon, Oklahoma. He instituted Roff Lodge, November 2, 1900. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, at Ardmore, and to the Modern Woodmen of America, at that place; while his wife holds membership relations with the Rebekah Lodge of Ardmore. Mr. Smith has been an active factor in the building associations of the Territory for a number of years, and many evidences of his skill and handiwork may be seen, showing that his life has been one of industry and honest toil. His reputation in business circles is one that is commendable and his ability has gained for him gratifying success.

THOMAS C. LILLARD.

Thomas C. Lillard is a self-made man whose prosperity can be attributed entirely to his own efforts. He was born in Tennessee, on Christmas day in 1850, a son of W. R. and Tabitha (Jenkins) Lillard. The father served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, first going to the front as a first lieutenant with a Tennessee regiment. He was afterward recruiting officer for General Bragg and remained amid the scenes of hostility until peace was restored. For eighteen months he was a prisoner on Johnson's Island. His death occurred February 8, 1881, and his wife passed away in Stonewall, Indian Territory, on the 21st of December, 1900, at the age of seventy years.

The subject of this review is the eldest of the family of twelve children and after his father's death he and his mother supported his younger brothers

and sisters. He acquired his education in Tennessee and in 1870 went to Texas, where he remained through the succeeding decade. In 1880 he came to the Indian Territory and for eighteen years he has resided at Stonewall. He is a machinist by trade and has an excellent knowledge of mechanical principles. In 1892 he built the Stonewall gin, of which he has since been proprietor, operating the same with good success. He has conducted a grist and sawmill and is a leading representative of the industrial interests of this part of the Chickasaw nation.

Mr. Lillard was united in marriage in 1871 to Miss Sarah Blinn, who is a native of Missouri, but was married in Benton county, Arkansas, where Mr. Lillard resided before he removed to Texas. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with seven children, namely: Etter, now deceased; Emma; James A.; Thomas C., who has also passed away; Lewis, Albert and Effie, who are still with their parents. The family is widely and favorably known in this locality and the household is noted for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Lillard is a member of Stonewall Lodge, No. 31, Woodmen of the World. He belongs to that class of representative business men who will brook no obstacles that can be overcome by determination and honorable effort, and by his ability, energy, perseverance and diligence he now occupies a desirable position upon the plain of affluence.

AMOS H. HAYES.

Amos H. Hayes, a farmer residing near Ada, was born on the 13th of February, 1859, in the Chickasaw nation. Both of his parents were full-blooded Chickasaws. His father, who bore the Indian name of Hopitubby, was born in Mississippi and came to the Indian Territory when the Chickasaws emigrated from that state. He was once a delegate to Okmulgee and by occupation was a farmer and stock-raiser. He died September 29, 1887, and he and his wife had six children, but four of the number are now deceased, namely: Rufus, Nellie, Samuel and Lizzie. The surviving children are Sarah and Amos H.

The last named pursued his education at Stonewall. He has large landed interests and at the present time is engaged in farming and stock-raising. His farm comprises five hundred acres under cultivation, and the rich soil yields excellent harvests in return for the care and cultivation bestowed upon the fields. Mr. Hayes is progressive in his methods of farming and his place is neat and attractive in appearance.

Twice married, he was first united to Miss Lizzie Leader, by whom he had three children, of whom two are now living,—Amanda and Ida. For his second wife he chose Bettie McKinnie, the widow of Sampson Burse. By her former marriage she had a daughter, Elsie Burse. They have a pleasant home upon their farm and are well known people of the community. Mr. Hayes has served as county judge, was afterward a representative and is now

permit collector. He was one of twelve citizens to form an agreement with the first Dawes Commission and was appointed by ex-Governor Wolf. Socially he is connected with Ada Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M.

R. S. FLOYD.

R. S. Floyd, who carries on general merchandising at Ada and is a wide-awake, progressive citizen, was born in Red River county, Texas, in July, 1849, his parents being J. W. and Nancy (Doak) Floyd, who removed from Rutherford, Tennessee, to Red River county, Texas, where the father died on the 2d of January, 1882. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in May, 1895.

Mr. Floyd, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the schools of Texas and in early life engaged in tending cattle for other people. He came to the Indian Territory in 1870, locating in the Chickasaw nation, where he has since made his home, with the exception of a period of five years. During that time he was engaged in merchandising in Texas, but for nine years he has been a well-known and popular representative of mercantile interests in Ada. He is now in partnership with J. B. Daggs, under the firm name of Floyd & Daggs. They carry a well-selected stock of general merchandise and have a large trade. Their business methods are such as to commend them to all concerned, their reliability and trustworthiness being above question. In his social relations Mr. Floyd is connected with Magnolia Lodge, No. 45, K. P., and he enjoys the warm regard of his brethren of the fraternity.

THOMAS L. PALMER.

Thomas L. Palmer, who was born in Newton county, Missouri, December 4, 1850, is a son of Joseph and Jennie (Price) Palmer. His father was a native of Tennessee and his wife was born in Newton county, Missouri. When the country became involved in civil war the former joined the Confederate army under General Joseph Shelby and remained with the southern troops until his death. He was murdered in his own home by the Federals in 1862. Mrs. Palmer and her children removed to Hunt county, Texas, and afterward came to the Indian Territory, in the year 1880, Mrs. Palmer making her home in this locality until her death, which occurred in May, 1891. One of her daughters, Josephine, died in the territory in 1885. She was the wife of Robert Herald, a son of Jake Herald, a prominent citizen, whose wife was a sister of Governor Johnson. Another daughter of the Palmer family is Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Bar, a resident of Palmer, Indian Territory.

Thomas L. Palmer acquired his education in the schools of Texas and throughout his entire business career has carried on farming and stock raising. Through a decade he lived near Tishomingo, in the Indian Territory, and for

ten years in the town of Palmer, which was named in his honor, the post-office having been established here about eight years ago. He owns nearly two thousand acres of land, including the town site, and has a fine place in Sulphur. Much of his land is under a high state of cultivation and the productive soil of Indian Territory brings to him a good return, while its rich pastures afford excellent pasturage for stock. He is a member of the Chickasaw Stock Association, which was organized in Sulphur in 1900, and is in touch with all lines of progress and improvement for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the territory. In October, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Palmer and Rhoda McGee, a daughter of Amos and Lottie (Newberry) McGee, both of whom were born in the Chickasaw nation and are of Chickasaw blood. Both Mr. and Mrs. McGee died during the childhood of Mrs. Palmer. Her paternal grandfather was Archibald McGee, who came from Mississippi to the Indian Territory at the time of the emigration of the Chickasaws. Cordelius, an uncle of Mrs. Palmer, was sheriff of Tishomingo county for seven years. To our subject and his wife have been born five children: Joseph Benjamin, born August 13, 1889; Rosa Josephine, who was born in 1891 and died on the 28th of November, 1893; Ivy Lafayette, born November 11, 1892; Gertrude Penelope, who was born in 1894 and died November 6, 1896; and Elizabeth Mildred, born December 8, 1899. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Select Knights and Ladies of America, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, in the work of which they take an active interest.

JOHN J. THOMAS.

The prosperity and material progress of every community at the present time depends upon its commercial activity, and one of the leading representative business men of the territory is John J. Thomas, an enterprising merchant and journalist of Talihina. He was born in Henderson, Tennessee, in 1860, and belongs to one of the old families of that state. His grandmother, Jane (Lacy) Thomas, was a prominent resident there and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years, dying in 1897. One of her sons, William Thomas, is now residing at Scott's Hill, Tennessee, at the age of eighty-two years, and the family is noted for longevity.

John Thomas, the father of our subject, was born in that state and is now living at Hackett, Arkansas, at the age of seventy-eight years. He is of Welsh descent. In early life he followed farming, but afterward became a merchant. His first place of business was Booneville, Arkansas, whence he removed to Hackett, where he was extensively and successfully engaged in merchandising for many years, but at the present time he is living retired. He wedded Eliza Wood, who also belonged to a well-known family of Tennessee. She resides with her husband in Hackett.

John J. Thomas, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the home schools of Henderson, Tennessee. In 1881 he and his



John J. Thomas

father went to Arkansas and the son assisted his father in the conduct of his mercantile enterprise. Throughout his youth and young manhood he had the reputation of being unusually apt and bright in a business way and his sterling qualities in that direction he still retains. He is to-day numbered among the most successful merchants of the territory. Although his father is well to do he is a self-made man, for since early life he has depended upon his own efforts. In 1888 he came to Talihina, with a capital of sixteen hundred dollars, and embarked in general merchandising with his brother, D. Thomas, under the firm name of Thomas Brothers, which relationship has been continued to February, 1901, with the exception of two brief intervals, in which our subject, having purchased his brother's interest, carried on the business alone. D. Thomas, however, has purchased his brother's interest in the business, conducted in one of the largest and most completely stocked stores in the territory.

John J. Thomas is now the proprietor of the largest drug store in the Choctaw nation. It is located at Talihina and visitors are surprised to find here a store so fine in equipment and general appointments, equaling many city stores. Mr. Thomas so conducts his business affairs that those who purchase of him once become his permanent patrons, for he is very reliable, trustworthy and accommodating in all business matters. In numerous ways he is interested in the business development of Talihina and the substantial improvement of the country. He owns twelve residences and cottages and six business houses in the town. He also does a general insurance and financial business, and in connection with his brother, D. Thomas, has been extensively interested in the operation of a saw-mill, owning at the present time a planing-mill in the town. He was also the founder of the Talihina News, which he owned and conducted for ten years, selling the paper on the 10th of December, 1900.

In 1881 John J. Thomas was united in marriage to Nellie Needham, who was born near Kenton, Tennessee, a daughter of Enoch and Mary (Tucker) Needham. Her father was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, and died in 1880, but her mother, who was born in middle Tennessee, is now living in Texas. The former was a merchant, but was most widely known on account of his musical ability. His talent in that direction was certainly innate, for he never studied music, yet could perform on any musical instrument, and especially displayed great skill on the piano and violin. He spent much time in developing his wonderful talent, and the art was a source of great value to him as well as to his friends. His wife is a daughter of Bailey and Maria (Moore) Tucker, of an old Tennessee family. He had two sons, William and John, who were Confederate soldiers in the Civil war. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas was celebrated in Kenton, Tennessee, on the 4th of December, 1881, and two days later they left for Arkansas, where our subject carried on business until coming to Talihina, in 1888. Their marriage has been blessed with four children, namely: Atha, who is now a student in the State University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville; Audra,

who seems to have inherited some of her grandfather's musical talent: Jessie; and Ferris. Mr. Thomas is one of the most prominent and influential workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Tahleah. When he came here the denomination had no house of worship, but he resolutely set to work to secure one, raised six hundred dollars among his friends in the wholesale business and enough more in Tahleah to build a neat church costing eleven hundred dollars. It stands to-day as a monument to his zeal and untiring efforts. He is now a trustee of the church and since 1893 has been the superintendent of the Sunday-school, applying the same energy and ability to his church work as he does to his business and thus accomplishes very desirable results. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat and socially is a Knight Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was the worshipful master of the Tahleah blue lodge for three years and district deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Indian Territory from 1898 to 1900 inclusive. He has also held the highest positions in the other organizations to which he belongs. Regarded as a citizen, Mr. Thomas belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the most permanent and greatest good to the greatest number, and it is therefore consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that his record be given among those of the representative men of the territory.

WILLIAM M. GOODALL.

The farming interests of the Chickasaw nation are well represented by Mr. Goodall, who resides at Hickory. He was born in Williamson county, Illinois, on the 1st of March, 1853, and is a son of Charles Goodall, of Choctaw blood, who is now living in the Chickasaw nation, near Iona. He was in the Mexican war and again did military service in the Civil war. His first wife was Mary Goddard, who became the mother of our subject, and for his second wife he wedded Mary Brown. William M. Goodall received his education in the common schools. His youth was quietly passed, unmarked by any event of special importance. He was twenty-one years of age when he left the Prairie state for Texas, arriving there in 1874. He followed farming and stock-raising in the Lone Star state for three years, and in 1877 came to the Indian Territory, locating near Wynnewood. He has since continuously lived in the Chickasaw nation, covering a period of twenty-four years.

On the 8th of October, 1874, Mr. Goodall was joined in wedlock to Mary E. Evans, of Tennessee, and unto them were born ten children, eight of whom are yet living, namely: Charles E., Mary J., Dixie, Rosa E., Maud F., Anna P., Willie M. and Floy L. Mr. Goodall is identified through membership with Hickory Lodge, No. 34, Woodmen of the World. His time and attention, however, are largely given to his business affairs, and among the well-known and representative farmers and stock-raisers of the Chickasaw nation he is numbered.

R. H. PRUITT.

R. H. Pruitt, who now follows farming and deals in stock near Hickory, Indian Territory, was born on the 2d of May, 1846, in Georgia. When he had reached the usual age when a child's education is begun he entered the common schools and therein pursued his studies until he laid aside his textbooks in order to take up the more difficult lessons which are mastered in the school of experience. He has always been connected with agricultural pursuits. He located in Texas in 1869 and since 1885 has been a resident of the territory. He first settled ten miles east of Ardmore, and in the fall of 1888 he came to what is now Hickory, where he has since lived. He was the first settler of the town, which has grown up around him, and in all that pertains to its development and progress he has ever taken a deep interest.

Mr. Pruitt is a member of Hickory Grove Lodge, No. 82, F. & A. M., and has also taken the degrees of capitular masonry, being a representative of Davis Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M. His home life is very pleasant. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Adie Estess, and to them was born a daughter, Arra. In 1876 Mr. Pruitt was again married, Miss L. E. Edmundson becoming his wife. They have a pleasant home in Hickory, and his extensive farming interests are bringing to him a profitable return.

W. T. NOLEN, M. D.

W. T. Nolen, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Ada, was born in Alabama, on the 22d of July, 1862. His father, W. T. Nolen, was a native of Alabama and a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in order to provide a livelihood for his family. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army, and he now resides at Boyd, Texas. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Kennerdy, and by their marriage they have become the parents of five children, all yet living.

Dr. Nolen, whose name introduces this record, pursued his preliminary education in the schools of his native state and afterward continued his studies in Parker county, Texas. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work he prepared for his chosen calling by a course in the Louisville Medical College, in 1891, and by further study in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he was graduated in 1895. He began practice at Woodford, Indian Territory, where he remained until the fall of 1898, when he came to Ada, being the second physician of the town. He has since enjoyed a large and constantly growing practice. By perusal of medical journals he keeps in constant touch with the advanced thought and methods of the day and exercises keen discrimination in practice, his labors having been attended with gratifying success, so that he is accorded a foremost position in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

In 1893 Dr. Nolen was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Seruggins, of Texas, and unto them were born two children,—Berna Vista and Ficar

Ruth. The mother departed this life in 1898, and in 1900 the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Mollie Bass, of Missouri. They now have an interesting little daughter. Their home is a hospitable one and many friends are always sure to receive a hearty welcome there.

M. W. LIGON.

M. W. Ligon was born in Pittsboro, Calhoun county, Mississippi, on the 7th of September, 1861, and pursued his literary education in an academy of that town. With a broad general knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he began preparation for the practice of medicine, and is a graduate of Louisville Medical School, of Louisville, Kentucky, completing the course there on the 17th of February, 1890. Not long afterward he removed to Texas and engaged in practice at Bailey for a year. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode at Holder, in the Indian Territory, in 1891, remaining there for a period of eight years, after which he removed to Shawnee, in Oklahoma Territory, being numbered among the representatives of the medical fraternity at that place for two years, or until 1900, when he came to Ada. Fortified by broad experience, accurate knowledge and earnest interest in his profession, he has won here a large and constantly increasing patronage and is now well established in business.

Dr. Ligon is a member of Ada Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M., also of Shawnee Lodge, I. O. O. F. In 1890 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Maud S. Lugg, and unto them have been born four children,—Lenore, Emma Alice, Robert Bruce and Miller Woodson.

PATRICK DUFFY.

Patrick Duffy is the senior member of the firm of Duffy & Keel, one of the most successful mercantile firms of the Indian Territory. He was born in Lafayette, Indiana, and was reared in that state, acquiring the greater part of his education in Oxford Academy there. His excellent mental training well fitted him for a successful business career. When twenty years of age he left the Hoosier state in order to seek his fortune elsewhere and made his way to the southwest, locating in Texas. For a number of years thereafter he was engaged in dealing in cattle and horses in Texas and in the Indian Territory, and being an excellent judge of stock he made judicious investments and profitable sales, his income thus steadily increasing. In 1893 he took up his abode in Center, being the third merchant of the place. He is now in partnership with William Keel, one of the wealthy men of this portion of the Territory. Their large stock of general merchandise is well selected, and their sales reach a large figure, the business constantly increasing. Their trade

methods are such as to commend them to the public confidence and therefore the public support is freely given them.

In 1898 Mr. Duffy was united in marriage to Miss Edith Berris, a daughter of Judge I. A. Burris, a very prominent Chickasaw who resides near Center, being one of the wealthy farmers of this locality. The marriage of our subject and wife has been blessed with one daughter, Ethel, born November 3, 1899. Mr. Duffy possesses the enterprising spirit of the west, which has been a dominant feature in producing the successful development of this section of the country. Brooking no obstacles that honest effort can overcome he has steadily worked his way upward until he stands upon the plane of affluence, occupying an honorable position.

ALBERT CEALY.

Albert Cealy, a farmer living in the vicinity of Walker, Indian Territory, was born in Chickasaw, in 1870, and is a son of Stephen Cealy, who was a native of Mississippi and came to Chickasaw at the time the Indians were removed to the Territory. His wife's Indian name was Pioka. Her father, whose Indian name was Lapomba and who was also known as Captain Keal, came to the Territory from Mississippi at the time of the emigration of his people. He was one of the leading residents of the Chickasaw nation, exerting a strong influence in public affairs. On the maternal side the subject of this review has relationship with William Keal, of McGee, Indian Territory.

Albert Cealy is the only surviving member of a family of three children and his parents have also passed away. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1898, and his mother was called to her final rest many years ago. Their son Albert, was reared in the Chickasaw nation and his education was acquired at Tishomingo. He devotes his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and is the owner of a farm eight miles from McGee, where he has a valuable tract of land highly cultivated and yielding to him an excellent return for the labor he bestows upon it.

J. W. BROWN.

J. W. Brown, a representative of the farming interests of the Chickasaw nation, residing in Chickasha, was born in Texas, on the 22d of May, 1857, and is a son of Aristus Brown, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Texas at an early period. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 and served throughout the war, loyally defending the cause of the south. He held the rank of quartermaster and manifested his bravery on many a battlefield. By occupation he was a farmer, followed that pursuit in support of his family throughout his active business career. He married Miss Martha Ann Smith, who was born in Tennessee and is now living at Brady City, Texas, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Brown, however, has passed away, his death having occurred in 1871.

J. W. Brown, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the schools of his native state and when a young man went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining. He spent about nine years in mining in the west and then returned to the Indian Territory, in 1888, settling at Purcell, where he was engaged in the livery and feed business. After two years he left that place and came to Chickasha, becoming owner of the ranch which he now operates. He makes his home in the city and from that point superintends the cultivation and improvement of his farm and stock-raising interests. His enterprise, diligence and practical methods have gained for him creditable success.

On the 11th of December, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Stella Carter, a daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Carter, both of whom were members of the Choctaw nation. Her father was a son of Patrick Carter, a native of Ireland, who crossed the Atlantic to the new world and became a resident of Alabama, where he spent his last days. The mother was a daughter of Richard Humphreys, a native of England, who resided for some time in Mississippi and thence came to the Indian Territory. His last days, however, were passed in Texas. Albert Carter was a delegate from the Indian Territory to Washington, and aided in making the treaty of 1866. He died in Alabama, in April, 1870, and his wife passed away in January, 1874. They were prominent and influential people of the Territory and enjoyed the high regard of all with whom they were associated. Socially Mr. Brown is connected with Chickasha Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., and of Washita Valley Lodge, K. P. He is an exemplary representative of these organizations, for in his life he displays the fraternal spirit upon which they are based, together with the principles of mutual helpfulness and forbearance which are the salient features of the societies.

CHARLES L. CAMPBELL.

Charles L. Campbell, now deceased, was a distinguished and prominent citizen of the territory, his labors contributing in large measure to the business interests whereby have been promoted the material welfare and substantial improvement of this portion of the country. He was born in London, England, February 5, 1843, and when three years of age was brought to the United States by his father, Charles A. Campbell, a native of Scotland. A settlement was made in Texas in 1847, and Mr. Campbell served his adopted country in the Mexican war. In 1858 he removed to Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, and at the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate service, his former military experience proving a valuable training for his duties in the southern army.

In 1865 Charles L. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss S. L. Humphreys, a daughter of Major Richard I. Humphreys, a prominent citizen who served in the legislature and was prominent in connection with public office, being a recognized leader in the circles of his political party.

His life was devoted to farming operations and thereby he provided handsomely for his family. He married Miss Sarah McLash, who was a Chickasaw by birth. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McLash were born six children, of whom three are yet living, and by her first marriage, to a Mr. Colbert, Mrs. McLash had three other children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born ten children: Adelaide, who is now the wife of Montford Johnson; Edwin, deceased; Carrie, the wife of J. H. Tuttle, of Mingo; Fred and Mary, who have passed away; Montford T., who married Frances Brooks, a native of Texas; Holmes Gilbert, a farmer by occupation; Lawrence A., who now resides in Mingo, Indian Territory; John L., who is pursuing his studies in Mingo College; and Rex Orndal, who is also a student at Mingo. Mr. Campbell was an extensive cattle dealer and farmer and in connection with agricultural pursuits became president of the Citizens Bank of Chickasha, of which he was one of the organizers. His business affairs were capably conducted. He possessed an energetic nature, strong resolution and capable management, and these qualities contributed in large measure to his prosperity. Mr. Campbell was a very prominent Mason, and in his life exemplified the benevolent principles of the fraternity. He was a member of Chickasha Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M., but was made a Mason at Erin Springs, Indian Territory. He attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry and at all times was in sympathy with the tenets and teachings promulgated by the order. His life was an upright and honorable one and commanded the respect of all with whom he was associated. He died October 27, 1896, and his loss was widely and deeply mourned, for he was a devoted husband and father, a faithful friend, a reliable business man and a progressive and enterprising citizen.

J. A. SLATON.

The rich lands of the territory capable of cultivation are serving as excellent pasturage, making farming and stock-raising the leading industry of this people, and to that line of labor Mr. Slaton is now devoting his attention. He was born in Alabama, December 8, 1861. His father, W. T. Slaton, removed from Alabama to Texas and died in the latter state in 1889. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Georgia Flournoy, was a native of Georgia and died in the Indian Territory in 1893. They had four children, all of whom are yet living. The father was for three years a soldier in the Confederate army.

Our subject pursued his education in the common schools of the Lone Star state, removing to Texas when a boy of about ten years of age. When his school life was ended he engaged in the cattle business, but he had nothing when he came to the territory in 1887. His strong resolution and determined purpose were his only capital. He located south of Rush Springs, a distance of about twenty miles, and during the past four years has lived in the town. About nine miles from this place he owns a ranch of three thousand acres and his herd of cattle numbers six hundred head.

In September, 1898, Mr. Slaton was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary (Muncrief) McDonald, the widow of A. M. McDonald, and unto them have been born two children, Charles and Muir. The lady is a daughter of William Muncrief, who was born in Alabama, and came to the Indian Territory at an early day, spending the residue of his life here. Mr. and Mrs. Slaton are well known in the community where they make their home, and while now he is numbered among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of the community he has the satisfaction of knowing that his prosperity has come to him through his own efforts.

SAMPSON BARBEE.

A thorough business career is a good preparation for successful farming on a large scale, for in these days farming requires as good business judgment as merchandising, and the farmer who knows how to make good crops but does not know how to sell them is at a disadvantage when compared with equally successful farmers who know how to get the best prices for their products. One of the sharpest, shrewdest and most successful farmers of the Creek nation, Indian Territory, is Sampson Barbee, of Gibson Station, who has had a career including ample experience as a planter in the south, a wholesale and retail merchant and a commercial traveler in the south and southwest.

Sampson Barbee was born in Tipton county, Tennessee, July 31, 1835, a son of Thomas B. and Sabrina (Truett) Barbee, both of whom have passed away. He was taken in his infancy to Yalobusha county, Mississippi, where he acquired a fair English education in subscription schools, and at Oxford, Mississippi, he took a supplementary course of study, which fitted him well for a business career. Returning to Yalobusha county, he engaged in the drug business at Coffeyville. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, with which he served until after the battle of Fishing creek. He then went home and recruited a company of cavalry, of which he was made the captain and which he commanded until he surrendered at the close of the war, April, 1865, at Selma, Alabama.

After the war Mr. Barbee went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he clerked in a store until January 1, 1866, when he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. A year and a half later he located at Oakland, Yalobusha county, Mississippi, where he established a wholesale furnishing business and remained until 1872, when he began general farming on a plantation of one thousand acres, which he bought. In 1876 he sold this property and again engaged in the wholesale furnishing business at Oakland until 1880, when he bought a hotel at Sardis, Mississippi, which he conducted one year. In 1881 he became a commercial traveler in the employ of Estes, Dean & Company, wholesale grocers at Memphis, Tennessee, in whose employment he continued until 1886, when he opened a general store at Hackett, Sebastian county, Arkansas, which he managed successfully for two years. Selling out



S Barbee

this enterprise in 1888, he again became a commercial traveler, this time in the employ of J. Echols & Company, wholesale grocers of Fort Smith, Arkansas, with whom he remained until 1891.

In 1892 Mr. Barbee came to Indian Territory and located at Gibson Station, Creek nation, where he entered upon a successful career as a farmer and stockman. He is a Democrat of influence in his party, is a popular Mason and is a helpful member of the Baptist church. In 1855 he married Miss Nancy J. Stephens, of Mississippi. His present wife was Mrs. Sallie M. Haley, whom he married in 1892.

JOSEPH P. CROSS.

Joseph P. Cross was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, February 1, 1834, a son of Joseph P. and Matilda (Beal) Cross. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother of Alabama, and in an early day they removed to Arkansas. Subsequently they left that state and took up their abode in Texas, where the father died May 7, 1854, his wife surviving until August, 1882, when she, too, was called to her final rest. Mr. Cross was a saddler by trade. After removing to the Lone Star state he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a prominent and influential citizen and was actively identified with public affairs. He served as county judge and justice of the peace in Fannin county, Texas, and in both offices discharged his duties with strict fairness and impartiality, so that over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

Joseph P. Cross was only two years old when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Fannin county, Texas. He pursued his education in the public schools of that county and in McKinzie Institute, being thus well equipped for the practical duties of life. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army and raised Company K, of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry, of which he was made captain. However, he was discharged on account of being a cripple, but he raised another company, which became Company C, of the regiment commanded by Colonel Bob Taylor, and when the Colonel resigned Colonel Stephens took command. Mr. Cross was again discharged and then raised a third company, known as Company I, of a battalion, under Major Quail. He fought on the frontier during the remainder of the war, and for seven years after the cessation of hostilities with the north he was engaged in fighting Indians, also built a fort in Fannin county. His services were of great value in protecting the frontier. Throughout his long military experience he was never wounded or taken prisoner, but had three horses killed from under him.

Since the war Mr. Cross has followed farming, and has spent seventeen years of this period in the Indian Territory. He resided for two years on Washita river and became one of the first residents of Chickasha. For about four years he engaged in merchandising in the town, but the greater part of his time and attention has been devoted to his extensive farming interests,

which he conducts with excellent success, following the most approved and progressive methods.

On the 4th of July, 1854, in Sherman, Texas, Mr. Cross was united in marriage to Miss Anna Mary, a daughter of Colonel Le Roy Mary, of Tennessee. They had one child, Annie, who died at the age of twelve years. Mrs. Cross passed away on the 17th of June, 1855, and Mr. Cross was again married, August 27, 1857, his second union being with Martha Ann Saddler, a native of Texas, by whom he had three children: James E., who was educated at Gainesville and Marysville, Texas, is now engaged in the saddlery business in Chickasha. He married Ella Lancaster, of this place, and has a pleasant home in the town. Ada is the wife of Ed S. Burine. Willie Joe, the youngest, is the widow of Frank Slaughter, a native of Kentucky, who went to Texas when five years of age, residing in Barnum, that state. He afterward engaged in merchandising at Ardmore, Indian Territory, for three years, and followed the same line of business in Jintown and Chickasha. He died October 22, 1894, leaving his widow and one daughter, Engie Cleo. Mr. Cross and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of the highest respectability and worth. He is at present serving as street commissioner in Chickasha, and in Texas he filled the office of sheriff for four years, discharging his duties in a very prompt and capable manner. He is a member of Chickasha Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M., Chickasha Chapter, R. A. M., and Chickasha Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., and is accounted one of the valuable representatives of these organizations.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

Almost every state in the nation has furnished its representatives to the Indian Territory, and among the prominent men who are now enumerated among the successful and enterprising citizens of the Chickasaw nation is J. M. Campbell, who was born in Louisiana on the 14th of October, 1847. His father, L. J. Campbell, was a native of Wayne county, Mississippi, and served for about three years in the Confederate army. He was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his active business career. His death occurred in the Choctaw nation. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Foster, was a native of Holmes county, Mississippi, and their marriage was celebrated in Louisiana, after which they removed to Texas and subsequently came to the Choctaw nation at an early period in its development. Mrs. Campbell was a daughter of James Foster, a Choctaw Indian, who died on Little Black creek, in Mississippi. The marriage of the parents of our subject resulted in the birth of seven children, of whom four are now living. Mrs. Campbell died near Paris, Texas.

In taking up the personal history of J. M. Campbell we present to our readers the life record of one who has a wide acquaintance in this portion of the country. He was educated in the common schools of Texas and came to the territory about 1880, locating in the Choctaw nation, whence he

afterward returned to Texas. In 1888 he came to the Chickasaw nation, locating on a ranch of about eighteen thousand acres, where he carries on an extensive cattle business. He and his son became owners of about nineteen hundred head of cattle, and employ a number of cow-boys to care for the same. Their business interests, conducted on a very large scale, have proved profitable and remunerative, and our subject is now numbered among the men of affluence in the community.

On the 31st of October, 1867, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Frances Furge, a native of Morgan county, Texas, and unto them have been born eleven children: Annie, wife of William Jones, of Carlsbad, New Mexico; Ellen, wife of Ed White, of Chickasha; J. L., a farmer and cattle man of Minco; Charles, who also follows the same line of business; Tom, who is engaged in farming and stock dealing; Molly, wife of Mils Bedingfield, an agriculturist of Minco; Maggie, wife of Frank Jones, of Carlsbad, New Mexico; Sam Sullivan, Winnie, William and Dillars, all of whom are yet with their parents. The family are members of the Christian church, and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move. In his fraternal relations Mr. Campbell is a Knight of Pythias, belonging to the lodge at Minco. His business interests are very extensive, and in their control he displays marked executive force and keen discrimination, combined with unflagging industry.

W. G. WILLIAMS.

The name of W. G. Williams is enrolled high among the representatives of financial interests in his portion of the territory. He resides in Minco and is president of the bank there. His reliability, his executive force, his keen sagacity and his diligence have been important factors in establishing an institution which at once commands the confidence and support of the public, and which also brings to him creditable prosperity.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Williams was born in Clay county on the 12th of November, 1839, and is a son of Sidney M. Williams, who followed farming in Madison county, Kentucky, for many years, but spent his last days in Clay county, where he died about 1860. His son, the subject of this review, pursued his education in the public schools of the Blue Grass state and came to the territory in 1860, having since made his home in this locality. When he left home he had only one dollar, and on reaching this portion of the country he began working for wages. He was thus employed for three years, during which time he saved his earnings and then turned his attention to the cattle business, increasing his operations as the years passed by until he became one of the most extensive and prosperous cattle men in this locality. He carried on business along that industrial line until a recent date, when he turned his attention to other fields of labor. He is now a member of the Chickasaw Wholesale Grocery Company, and of the firm he is president. He is likewise a member of the firm of C. W. Campbell & Company, of Minco.

being half-owner in their enterprise. Of the Bank of Minco he is the honored, reliable and capable president. His extensive and varied interests indicate his superior business ability, and have not only brought to him a good return but have proved of value to the community by advancing commercial activity.

In 1863 occurred the marriage of Mr. Williams and Miss Annie Eastman, of Caddo blood, and unto them have been born eleven children, of whom nine are yet living, namely: Ella, deceased; Margaret, wife of C. B. Campbell; Amanda, wife of L. K. Bingham; Charles S., of Minco; Robert Lee, of Chickasha; Lucetta, wife of W. H. McCampbell; Eva, who is a music teacher in Almata Christian College; Jesse, Annie and Mabel, who are still under the parental roof; and Lucy, deceased. The mother of this family was called to her final rest, and Mr. Williams was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Susan Williams, a widow. Socially Mr. Williams is identified with Minco Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M.; De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; and Indian Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Oklahoma City. He has been an active factor in public affairs in the territory since he located within its borders. He made the first rail and laid the first fence in Paul's Valley, and along many lines of progress he has been an influential factor, doing much for the upbuilding and advancement of his community. He is certainly entitled to be called a self-made man. He entered upon his business career empty-handed, depending upon his own labors for advancement, placing his trust in the substantial qualities of energy, determination and capable management. Thus he has risen to a proud position among the successful men of this nation.

THEODORE FITZPATRICK.

For twenty years Mr. Fitzpatrick has resided at his present home near the town of Bradley and seventeen miles from Chickasha. Here he is devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits, which he carries on extensively. He is a native of the green Isle of Erin, his birth having occurred in that country on the 19th of June, 1830. He pursued his education in Ireland, and when about eighteen years of age came to the United States, locating in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for a year, after which he went to Florida. He continued in that state for a similar period and in 1851 came to the Indian Territory, settling in the Choctaw nation, where he resided until 1854, when he came to the Chickasaw nation. Here he has since remained, devoting his time and energies largely in farming and stock-raising. He now has about fifteen hundred acres of land, of which four hundred and fifty-five acres is under cultivation. A man of resourceful business ability, he has also directed his efforts to other lines, and was at one time engaged in merchandising in Chickasha. He erected the first four brick buildings in that place, and was at one time vice-president of the Citizens Bank of that city. Energetic and determined, he has carried forward

his business interests with energy, guided by sound judgment, and his labors have therefore brought to him good success.

On the 15th of November, 1853, Mr. Fitzpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Maria Tirey, who was born in the Choctaw nation July 3, 1838. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary Ward and first married John Hall, of the Choctaw nation, where he died. Subsequently she became the wife of Mr. Tirey. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick has been blessed with thirteen children, namely: James, born December 4, 1854; Thomas, born August 23, 1857; Silas, born December 30, 1860; Mary, born March 1, 1862; Ellen, born March 9, 1863; John, born August 23, 1865; Margaret, born February 25, 1866; Cornelia, born June 22, 1867; Michael, born April 9, 1869; Jane, born November 16, 1871; Robert, born January 5, 1873; Annie, born September 13, 1875; and William, born April 15, 1878. Of this number Thomas, Ellen, Cornelia and Michael are now deceased. Socially Mr. Fitzpatrick is connected with Erin Springs Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M. In 1849 and 1850 he served in the Seminole war in Florida and was with General Sidney Johnston in Utah in 1857, 1858 and 1859 at the time of the trouble with the Mormons. As a citizen he has been progressive and his enterprise has contributed in large measure to the support of all measures and movements which he believed would prove of general good.

JAMES H. BOND.

Many years have passed since James H. Bond cast in his lot with the settlers of this locality, and throughout the intervening period he has been actively connected with the business interests of the territory. He was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1842, a son of John and Jennie (Underwood) Bond. The parents came to the United States in 1847, locating in Chicago, where the father was engaged in the dairy business. In 1861 he removed to Kansas, where he became identified with farming interests and was also a prominent breeder of horses, carrying on those occupations until his death, which occurred in 1882.

James H. Bond, the subject of this review, was brought by his parents to the United States when only three years of age. He received his education in Chicago, and during the period of the Civil war he was employed as a wagon master, receiving a dollar and a quarter a month for his services. He afterward embarked in the livery business, carrying on operations along that line in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He also carried the mail from Little Rock to Monticello, Arkansas. The year 1860 witnessed his arrival in the Indian Territory, his first location being at Fort Arbuckle, where he was engaged in the stock business until 1872. In that year he was married, and in company with his brother-in-law located ranches at Johnsonville, Indian Territory, remaining at that place for six years. In 1878 Mr. Bond located upon the ranch on which he now resides, near Minco, and since that time he has been engaged in business with Campbell & Williams. He is now one

of the wealthiest men of the Indian Territory, having about two thousand acres of land under cultivation, besides owning large pastures, in which are found stock of high grade. He is an extensive breeder of thoroughbred trotting horses, and is the owner of Bashaw Medium, a nephew of the famous Nancy Hanks, while he has a beautiful jack valued at fifteen hundred dollars. He is also the inventor of what is known as the "Kansas Drives." Mr. Bond has been largely instrumental in improving the grade of stock raised in the territory, and his efforts have therefore been of public benefit, for the improvement of stock adds to its market value and the wealth of the agricultural class is thereby augmented. Besides his extensive farming interests he is also interested in the Minco Mill and Elevator Company, and is a stockholder in the Bank of Minco, while in the city of Minco he owns much valuable real estate.

In 1872 Mr. Bond was united in marriage with Adelaide Campbell, a sister of Montford Johnson, a prominent citizen of the Indian Territory. Three children have graced this union, but only two are now living: Reford, a prominent and successful lawyer of Chickasha, and Edward, who is at home. They lost their only daughter, Nora, who was the wife of James H. Tuttle, of Minco, Indian Territory. The family is one of prominence in their community, and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them.

JAMES E. WHITE.

Among the many successful men who are devoting their energies to stock-raising interests in the territory is James Edward White, who resides in Chickasha. He was born in Arkansas, near Fort Smith, on the 28th of January, 1852, and was educated in the common schools of that state, also spending three months in Kansas as a student. His father, Daniel Dunham White, was a native of New York, and on leaving the east took up his residence in Arkansas at an early day, there spending the remainder of his life. He married Miss Martha Chance, who died in Arkansas in 1857. They became the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

In 1869, when seventeen years of age, Mr. White began his business career by hauling government freight from Fort Smith to Fort Sill, being employed by a Mr. Perkins and afterward by Judge McAlester. He assisted in hauling the first freight to the city of McAlester and subsequently went to Texas, in 1870, spending the succeeding two decades in the Lone Star state. In 1890, however, he returned to the Indian Territory and took up his abode upon the farm which he now owns. He was engaged in the cattle business in Texas and New Mexico with the Eddy Company, and at present he carries on the business on his own account, having about five hundred acres of land under cultivation and about five thousand acres in pasturage. He has fourteen hundred head of cattle and is one of the most extensive and successful stock-men in this portion of the country. He also engages in the raising of hogs and horses and always keeps on hand high grades of

stock, so that he finds a ready disposal for the same on the market and commands good prices.

On the 3d of November, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. White and Miss Ella A. Campbell, a daughter of J. M. Campbell. Their union has been blessed with three children: J. E., who was born March 20, 1887; Katie, born October 1, 1890; and Estis, born August 5, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. White have many warm friends in the community and enjoy the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. His life exemplifies the possibilities that lie before young men of determined purpose who are not afraid to work. Entering upon his business career in a humble capacity, he has advanced steadily step by step, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties until he now occupies a leading position among the men of affluence in his nation.

JOE KIRKINDOLL.

Joe Kirkindoll was born in Texas September 22, 1851, and is a son of Benjamin and Polly (Cooper) Kirkindoll, both of whom were natives of Mississippi. They became residents of Texas about 1840 and were therefore early settlers of the Lone Star state. The father served in the war with Mexico and spent his last days in Texas, where his wife also died in 1858. They were the parents of seven children, but only two of the number are now living.

Joe Kirkindoll, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the common schools of Texas, and after putting aside his text-books turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, which he has followed continuously since with good success. In 1889 he came to the territory and at the present has about four thousand acres of land, of which three hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation. The well-tilled fields yield good harvests, from which he derives a substantial income, but the principal department of his business is stock-raising. He has very extensive herds of cattle which graze in his rich pastures and which, after being fattened for the market, command a ready sale.

On the 16th of April, 1873, Mr. Kirkindoll was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Campbell, a sister of J. M. Campbell, who is mentioned elsewhere in this book. Their marriage has been blessed with ten children, as follows: Mary Ellen; Rhoda Melvina; James Henry, deceased; Willie Inez; Ada Lee; Sarah Amanda; James Edward, Ella and Frank, who are triplets, but Edward is the only one now living; and Joe, who is also deceased. Mr. Kirkindoll and his wife are members of the Christian church and are people of sterling worth of character, highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Numbered among the successful business men of the nation, his prosperity resulted from well-directed efforts and his life history demonstrates what can be accomplished by determined purpose combined with sound judgment.

LEWIS LINDSAY.

Among the worthy citizens that Texas has furnished to the territory is Lewis Lindsay, who was born in the Lone Star state in 1803, and is a son of John and Lively (Hunt) Lindsay, who were natives of Tennessee, but removed to Texas at an early period of its development. The father served for four years in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was a farmer and druggist, carrying on business along the latter line in Dallas, when that place was only a village. He died in Gainesville, Texas, and his wife departed this life in California, where Mr. Lindsay lived for about two years. There our subject attended school for one year and further pursued his education in the common schools here. He was twenty-two years of age when, in 1885, he came to the territory, settling in the Chickasaw nation, and continuously he has made his home at his present place of residence. He now has about fifteen hundred acres of land, and, with the exception of three hundred acres, the entire amount is under cultivation. He is a breeder of thoroughbred Durham cattle and has some very fine stock which would do credit to any farm in the country.

In 1889 Mr. Lindsay was united in marriage to Miss Anita Murray, a daughter of Frank Murray, and the union has been blessed with four children: Tessie, Fannie, John and Guy. The family are members of the Catholic church and are well known and highly respected people of the community.

GEORGE A. WINTER.

This well-known citizen of Durant is one of the largest cattle-raisers in the Choctaw nation and has been largely instrumental in improving the grades of stock raised in the Territory. His efforts have therefore been of public benefit, for the improvement of stock adds to its market value and the wealth of the agricultural class is thereby augmented. The rich and reliable pasture lands of the southwest provide excellent opportunities to the stock-raiser, and this industry has become a most important one in the commercial interests of the Indian Territory.

George Alexander Winter was born at West Point, Georgia, on August 20, 1852. His father, Charles W. Winter, a retired wholesale tobacco merchant, was also born in Georgia and is now living at Atlanta, that state. Throughout his active business career he won splendid success, acquiring a handsome competence that enabled him to put aside all cares and responsibilities of business life. He wedded Amanda L. McCants, also a native of the Empire state of the south and a resident of Atlanta. In his parents' home George A. Winter, of this review, spent his youth. During a portion of his boyhood his father and mother resided in Alabama and Kentucky, but finally returned to Georgia to locate permanently. He pursued his education in the schools of the locality in which he was reared, and after putting aside his text-



GEORGE A. WINTER

Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Durhams.

books he became identified with his father's wholesale tobacco business, entering the factory and there learning the trade in all its departments. In 1885 he established himself in the same line of business in Birmingham, Alabama, and traveled through the southern states introducing his goods, becoming one of the most successful and popular traveling salesmen in that line. After nine years he discontinued the enterprise and spent the succeeding year in recreation, visiting California and Arizona. When twelve months had passed he once more engaged in commercial activity by embarking in the nursery business at Sherman, Texas, under the firm name of Winter & Wilcox. He has since been interested in this business, but is now making arrangements to withdraw from it in order to devote his entire attention to the raising and sale of cattle. About 1896 he began dealing in fine cattle, with headquarters at Durant, and now has one of the best equipped ranches in the Territory, nine miles south of this city. He makes a specialty of fine blooded short-horn Durham, and has registered cows valued at from one hundred to three hundred dollars each. He is also engaged in the raising of Poland China registered hogs and has some high-bred horses and mules for breeding purposes. He raises only the very best grades of stock for breeding and thus is doing much to improve the stock raised in this part of the country. His labors are therefore of general benefit, for as the grades are made better market prices correspondingly increase. In the new enterprise Mr. Winter is particularly successful, this being due in a large measure to his marked ability as a salesman, his long experience enabling him to dispose of his stock readily. He has already won a place among the leading cattle men of the southwest, and it is safe to predict for him still greater successes in the future on account of his indefatigable energy, keen discrimination in business, his unfaltering perseverance and his resolute will. The stock found upon his ranch cannot be surpassed, and a glance at his horses, cattle and hogs are evidences of his progressive methods of business, for they indicate the best care and attention.

Mr. Winter was united in marriage, in 1896, to Mrs. Anna Louisa Colbert, a daughter of Peter R. and Nancy A. (Meazel) Goldsby. She represents a very prominent Indian family, whose history forms an important epoch in connection with the annals of the Territory. Her father, Dr. Goldsby, was a white man but married a Chickasaw woman and became very prominent in the affairs of the Chickasaw nation, which he once represented as a delegate at Washington. He was a very prominent, influential and prosperous man, winning distinction in the line of his chosen profession and in other walks of life. He married Nancy A. Maezel, a daughter of John Maezel, a Chickasaw Indian, who came to the nation in the '30s and assisted many people at the time of his first emigration to this part of the country. He often acted as interpreter, speaking five different languages. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Goldsby were born the following sons and daughters: John, Walter, Mrs. Sallie McCoy, Dettie, Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Frank Byrd. In early womanhood Anna Louisa Goldsby gave her hand in marriage to Frank Colbert, a prominent and wealthy citizen of the Chickasaw nation, in whose honor the town of Colbert

was named. He was an extensive cattle-raiser and prosperous business man, and at his death he left a large estate. He was three times married and had a son, Holmes, by his second union. By his marriage to Anna Louisa Goldsby he had four children,--Mrs. Fanny Baker, Mrs. May Hawkins, Harley and Richard. Mrs. Winter is a lady of superior culture and refinement and a recognized leader in social circles. She holds membership in the Baptist church, while her children are Presbyterians in religious faith.

Fraternally Mr. Winter is connected with the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows orders and is an exemplary representative of these organizations. He never sought or desired public office, preferring to devote his attention to his business affairs, which are constantly growing both in volume and importance. His success in life is creditable and enviable. Well trained in business habits and pursuits in his father's establishment, he has throughout the intervening years conducted his affairs along the lines of legitimate trade and with the strictest regard for the ethics of commercial life. His interests are now large and important and classes him among the leading and substantial residents of his adopted city. His home in Durant is the visible evidence of his success. It is one of the finest residences in the town and is surrounded by a beautiful and well kept lawn, adorned with fine shrubbery and beautiful flowering plants.

B. S. GARDNER, M. D.

Among the physicians engaged in practice in Marietta Dr. Gardner is prominent. He was born in Centerville, Leon county, Texas, September 15, 1858. His paternal grandfather was Edmond Gardner, who was a native of Virginia and served his country in the war of 1812. He reached a very advanced age, dying in Louisville, Kentucky, after passing the ninety-eighth milestone on life's journey. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was B. T. Brown. He, too, was born in the Old Dominion and died in Kentucky, in 1878. Our subject when two years of age was taken to Kentucky by his parents, T. S. and Sarah F. (Brown) Gardner, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass state. They remained there for about fourteen years and in 1874 returned to Texas, where they are still living, the father at the advanced age of seventy-six, while the mother had reached the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. They have traveled life's journey together as husband and wife for over half a century, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by. The father has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and now makes his home about six miles west of Denton upon a fine farm in Denton county, Texas. For a number of years he resided in Wise county, Texas, and while there served as justice of the peace in precinct No. 5. In his family were nine children, of whom eight are now living, all of whom have reached mature years and are married.

Dr. Gardner, of this review, pursued his literary education in Texas, being for some time a student of medicine in the office and under the direction

of Dr. J. E. Barr, and in 1881 he passed an examination permitting him to practice. He followed the profession for five years and then entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College in order to further perfect himself in his chosen work. In that institution he was graduated in 1892 and began practice at Morrilton, Indian Territory, where he remained for several years, but for two years he has been a resident of Marietta. He first came to the territory in 1885 and during the intervening period he has enjoyed a successful practice, which is now large and constantly increasing. He belongs to the Indian Territory Medical Association and was formerly identified with the Chickasaw Medical Association.

In 1884 Dr. Gardner was united in marriage to Miss Alice Reeder, of Aurora, Texas, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Guy) Reeder, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, but spent their last days at Post Oak, Jack county, Texas, where the father followed the occupation of farming. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born one child, Guy. After the death of Mrs. Gardner the Doctor was again married, in 1894, his second union being with Miss Eula May Sharrock, of Marsden, Indian Territory. Their marriage has been blessed with two sons, Thomas and Max. The parents hold membership in the Missionary Baptist church and occupy an enviable position in social circles, where intelligence and true worth are received as passports into good society.

A. M. JACKSON.

A. M. Jackson, an enterprising citizen of McGee, Indian Territory, was born in Virginia in 1847, and pursued his education in the common schools of Texas, where he went in his boyhood. He was early left an orphan and had to depend upon his own resources for a living and for advancement in life. He remained in the Lone Star state until 1881, when he came to the territory, where he has since resided. He now resides a half-mile from McGee, where he has a valuable farm comprising fifteen hundred acres of land, and in addition to this his pastures include about four thousand acres. He is extensively and successfully engaged in general farming and cattle-raising and is a breeder of Durham and Hereford cattle. He keeps on hand very high grades of stock and has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in this portion of the territory.

In 1870 Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Sally L. Hyden, a daughter of Samuel Hyden, and unto them have been born six children, namely: Nannie, who is now the wife of Henry Pruitt, of Indian Territory, by whom she has three children, John, Ernest and Irene; Maud, who is the wife of Cecil Smith and has two children, Mumford and Cecil; Oscar, who married Belle Richards, a daughter of S. Richards, of McGee, and has one child, Edry Beryl; and William, Albert and Bessie, who are still at home. Mrs. Jackson and her daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the family is one of prominence in the community, enjoying the

high regard of all with whom they have come in contact. Mr. Jackson is a prominent and well-known cattle-man of the territory, enterprising, industrious and energetic. In all business transactions he is prompt and notably reliable and is meeting with very creditable success.

HYDEN BROTHERS & HART.

Such is the title of a well-known mercantile firm in McGee. The partners in the enterprise are W. W. and D. M. Hyden and C. L. Hart, the last named being ex-United States marshal. The Hyden brothers are sons of Samuel Hyden, a native of Massachusetts and of Choctaw blood. The mother bore the maiden name of Miss Nancy Lockhart. She was a white woman, born in Virginia. They removed to Missouri and afterward to Texas, where the father engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred in the Lone Star state when he was seventy-four years of age. His wife still survives him and is now living in McGee, at the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five still survive.

W. W. Hyden, the senior member of the firm, was born July 7, 1845, and pursued his education in Missouri. He began life in the stock business in Texas, and in 1878 he came to the territory, where he has since resided. He was engaged in merchandising at Jintown and afterward at Ardmore, later, in 1897, going to Davis. Two years afterward, in 1899, he came to McGee, where he purchased the store owned by Mr. Long. He is now at the head of the largest mercantile establishment in this town, the store being well equipped with a very large and complete stock of everything found in a general establishment. The business methods of the house are commendable and reliable, and the trade of the firm is constantly and steadily increasing. Mr. Hyden also owns about eighteen hundred acres of land, devoted to pasture and cultivation, the greater part being divided into fields, which are planted to the crops best adapted to this climate and soil and which bring a good return. Socially he is connected with McGee Lodge, No. 94, F. & A. M., with Ardmore Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., and with the council at Ardmore. During the Civil war he served as a member of Company A, First Missouri Cavalry, with which he joined as a private on the 13th of June, 1861. He was with the army until the close of hostilities and participated in the battles of Carthage, Oak Hill, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Saline, Marksville, Prairie Grove and a number of skirmishes. He was a brave and loyal soldier, always faithful to the cause which he espoused. He married Martha Wethers, a native of Texas, and they have become the parents of eight children, namely: Frank S., Leonard, Ida, Whit, Ella, Cleveland, Benjamin and Ruth. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hyden are members of the Baptist church and their children also attend its services. The family is a prominent one of the community, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

D. M. Hyden, the second member of the firm of Hyden Brothers & Hart, was born in Missouri March 12, 1856, pursued his education in Texas and entered upon his business career as a farmer and stock-raiser. He has resided in the territory since 1895. Here he followed farming and the raising of cattle, and at the present time he is in partnership with his brother-in-law, Adolphus M. Jackson, in the raising of cattle and in farming interests. At present he has about six hundred acres of land under cultivation and large pastures in which his cattle graze. He also became a partner with his brother in a mercantile venture in 1899, and is now an active factor in the successful control of the business of Hyden Brothers & Hart. He, too, is identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to McGee Lodge, No. 94, F. & A. M. On the 13th of October, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Dicy J. Maxey, of Falls county, Texas, and they have four children: Sally Virginia, Pearl May, Samuel Monroe and Garnet Maud. This family is also connected with the Missionary Baptist church.

C. L. Hart is a native of Park county, Texas, his birth having there occurred on the 11th of April, 1862. The common schools of the Lone Star state afforded him his educational privileges and in early youth he followed farming. He also learned the blacksmith's trade, which has engrossed his attention to some extent. On the 11th of April, 1879, he arrived in the Indian Territory, where he engaged in raising cattle for the market and in work at blacksmithing at Burnerville, Indian Territory. After eighteen months he returned to cattle-raising, however, carrying on this enterprise with Jule Gunner and Job Gunner. Subsequently he was appointed deputy United States marshal, which position he filled for four years under J. J. Dickerson. He also served for a similar period under T. B. Needles and for three years under J. J. McAlester. He proved a most capable official, firm and fearless in the discharge of his duties, and since that time he has followed the cattle business and merchandising. For about a year he has resided at McGee, and is now a member of the well-known firm of Hyden Brothers & Hart. For three years he resided at North Ada. On the 20th of December, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Gerry Ledford, of Nolan Grove, Indian Territory, and unto them have been born the following children: John Criner, Willie Wesley, Jesse Moran, Exzone, Triposone and twins not yet named.

JOSEPH BURCH.

Joseph Burch, who is a representative of the farming interests of the Indian Territory, was born in Cooke county, Texas, October 16, 1861, a son of William H. and Martha J. (Howard) Burch. The father was a native of Alabama and the mother of Tennessee, and she was of Chickasaw blood, a daughter of James Howard, who was three-fourths Chickasaw and removed to the Indian Territory at an early day, but died in Texas. The parents of our subject are both residents of the Lone Star state. The father

served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil war, being a member of a Texas regiment. By his marriage he had ten children, of whom seven are yet living.

Mr. Burch, of this review, pursued his education in the common schools of Texas and began farming in that state. In 1877 he came to the Indian Territory, locating at Love Valley, and in 1899 he removed to the farm which he yet owns, comprising fourteen hundred acres of land two miles from McGee. His agricultural interests are extensive and important, and his progressive methods of farming result in bringing to him splendid crops, from which he derives a handsome income. His home is shared by a lady who in her maidenhood was Miss Delia Cross. Their marriage was celebrated in February, 1885. Mrs. Burch was born in Tennessee, in 1868, and during her childhood went to Texas with her parents, John C. and Catherine Cross, who also were natives of Tennessee. Her father died in the Lone Star state in 1886, and her mother is still living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burch have been born four children, namely: Bertha May, Jessie, Carrie L. and Harvey E. The parents attend and support the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Burch is a member. Socially he is connected with McGee Lodge, No. 94, F. & A. M. In the community where they have resided they are now widely and favorably known and enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Joseph E. Johnston has spent his entire life in the Chickasaw nation, where he is now engaged in farming. He was born here on the 5th of August, 1859, his parents being Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Strickland) Johnston, both of whom were natives of Mississippi, the latter of Chickasaw blood. Her parents were John and Mary Strickland, who came to the Chickasaw nation of the territory about 1834, and here spent their remaining days. The father of our subject was a farmer and stock-man and carried on a very extensive business, having broad acres of cultivated fields and large pastures, in which he kept extensive herds of cattle. He was also prominent in public affairs, filling a number of positions of honor and trust, including those of county judge and circuit judge. The town of Johnstonville, which was established about 1873, was named in his honor. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, and all are yet living, namely: Lawrence L., Joseph E., Lem, Isaac W., Albert Sidney, Katie and Emma. The father departed this life on the 26th of July, 1897, and his wife passed away in June, 1894. They were respected by all who knew them, and in their death the community lost two valued citizens.

Joseph E. Johnston pursued his education in Tishomingo, Stonewall and in other schools of the Chickasaw nation, and throughout his entire life has been identified with farming and stock-raising interests. He to-day owns eight hundred acres of land under cultivation and has two farms near Purcell. He has also about eight hundred acres which is devoted to pasturage,

and the succulent grasses found upon the prairies of this portion of the country provides an excellent food supply for stock. This, therefore, renders stock-raising a profitable industry and thereby Mr. Johnston has annually added to his capital.

On the 6th of September, 1881, occurred the marriage of Joseph E. Johnston and Miss Katy White, of Bentville, Arkansas, and unto them have been born eight children, namely: Emily, Viola, Naomi, Henry, Sidney, Jesse, Carry and Robert E. Such in brief is the history of one of the well-known citizens who throughout his entire life has resided in the Chickasaw nation. His career has been an active, honorable and useful one, and he is now in control of a very valuable property.

NATHAN H. BYARS.

Nathan H. Byars, who follows farming in Johnson, in the Chickasaw nation, was born in Alabama January 14, 1848. His father, H. Byars, was a native of Tennessee, whence he removed to Alabama and afterward to Texas, locating in the last named state during the boyhood of his son Nathan. There the father died in 1863. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Tackett and was a native of Alabama. They were the parents of twelve children, but only two are now living, and the mother passed away in 1892. The father devoted his life to farming pursuits and through that occupation was enabled to provide comfortably for his family. While in Alabama he served for some years as sheriff. W. L. Byars, a brother of our subject, was born in Alabama in 1849, and in 1877 came to the Indian Territory, where he became a leading representative of the cattle interests of the Chickasaw nation. He was married, September 22, 1877, to Miss Juda Adaline Barr, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom six are yet living. Mr. Byars died October 25, 1900, but his widow yet survives and now makes her home at Paul's Valley.

Nathan H. Byars is indebted to the common schools for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He spent about three months each year in the schools of Texas, but through reading and observation as well as experience he has added largely to his knowledge. In 1863 he enlisted as a Texas ranger and served throughout the war. During the greater part of the time since the close of hostilities he has made his home in the territory and has always engaged in the raising of cattle. At the present time he owns sixteen hundred acres of land, which is cultivated or is utilized for pasturage purposes.

Mr. Byars was married, September 22, 1878, to Miss Katie Johnston, a daughter of Judge T. B. Johnston and a cousin of Governor Johnston. Her brother, Levi Johnston, is a prominent cattle man who resides in the vicinity of Purcell. Isaac W. and Albert Sidney, younger brothers, were reared and educated in the territory and now reside on the old homestead. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Byars have been born eight children, namely: Mary A., born November 4, 1880; Thomas N., born February 24, 1882; Willie C., born

September 5, 1883; Charles T., born February 25, 1885; Samuel T., born December 24, 1886; Katy M., who was born December 23, 1888, and died November 10, 1898; Nancy F., born August 15, 1890; Roy N., born July 3, 1892; and Alice O., who was born on the 11th of September, 1898.

ROBERT E. BUTLER.

In commercial circles there is no young man better known than Robert E. Butler, who is the president of the Bank of Fort Gibson and the general manager for the firm of Butler Mercantile Company, one of the largest business firms in the Indian Territory. He was born July 24, 1866, at North Fork, Indian Territory, near the present town of Eufaula. His parents were Edward and Elizabeth Butler. At that time his father was one of the largest merchants in the country.

Robert E. Butler acquired his education in the schools of the territory and Tennessee. In the year 1880 he entered Henderson College, at Henderson, Tennessee. In 1886 he was a partner in a general mercantile business at Choteau, Indian Territory, where he remained six years. He then resided two years in Muskogee, Indian Territory. In 1894 he came to Fort Gibson and established the largest business house at that time in the Cherokee nation, with a stock valued at thirty-five thousand dollars and occupied a building eighty-four by one hundred feet. Being possessed of more than ordinary enterprise and business qualifications, it was through his energies that the Bank of Fort Gibson was organized with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and he became its president. This institution opened its doors for business October 1, 1900.

Mr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Carrie L. Lindsey on the 31st of January, 1893, she being a daughter of R. W. Lindsey, a prominent merchant and stock-dealer of Choteau, Indian Territory. They have one child, Willie E., who was born December 21, 1896.

Socially Mr. Butler is a member of the Masonic fraternity, at Muskogee, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

W. B. TACKETT, M. D.

Among the medical practitioners in the Chickasaw nation who have won eminence in the practice of what is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable professions to which man devotes his energies is Dr. Tackett, whose birth occurred in Lawrence county, Alabama, December 12, 1824. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and after the completion of his literary course he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, at Louisville, Kentucky. When he had thus prepared for his chosen calling he engaged in practice in Mississippi and later in Georgia and Texas, locating in the latter state in 1880. For three years he resided in Paris, Texas, and then came to the territory, where he continued for two



J. E. Dwyer.

years, when he removed to Sebastian county, Arkansas. After eight years, however, he returned to the territory and during the past eight years has resided at Johnson, where he is engaged in active practice, ministering continuously to the needs of suffering humanity. He is also engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Chickasaw Medical Association, and while in Georgia was chairman of the gynecological section of the State Medical Association. In Texas he was a member of the Northern Texas Medical Association and he changed its name to the Northern District Texas Medical Association.

In November, 1849, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Tackett and Miss Mary Ward, who was born in Georgia or Mississippi. They became the parents of three children, all of whom are married and are yet living. All are graduates of the Andrews Female College, of Cuthbert, Georgia. For his second wife the Doctor chose Mrs. Mattie Finch, of Arkansas, who was born in Illinois but was reared in Texas. Their wedding took place on the 16th of September, 1891. Socially the Doctor is connected with the Masonic fraternity, adheres to the lodge, chapter and commandery, and the basic principles on which the craft was founded are exemplified in his life, in which he finds ample opportunity to minister to those in need of aid, thus setting forth the foundation of masonry—its mutual helpfulness. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor. In his profession he is particularly skillful. He has made a close, thorough and discriminating study of the science of medicine, is very accurate in the diagnosing of disease and in his work has found that his efforts have been attended with excellent results.

W. L. BYARS.

W. L. Byars, deceased, was one of the wealthiest and most prominent cattle-men of the Chickasaw nation, and his loss in the community was widely and deeply mourned. He was born in Alabama in 1849, and in 1877 came from Texas to the Indian Territory, where he acquired a fortune through the raising and sale of cattle. He thoroughly understood the business in every department and his plans were readily formed and carefully executed. He annually made large sales and at all times had a very extensive drove of cattle upon his ranch. This is the leading industry of the territory, owing to the splendid natural resources which this portion of the country furnishes, the broad prairies and fertile fields giving excellent pasturage for stock. Far-sighted and enterprising business men have taken advantage of the opportunity and through the careful conduct of business have achieved splendid prosperity. Prominent among these was Mr. Byars.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Mr. Byars and Miss Juda Adaline Barr, who was born, reared and educated in Missouri, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Strange) Barr. Her father died during the war in Fort Smith, Arkansas, while working for the government, after which the mother with her children, three sons and a daughter, came to the Indian Territory, in

1877. One son is now deceased, and Job Thomas and Tohe now reside in Texas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Byars were born seven children, namely: William Edgar, Maggie J., Nellie May, deceased, Joseph Philip, Samuel Harold, Conrad Clinton and Leona Gertrude. Mrs. Byars is a devoted member of the Methodist church, takes an active interest in its work and does everything in her power for the promotion of the cause of Christianity in this locality.

J. D. KERBY.

Prominently identified with the industrial interests of the Indian Territory, J. D. Kerby makes his home in Gilsonite and is a stockholder in and manager of the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, having the largest mine in the United States. He is a man of splendid business and executive force, keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his enterprise allows him to give way to no obstacles that can be conquered by determined and persistent effort. Such a man is a power in business circles in any community and a valuable addition to industrial life.

Mr. Kerby was born in Iowa on the 27th of August, 1858, and in his boyhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas, where he pursued his education in the common schools. The year of their removal was 1860. His father, E. M. Kerby, was a native of Virginia, and his great-grandfather on the paternal side was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. E. M. Kerby, having arrived at years of maturity, was united in marriage to O. E. Wilkinson, a native of Indiana, and after many years' residence upon a farm in Kansas, he devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, he was called to his final rest in 1895, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow still survives him and is yet a resident of the Sunflower state.

J. D. Kerby, of this review, remained at his parents' home in Kansas until 1876, when he left that state and began traveling over the country. He was connected with the railroad service and as the years passed he won advancement and gained success. In September, 1895, he came to Gilsonite, as manager of the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, and has since filled that position in a most creditable manner, capably controlling its interests and superintending the work of the largest mine in the United States. This has become a very important industry, owing to the ever increasing use of asphalt in paving and in other ways. The annual shipments made by the company are very extensive and returns an excellent income to the stockholders.

In the year 1884 Mr. Kerby was united in marriage to Miss Sady Lofquist, a native of Sweden, and unto them have been born three children, a son and two daughters, namely: Cora L., Harry E. and Ida L. Mr. Kerby is a member of Denison Lodge, No. 403, F. & A. M., Denison Chapter, No. 188, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 24, K. T. He is in thorough sym-

pathy with the principles of Masonry and in his life shows forth the tenets of the order by his honorable and helpful relations to his fellow men. He also belongs to Boone Division, No. 34, of the Order of Railway Conductors. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the country and his name is associated in friendly connection with many well-known men.

JOHN H. KENNEY.

One of the residents of the territory that Pennsylvania has sent to the southwest is John H. Kenney, a native of Philadelphia. He was born on the 10th of May, 1851, and during his youth was taken to Kansas, where he pursued his education. He came to the territory in 1871, when twenty years of age, and has since been identified with its interests. He was a stage driver for four years in the employ of the El Paso Stage Company. He is one of the pioneers of the territory and has been a leader in promoting many of its interests. During a long period he has been identified with agricultural pursuits and to-day owns about two thousand acres of fine land. At one time his realty holdings were much more extensive, but he has disposed of a large amount of his property. He now makes his home at Sulphur Springs and the income from his farms supplies him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 9th of September, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kenney and Miss Minnie S. Harris, a daughter of ex-Governor Cyrus Harris. Their union has been blessed with eleven children, namely: Maggie J., James C., Nannie, Manda, Levi, Asa, Lilly, Jesse, Ida, Ludey and one who died in infancy. Two others of the family have also passed away. Socially Mr. Kenney is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Caddo Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F. He likewise holds membership relations with Davis Lodge, F. & A. M., and, having made a thorough study of the tenets and principles of the fraternity, he exemplifies in his life the true spirit of the craft.

J. WESLEY PARKER.

J. Wesley Parker was born in the Chickasaw nation, in the Indian Territory, about 1848, his parents being William and Sina Parker, natives of Mississippi, who came to the Indian Territory, where the father died when our subject was a mere child, and the mother died some years later.

J. Wesley Parker was very studious as a boy and acquired a good education, first attending Robinson's Academy; then he attended school at Paris, Texas, later going to Barnum College and still later to Drury College, at Springfield, Missouri. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Caddo, Texas, meeting with good success. He next located in Denison for a time, from whence he went to Sherman and has the honor of being the first dunn-

mer out of the state of Texas, traveling for some years. Later he traveled for some time for a Liverpool house, selling piece goods.

After a time Mr. Parker abandoned the mercantile business, returned to the Chickasaw nation and lived with his cousin, Galloway Frazier. His thorough education well fitted him for public life, and he served as national interpreter under Governors Guy and Wolf. Later he was sent as a delegate to Washington, D. C., with ex-Governor Guy. He was the representative under Johnson's administration. He then retired from politics for a time, but has since served as chairman of the National party of Tishomingo and will be a candidate for representative in 1901.

In 1893 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Parker to Miss Alice I. Smith, who was born in Tennessee, but came to the Chickasaw nation some years ago. Their union has been blessed with three interesting children, namely: Ella Rennie, Emily Frazier and Douglas Johnson.

For eight years Mr. Parker has lived on the place he now owns, consisting of two hundred and fifty acres of land under a high state of cultivation and three hundred acres in pasture. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and is meeting with good success in his undertaking. He was never obliged to lease land, being always able to purchase all the land which he wished to use. He is very social in his nature and holds membership in several fraternal organizations. He was elected and made a Mason in Springfield, Missouri, belongs to Oklahoma Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Boggy Depot, to Caddo Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., being the first full-blood Indian to unite with the order, and is also identified with the Golden Chain, at Ardmore. He is widely and favorably known in Sulphur, Indian Territory, as a man of sterling worth.

W. S. EUBANK.

W. S. Eubank is the leading merchant of Mill Creek, Indian Territory. He was born near Taylor, Williams county, Texas, on the 22d of May, 1854. His father, William Eubank, was a native of Kentucky and a carpenter by trade who came to Texas in 1853. He married Miss Martha Jane Sanders, also a native of Kentucky, who died in Bastrop county, Texas, in 1890. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. The father died in Circleville, Williamson county, Texas, in 1876.

W. S. Eubank, whose name forms the caption of this review, was educated in the common schools of his native state, and upon putting aside his text-books he engaged in farming and stock-raising as a means of livelihood. He was energetic, industrious and enterprising, possessed of good judgment and untiring in his efforts, so that he prospered in his farming operations, which he carried on successfully for twenty years. He then abandoned the labor of the fields and in 1895 removed to Wynnewood, Indian Territory, and engaged in the mercantile business for about a year. He then went to old Millcreek, where he conducted a good business until October, 1900, when

he went to new Millcreek and has the largest general store in the town. He carries a large line of well-selected goods suitable to the demands of the people of the community in which the store is located and by his fair dealing and courteous treatment of his patrons he has built up a large trade.

On the 27th of November, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Eubank and Miss Jennie Hester, a native of Alabama, by whom he has one son, William Carlton, who was educated in the Polytechnic College, at Fort Worth, Texas, and at present is assistant station agent at Millcreek. His mother was born in Alabama April 14, 1853, was educated in the common schools and at the Baptist Female College. In 1876 she went with her parents to Texas, in which state she was married in the town of Taylor. Her father, T. Jefferson Hester, was a native of Alabama and served in the Confederate army during the entire war and was also in the Mexican war. He married Miss Mary Spencer, a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who died June 18, 1890, while he was called to his final rest June 14, 1899.

Mr. Eubank takes a deep interest in public affairs, and everything pertaining to the general welfare of the town in which he makes his home has his hearty support and co-operation. He is a member of Sulphur Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Pythias, of Wynnewood, Indian Territory, and he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. Mr. Eubank is also vice-president of the Commercial Club of Mill Creek.

JUDGE SCOTT HAWKINS.

Scott Hawkins, county judge of the Chickasaw nation, who makes his home at Nebo, Indian Territory, was born in the Choctaw nation about 1840. His father, Lopany Tubby, was a son of Captain Chapoga, the chief of the Choctaw nation at one time. Later, however, the son took the name of Hawkins. He married Olinia Shi, a daughter of Tom Hockett, also another Indian name, who was a half-breed, captured about the time of President Jackson's administration. She was born in Mississippi, as were also her husband and his father, who was captain of the assembly for some years, and they all removed from Mississippi at the time the Indians were transferred by the United States government to their reservation in the Indian Territory, where the grandfather and father of our subject died in the Chickasaw nation.

Judge Hawkins was educated in Robinson Academy, graduating from that institution in 1854. He then entered upon his active business career as a farmer and stock-raiser and became the owner of about one thousand acres of land near Nebo, Indian Territory, upon which he carries on general farming and raises some fine herds of cattle, meeting with excellent success in both branches of his business because of his indefatigable industry and good management. Although the greater part of his time is given to his agricultural pursuits he yet has time to devote to public affairs. In 1872 he was appointed constable and served in that capacity for one year. He accepted

the office of sheriff in 1873, which position he held for four successive years. He was a member of the house two years, served as senator for the same length of time, and is now serving for the fourth year as county judge. In all of his public service he has given entire satisfaction to his constituents, for he is a man of good judgment, is progressive and public-spirited and wisely uses his influence in support of all movements calculated to prove of public benefit. In the performance of his duties as judge he is fair and impartial in his decisions, which makes him popular with all classes, as they have the utmost confidence in his ability and justice. He is genial and cordial in his manner, social in his nature and has been married three times. He had a family of eight daughters, five of whom are living, namely: Minnie, who became the wife of L. Fowens, of Nebo; Rubie, Jessie, Fannie Dora and Abbie D.

C. J. DICKISON.

Among the prominent residents and successful farmers of the Indian Territory is C. J. Dickison, who first opened his eyes to the light of day in the southern part of Virginia on the 24th of February, 1840, his parents being Stephen and Margaret (Pratt) Dickison, both natives of North Carolina, but afterward removed to Virginia, where he died in 1847. He survived his wife for sixteen years and then passed away in the same state, in 1863. They had a family of eleven children, of which number our subject is the youngest and the only one living.

C. J. Dickison, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the common schools of his native state and after completing his studies engaged in farming. In 1859 he left his native state and went to Tennessee, where he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, entering the Federal army in January, 1863, and serving nine months. He then resumed his farming operations for a time and about 1882 he moved from Tennessee to Texas, where he again followed farming until 1886, when he went to the Indian Territory and settled sixteen miles east of Ardmore, remaining there nine years. In 1895 he went to Conner's store, now Connerville, Indian Territory, where he engaged in the cattle business until 1900, since which time he has kept the only hotel in the place.

Mr. Dickison was united in marriage in 1861 to Miss Catherine South, who was born in Virginia in 1840, and is a daughter of Daniel and Annie (Lawson) South, both natives of North Carolina, but became residents of Virginia, later removing to Texas in 1880, where he died in 1893. His wife survived him one year and died in the Indian Territory in 1894. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dickison have been born ten children, but three died in infancy. The others are: Martha, who became the wife of E. Kelly, by whom she had twelve children, eight of whom are living; Annie, wife of David Cole, by whom she has one child, and she also has one child by her first husband, William Branan; Susan E., who married James Allen and has three children;

Victoria, the wife of J. S. Dickerson, by whom she has four children; Sallie M., who married J. L. Cole and has seven children; Lou, who married Thomas Cole and has three children; and J. H., who married Miss Alma Summy and has one child, Maxie.

Mr. Dickison was at one time a Baptist, but for twenty-one years has held membership in the Christian church, of which his wife and two daughters are also members. He is very active in all the work of the church and is deeply interested in the educational interests of Connerville, which is beautifully situated on the banks of the Big Blue river, a very pretty stream, and is a very progressive and up-to-date town, having one of the best schools in the Indian Territory.

PROFESSOR J. H. SIMERLY.

Among the educators and business men of Connerville, Indian Territory, is Professor J. H. Simerly, who was born in the eastern part of Tennessee on the 31st of August, 1868. He acquired his literary education in the schools of his native county, where he was reared upon a farm, and at the age of eighteen began teaching school in Tennessee. Later he graduated from the Georgia Railroad Business College, at Senoia, Georgia, and Milligan Business College in Tennessee in 1896. After completing his collegiate course he came to Texas, in 1898, and taught in the Northern Business College one year. In 1899 he came to the Indian Territory, locating in Durant, where he taught a business school for one year. In July, 1900, he came to Connerville and established the Connerville Business School in connection with the literary school. On the 1st of January of the following year he engaged in the drug and grocery trade in which he met with success. Four months later, in April, he was made postmaster. He was one of the founders of the schools and very active in the upbuilding of the town of Connerville, where he was united in marriage on the 9th of December, 1900, to Miss Ella Phillips, a resident of the place and a most estimable woman. The Professor is very genial and social in his nature and became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Stewart, where he had charge of the commercial department of Stewart Normal College. He is one of the most capable, painstaking and successful teachers in the Territory. He is also a member of the First Baptist church of Durant, takes an active interest in all of its work and contributes liberally of his time and means for the advancement of Christianity and everything pertaining to the public welfare.

DAVID M. SIMPSON, M. D.

David M. Simpson, formerly a physician, and now the assistant postmaster of Pontotoc, Indian Territory, is a native of Arkansas, having first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 25th of November, 1852, in Fayetteville, Washington county. He received his elementary education in the com-

mon schools of his native place and later graduated from the university at Fayetteville. He then began reading medicine with Dr. J. W. Fergus, of Elmsprings, Arkansas, after which he opened an office and engaged in the practice of his profession for some time, working up a very good practice. In 1893 he removed from Arkansas to the Indian Territory, locating at Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw nation, where he remained for a short period, going from there to Viola, in the same Territory. On the 3d of September, 1894, he came to Pontotoc and started the place, with his brother, William Taylor Simpson, who opened a general store and from that small beginning the place has grown to be quite a village, having five dry-goods stores, groceries, two drug stores, a good school building, which is also used for a church and for lodge meetings of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Freemason society. Because the town was founded by Dr. Simpson and his brother it is called by some Simpsonville, but it received the name of Pontotoc from an old post-office or private house in which the mail was received and distributed, which was just one mile from the site of the present town of Pontotoc, for there was already a post-office in the Territory named Simpson, which should not be duplicated. Mr. Simpson had been postmaster at Robinson, Benton county, Arkansas, before coming to the Indian Territory.

In Washington county, Arkansas, occurred the marriage of Dr. Simpson and Miss Mary J. Delozier, a native of Tennessee, the wedding ceremony taking place on the 10th of March, 1881. Their home is now graced by five children, two daughters and three sons, namely: Minnie May, Jesse James, William David, Mary Ann and John Taylor.

Dr. Simpson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and built a church and Masonic hall in Pontotoc, but they were burned on the 23d of October, 1900. He is a member of Simpson Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., and does all in his power to promote its interests. He engaged in the practice of medicine until 1900, when he retired from practice and is now discharging the duties of assistant postmaster and also has charge of the phone and bookkeeping for J. C. McNeill, and is one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Pontotoc, having the respect and confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM T. WARD.

William Thomas Ward, who is now serving as the treasurer of the Chickasaw nation and is a leading and influential citizen, was born near Emet, Tishomingo county, October 23, 1870. He is a son of William A. and Lizzie (Cheadle) Ward. His father was a white man and his mother was three-fourths Chickasaw. They remained near Emet until 1875, when they removed to Texas, where Mr. Ward carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising through a period of seven years. He then returned with his family to the Territory, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

Mr. Ward, of this review, was a little lad of five summers when he went



Wm. Ward

to the Lone Star state, and was a youth of twelve years when he returned to the Territory. Here he entered the Harley Institute, where he pursued his studies for five years, being graduated in the class of 1893. He then became a student of Wall & Moore's high school, in Franklin, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1895, and he further continued his study in Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he completed the work of the freshman year. He then returned to the nation, where he has since been engaged in farming. His farm of two hundred and fifty acres is all under fence and one hundred and seventy-five acres is highly cultivated, his principal crops being corn and cotton. These give an excellent yield, owing to the rich alluvial soil, and his products annually bring to him a good income.

On the 23d of December, 1896, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Estelle Chisholm, a daughter of William and Julia (McLish) Chisholm, of the Chickasaw nation, both now deceased. One child graced this union, Estwill, who was born January 13, 1898. Socially Mr. Ward is connected with Tishomingo Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M. He has also been quite prominent in public affairs through a number of years, being secretary of the senate from September, 1896, until March, 1897, when he resigned and was appointed to the office of district attorney, in which capacity he served for one year and five months, when he was re-elected and served until the following March. He then resigned and was appointed superintendent of schools in 1898, acting in that capacity most capably until September, 1900. In October of the same year he was elected treasurer of the nation, so that he is the present incumbent. He is most faithful in the discharge of all public duties, his fidelity being unquestioned and his record above reproach.

W. C. KING.

Among the citizens that Alabama has furnished to the Territory is W. C. King, who was born in that state on the 16th of April, 1844. A common-school education fitted him for the practical duties of a business career. At the time of the Civil war he entered the Confederate army as a member of Company E, Sixth Florida Infantry, and later enlisted in the Second Florida Cavalry, serving throughout the remainder of the war. He was in Florida attending school at the time of the outbreak of hostilities and his patriotic spirit was aroused in behalf of his loved southland. After the declaration of peace he engaged in farming and in 1868 he made his way westward to Texas, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the raising of cattle. For twenty years he was a resident of that state, coming to the Territory in 1888. He located first at Caddo and in 1890 he removed to Pontotoc, where he embarked in the hotel business. At this place he has been very successful, conducting an excellent hostelry, one of the best in the Chickasaw nation. It is provided with all modern equipments and conveniences, sets a good table and the genial proprietor does everything in his power for the comforts of his

guests. He is also engaged in farming, having about one hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation and about six hundred and forty acres in pasture.

In 1866 Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Susan Kittleband, a native of Florida and a daughter of Mr. Kittleband, a publisher. Their marriage has been blessed with six children, namely: William Crittenden; Luella, who died in 1887; George L.; Edgar Marvin, who departed this life in 1881; James Chapell; and Joe. Mr. King is a member of Madusworth Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., of Madison county, Texas, and since 1873 has been a member of the Christian church. He co-operates in all movements calculated to prove of general good along material, intellectual, social and moral lines and is a valued representative of his community, widely and favorably known here. He has formed an extended acquaintance not only with the people of his own town but with the traveling public and has gained a host of friends.

H. B. TUSSY.

The town of Tussy in the Chickasaw nation is named in honor of him whose name introduces this review and who was the first settler of this locality. For a number of years he has been an enterprising citizen of the neighborhood and is now successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, owning extensively landed interests. He was born in Kentucky, July 8, 1836, and pursued his education in the common schools of Missouri. In the year 1869 he came to the Territory with his parents, Jacob and Mary A. (Allen) Tussy, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The father died in the Cherokee nation in 1870, and the mother, long surviving him, passed away in the Chickasaw nation, July 18, 1893. They were the parents of ten children, but only two are now living—H. B. and James, the latter making his home with the subject of this review.

H. B. Tussy was only thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the Territory and therefore for almost a third of a century he has been identified with the interests of this portion of the country. Throughout his active business career he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising and now has about seven hundred acres of land under cultivation and about seven hundred acres in pasture. He raises good crops and in his pastures are found high grades of cattle and horses which find a ready sale on the market and bring a good financial return.

As before stated the town of Tussy was named in honor of the subject of this review and his brother has served as its postmaster. The place was founded in 1880 and has had a prosperous growth. With the lodge of the Woodmen of the World at that place Mr. Tussy is a member and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In July, 1886, he married Letta Colbert, a daughter of James Colbert, who was a son of Winchester Colbert, who came from Mississippi to the Territory when the Indians were removed to this place and afterward served as governor of his nation. The marriage of Mr. and

Mrs. Tussy has been blessed with seven children, namely: Mary, Martha J., Lucy Lee, Henrietta, now deceased, Lola May, Alex and Lilla Francis. During a long residence in this portion of the Territory Mr. Tussy has become widely and favorably known and he and his family share in the warm regard of many friends.

JUDGE A. H. LAW.

A prominent politician and lawyer of the Indian Territory is Judge A. H. Law, who first opened his eyes to the light of day in Mississippi, on the 17th of November, 1844. He spent the first few years of his life in his native state, but was educated in Louisiana, and in 1860 came to Texas with his mother, Elizabeth (McRea) Law, his father, Harvey Law, having died in Mississippi in 1845, one year after the birth of our subject, who further pursued his studies at Coldsprings, Texas, and upon the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in a company from Polk county, the regiment being under command of Colonel Elmore, and served eight months, when he was wounded and received an honorable discharge on account of disability. He remained at home one month and then re-enlisted in the Twelfth Texas Cavalry, under Colonel William Parsons, and served until the close of the war. In 1866 the Judge went to Grayson county, Texas, and three years later, in 1869, went to Pickets county, in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory.

Judge Law has been an extensive farmer and cattle-raiser and has also taken a very prominent and active part in the public affairs of the Territory. He served as county clerk for eight years, county judge two years, and was also the first United States commissioner appointed at Ardmore, serving in the last-named position for fifteen months. He then engaged in the practice of law at Ardmore with Campbell & Jenkins, which connection was maintained until J. D. McAlister was appointed United States marshal for the Indian Territory, when Judge Law was made clerk and acted as chief deputy under L. L. Stone. Upon the latter's death his brother, Charles L. Stone, succeeded him but the Judge continued in the marshal's office until the present administration. He was very successful in his practice before the Indian courts and was a very prominent factor in political circles, his opinions carrying great weight in the councils of the party with which he affiliates.

In December, 1870, Judge Law was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Burney, a sister of Wesley Burney, mentioned in this volume. Their union was blessed with three children: Wesley B., who died at the age of ten years; Ben C., who died when five years old; and Margaret Elizabeth, who was educated in the Ardmore schools and in the convent at Denison, Texas, also pursuing a two-years course at the North Texas Female College. The mother died in 1883 and the Judge was again married in October, 1886, to Margaret E. Avery, a native of Arkansas, by whom he has six children, namely: Lou E., Albert H., Katie B., Charles H., William H. and Hattie M.

Fraternally Judge Law is identified with the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, becoming a member of that body at Tishomingo. He also assisted in the organization of the Ardmore Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., and is a Freemason. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, all his life and in his daily walk and conduct exemplifies the principles of Christianity. He is very kind-hearted and benevolent, never charging a full-blood Indian for legal advice or service. His integrity is unquestioned, his word being as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal, and he has done much for the development and progress of the Territory in which he makes his home.

C. F. RICHARDS.

Among the industrial interests which claim the attention of the residents of this section of the Territory, stock-raising demands special attention, and the gentleman whose name heads this review has attained considerable prominence in this line. His birth occurred in the Lone Star state, in 1855, and his education was received in the common schools of Texas. He remained in that state until 1898, the year in which he came to the Indian Territory. Since locating in the Chickasaw nation he has given his entire time to his extensive farming and stock-raising interests, and in both branches of his business he has met with a high and well merited degree of success. He now resides at Ryan, where he owns land to the amount of two thousand five hundred acres. Five hundred acres is under an excellent state of cultivation, his fertile and well-tilled fields yields to the owner a golden return for the care and labor bestowed upon them, while in his large pastures, consisting of two thousand acres, roam large herds of stock. Mr. Richards also followed the cattle business in Texas.

In 1889 he was united in marriage with Birdie White, a Choctaw Indian and a daughter of E. S. and Louisa (Martin) White. The father, who was a white man, still resides in the Indian Territory, but the mother is now deceased. She was a Chickasaw Indian. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have three children,—Lilla, Lonie and Lois. The parents are members of the Baptist church. In his social relations Mr. Richards is a member of Belcherville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Texas, and of Quitman Chapter, No. 83, R. A. M., of Wood county, same state.

E. C. SUGG & BROTHER.

Each community is judged by the character of its representative citizens, and its social, intellectual and business standing is determined thereby. The sterling worth, commercial ability and enterprise of the leading men are mirrored forth in the public life of the community, and therefore the history of the people of prominence is the history of the locality. The firm of E. C. Sugg & Brother, the junior member being I. D. Sugg, are among the wealthiest cattle men of the Chickasaw nation.

The Sugg Brothers were born in Mississippi and are sons of Thomas C. Sugg, a native of Alabama. The latter followed farming and steam-boating as a life occupation and during the civil war he valiantly aided the southland as a member of the Confederate army. He now makes his home with his son, J. D. Sugg, and has reached the ripe old age of eighty-three years. His wife, who was formerly Miss Mary Duprey, died when J. D. was only about five years of age. The brothers removed with their parents to Arkansas, and the elder, E. C. Sugg, afterward went to California. While a resident of Arkansas, J. D. Sugg worked in a tobacco factory. In 1870 thy took up their abode in Brown county, Texas, and at that time the brothers were very poor, having worked by the day at anything they could get to do that would yield them an honest living. They finally began ranching, and after three financial crashes they at last, in 1887, came to the front, and their credit is now almost unlimited. At the present time they own one of the largest ranches in the Comanche and Kiowa country, and they also have an extensive and valuable ranch in Texas. The life record of the Sugg Brothers illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to one's life. Depending upon their own resources, they have risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence in the business world. In addition to his extensive ranching interests, J. D. Sugg is also the president of the First National Bank of Marlow. He now resides near Sugden, where he has made his home for twenty-one years, purchasing his present property in 1880.

E. C. Sugg is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is very prominent in Masonic circles. The brothers have made many friends throughout this section of the country, and those who have known them longest are among their truest friends.

Z. A. ADDINGTON.

This well-known citizen of the Chickasaw nation is one of the leading and representative farmers and stock-raisers of his locality. His entire life has been spent in the Indian Territory, and since entering upon his business career he has given his undivided time and attention to his extensive agricultural interests. He was born in the Chickasaw nation, on the 10th of November, 1879, a son of Columbus and Belle (Miller) Addington. The father was a white man, born in the state of Georgia, and the mother was a native of Mississippi and a Choctaw Indian by birth. She came to the Indian Territory when quite young. The parents were married in Texas, and the union was blessed with seven children, all of whom are still living. The father followed farming as a life occupation, also dealing quite extensively in cattle, and his last days were spent in the Indian Territory, passing away on the 28th of November, 1905. His wife was called to her final rest in 1887. For many years the family has been very prominent in the public life of the Chickasaw nation, and the town of Addington was named in honor of Zach

Addington, an uncle of our subject, who now resides six miles east of the town.

Z. A. Addington, whose name introduces this review, received an excellent education in the schools of the Chickasaw nation and of Fort Worth, Texas, and since putting aside his text-books he has continually added to his knowledge by reading and observation, being a well-informed man. He is recognized as one of the representative agriculturists of the nation, and his landed possessions now aggregate six hundred and forty acres, and on this valuable tract he follows farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. In 1901 he erected one of the finest livery stables in the city, and he is also a member of the town-site company, the town being located on a portion of his land.

Mr. Addington was married January 15, 1901, to Gracie Adams, who came to the Indian Territory from Texas in 1898. Mr. Addington is well known in business circles and in private life, and is uniformly honored and esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM MANUEL GADDIS.

One of the beautiful farming properties of the Chickasaw nation is that owned by William Manuel Gaddis, who is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists and stock-raisers of his locality. He is a native son of the Indian Territory, his birth having occurred at Thackerville, in the Chickasaw nation, on the 10th of April, 1870. His father, William Gaddis, was a Cherokee Indian. He married Melvina Love, who was a Chickasaw by birth and a daughter of Ben Love, who was one of the first to locate in the Indian Territory. He was a relative of Overton Love, who was familiarly known as "Lob" Love. The mother of our subject died when he was an infant, and the father survived until 1875, when he, too, passed away. They had two children, but the daughter, Georgiana, is now deceased. She became the wife of Captain Wiggs, of Oakland. After the mother's death the father afterwards married Susan Pace, and they had one child, George Gaddis.

William M. Gaddis, whose name introduces this review, received excellent educational privileges in his early life, having attended school at Lebanon, in the Chickasaw nation, for five years, after which he became a student in Rock Academy, at Tishomingo. He was reared in the home of Simon James, who married a sister of ex-Governor William L. Byrd. Since reaching man's estate he has devoted his entire time and attention to his farming operations and to his stock-raising interests. He is now the owner of thirteen hundred acres of the best land to be found in the Chickasaw nation, two hundred acres of which is under a high state of cultivation. In 1900 he erected a beautiful residence upon his place.

On the 27th of December, 1899, Mr. Gaddis was united in marriage with Georgia Seale, who was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 7th of January, 1872, and she came with her parents to the Indian Territory when a mere

child. She is a daughter of H. A. and Sarah (Carr) Eddington. Mrs. Gaddis has been twice married, and by her first union she had four children, Algie, Mattie, Olie and Homer. Under Mr. and Mrs. Gaddis has been born a son, John Dewey. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he also was reared in that faith, his mother having been a zealous worker and leading member of that denomination.

JOHN D. WILSON.

John D. Wilson, a native son of the Chickasaw nation and a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of his locality, first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 9th of August, 1893. His parents are Philip and Susan (Mitchell) Wilson. His mother is a Chickasaw by birth.

The subject of this review received his education both in the Chickasaw nation and in Sherman, Texas, and since putting aside his text-books he has devoted his entire time and attention to the work of the farm and to the stock business. His efforts in both branches of his business have been attended with a very gratifying degree of prosperity, and his labors in the line of his chosen vocation have not only proved of individual benefit but have also added to the wealth of the agricultural class. At the present time his landed possessions aggregate about thirty-five hundred acres, which constitute one of the valuable and attractive farms of the nation. His fields are under a high state of cultivation, and in his pastures are found excellent grades of stock. In 1886 Mr. Wilson removed from Beef creek to the present site of Comanche, and five years later, in 1892, the town was founded upon a part of his land. The population of this thriving little city is now estimated at about twenty-three hundred inhabitants, and in its progress and development Mr. Wilson bore an active and commendable part.

On the 23d of July, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Mann, a native of Illinois. She came to the Indian Territory about four years before her marriage, in 1882. This union has been blessed with five children.—Jessie Augustus, Gracie Ethel, Laura Lee, Clara May and Frank Florence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are active and valued members of the Christian church. In his social relations Mr. Wilson is a member of Comanche Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M., and of Duncan Chapter, of Duncan, Indian Territory.

GILBERT & GILBERT.

One of the leading legal firms of Duncan is that of Gilbert & Gilbert, which is widely and favorably known throughout the Indian Territory and the great southwest. The members of the firm are H. F. and W. I. Gilbert, sons of H. W. Gilbert, who was a native of Vermont and in 1862 came to Oklahoma, where he spent his last days, passing away at Watonga in 1898. He enlisted in Missouri in the Confederate army and served two years and a half. He married Treseida Wren, a native of Kentucky, who now lives in Kogi-

fisher, Oklahoma Territory.' She had two brothers in the Federal army during the Civil war, and one of them was the youngest soldier in the Army of the Potomac.

W. I. Gilbert was educated in Missouri and was a graduate of the State University. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in Oklahoma Territory at the age of eighteen years. He at once began the practice of his profession there remaining until April 1, 1896, when he came to Duncan, Indian Territory, and formed a partnership with Thomas M. Smoot, the business relationship continuing for one year, when the present firm of Gilbert & Gilbert was formed, in 1897. On the 10th of December, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Witt, a native of Texas, but he has no children. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Woodmen of the World.

H. F. Gilbert, the older member of the firm of Gilbert & Gilbert, also studied law with his father and graduated from the University of Missouri, in which state he was admitted to the bar, after which he practiced in Montana for two years. He came from Oklahoma Territory to Duncan, Indian Territory in 1896, when he joined his brother in business. His wife, *nee* Nellie J. James, is a most estimable lady and a native of Texas. Her husband is a member of Marlow Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Woodmen of the World.

The Gilbert brothers are enterprising and progressive young attorneys and much of their success in business is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance will they permit themselves to go into court with a case unless they have absolute confidence in the justice of their client's cause. Basing their efforts on this principle, from which there are far too many lapses in professional ranks, it naturally follows that they seldom lose a case in whose support they are enlisted and they have a very extensive practice in Duncan, Ryan, Chickasha and all along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD.

The spirit of enterprise and progress which dominates America and has led to its wonderful development and growth is manifest in George Wythe Munford, one of the most energetic business men of the Indian Territory. He is now the superintendent of the coal mill at Chickasha. Honored and respected by all, there is no man in this portion of the Territory who occupies a more enviable position than Mr. Munford in industrial and financial circles, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which he now enjoys.

Mr. Munford was born in Bedford county, Virginia, February 5, 1860, and is a representative of one of the most distinguished families of the Old

Dominion. His paternal great-grandfather, William Munford, was a distinguished lawyer of Richmond city and a reporter of the courts of Virginia and clerk of the house of delegates for twenty-five years; he was also the son of George Wythe Munford; and for twenty-five years he was the secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia. For a classical exercise he translated Homer's *Iliad*. His brother, Robert Munford, served as a colonel on General Washington's staff at the battle of Winchester with Braddock's army during the Revolutionary war.

George Wythe Munford, the grandfather of our subject, was a very prominent and influential resident of Virginia, his native state, and twice revised the code of Virginia. He was at one time the clerk of both houses of the legislature and was very prominent in political circles, yet was not an aspirant for office. He was named for Chancellor George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a man of letters, of broad learning and scholarly attainments, so that he was well fitted for leadership and exercised a strong influence over public thought and opinion. He was an extensive farmer, owning and cultivating a large plantation. He married Miss Lucy Harrison Taylor, of Virginia, who was a daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Singleton) Taylor. The mother of the latter was the daughter of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the father of President William Henry Harrison who was the grandfather of the late President Benjamin Harrison. Lucy Harrison Taylor's brother, William Taylor, married General W. H. Harrison's daughter who was his first cousin. George Wythe Munford's first wife bore him several children and then died in her native state, and he then married Miss Elizabeth T. Ellis, and they had fourteen children. Anthony Singleton, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. George W. Munford, commanded a battery at Cowpens during the Revolutionary war.

General T. T. Munford, the father of our subject, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1823, and was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, that state. Subsequently he became the president of the board of visitors of the school in which he had acquired his education. It was he who secured the guns of General Grant for the Virginia Military Institute after the war, and the general also gave him two cannons. He was a planter by occupation and had large estates in Virginia and Maryland, including the farm once owned by Lord Baltimore. He now owns three extensive plantations in Alabama and has otherwise spread largely manufacturing operations. He was once the owner of the Lynchburg Iron Works, which he afterward sold. He still maintains a pleasant home in Lynchburg, Virginia, and spends the winter months upon his plantations in Alabama. At the inauguration of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service, as colonel of the Second Virginia Cavalry, and succeeded General W. C. Wickham, brigadier general, thus serving until hostilities ended. He was with General Jackson in every battle in which he participated, and was prominent in the Army of North Virginia. His opinion carried great weight in war circles, and his efforts were of

untold value in support of the cause which he espoused. He was once slightly wounded, but otherwise escaped injury.

Since the war his attention has been largely given to mining interest, and he has opened a number of mines. His business ability has contributed in a large measure to the prosperity of the community in which he has carried on operations, and at the same time has brought to him a handsome competence, which places him among the wealthy men of his native state. He married Miss Elizabeth Tayloe, a native of Roanoke, Virginia, and a daughter of Colonel George Plater Tayloe, who also was born in the Old Dominion and was one of the delegates to the secession convention of that state. He was a man of wealth and a large land-owner. He also dealt extensively in horses. He traveled all over the world in company with George Peabody and W. W. Cochran, visiting the most noted stables of Europe. His friend Cochran built a fine art gallery in Washington, and one of the rooms is known as the Tayloe Gallery, having been furnished by the Tayloe family. His wife was Miss Mary Langhorne, a daughter of William Langhorne, of Buena Vista, who exchanged that place for Cloverdale, George P. Tayloe's old home in Botetourt county, Virginia. He was a wealthy and prominent man, who belonged to one of the most distinguished families of Virginia, in which state he spent his entire life. His daughter Mary was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, but died in Buena Vista, in 1849, when about twenty-eight years of age, at the time that her youngest daughter Virginia was born. His brother, Dr. John M. Langhorne, is now eighty-four years of age and is hale and hearty. George Plater Tayloe's father was John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, who was a member of the governor's council for many years.

Mrs. Munford, the mother of our subject, died in 1863, leaving five children, namely: George Tayloe, a mining engineer of Stewart, Virginia, who is managing an estate of fifty thousand acres of land, which was sold by his father to Rousens Brothers & La Marsh, of New York city; Beverley, deceased; Emma, the wife of J. William Boys, an attorney at law of Roanoke, Virginia; George Wythe, of this review; and William, who is now the manager of his father's estate in Alabama. For his second wife General Munford chose Emma Tayloe, and they became the parents of five children: Harry, of Staunton, Virginia; Thornton, of New Orleans, Louisiana; Sinclair, who served as a soldier in the Spanish American war with the Twenty-seventh United States Volunteers; Thomas Byrd, deceased; and Thomas Glenn, who is now living in Lynchburg.

George Wythe Munford was educated in the Bellevue high school and in the Lynchburg Academy, after which he went to Richmond, Virginia, where he learned the machinist's trade. He then went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he accepted a position as a machinist and draftsman, acting in that capacity for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Roanoke, Virginia, where he was employed as a machinist and draftsman and afterward as inspector of cars and material. For about four years he occupied that position, and then went to Montgomery, Alabama, as the engineer of

the Trust Mills, but six months later became the superintendent at Demopolis, Alabama, of the Demopolis Trust Mill, the business now being carried on under the name of the American Cotton Oil Company. A year later he went to Mobile, Alabama, for the same company, and subsequently spent five years with another cotton-oil company of that city. His next business change took him to Macon, Georgia, where he erected a plant for the Georgia Mill & Elevator Company. He then returned to Demopolis, Alabama. At a latter date he went to McKinney, Texas, and erected a mill at that place. In Greenville, Mississippi, he assisted in building the Merchants & Planter's Cotton Seed Mill, and was afterward in Columbus, Georgia, where he became master mechanic for the Muskogee Manufacturing Company. In 1898 he came to Chickasha, as superintendent of the Chickasha Cotton Seed Oil Company, and at present holds that position, being in control of an important and remunerative business. He stands to-day among the most prominent enterprising and successful business men of this portion of the country. A man of strong individuality and indubitable probity he has attained a due measure of success in the affairs of life, and assuredly demands representation among the most prominent residents of the Territory.

On the 19th of September, 1900, Mr. Munford was joined in wedlock to Miss Oma Grogan, of Chickasha, a native of Texas.

HARRY W. HARLEY.

In control of extensive business affairs are found men of master minds capable of quietly grasping the situation and of noting opportunities. This must be also accompanied by readiness of execution and correct planning. In all of these qualifications Mr. Harley is well equipped and to-day he occupies an important position as resident manager of the Peoria Mining & Land Company. He was born in Gloucester City, New Jersey, in the year 1868, and on the paternal side was of German lineage, while on the maternal side he is of English descent. His father, Henry Martin Harley, is a native of Philadelphia and now makes his home in Gloucester City, New Jersey. He is one of the leading stockholders and general manager of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company, which owns and controls one of the largest cylinder printing establishments in the United States. Throughout the Civil war he served as a Union soldier, loyally defending the old flag and the cause it represented. His brother, John D. Harley, was also in the service. In his political views Mr. Harley is a Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. In the public affairs of Gloucester he is recognized as a prominent factor and has filled a number of offices, having served as a councilman and as a member of the board of education. He married Miss Delia Baker, who was born in Gloucester and died in that city in 1871.

In the public schools of his native city the subject of this review acquired his early education and later entered the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he is graduated with the class of 1890. In addition to

the regular college curriculum he took a course in mechanical and civil engineering and is thus especially well qualified for his present position. In April, 1893, he came to Peoria and became manager of the Peoria Mining & Land Company, a corporation composed of New Jersey capitalists. The company owns and operates valuable lead and zinc mines at Peoria and has a growing enterprise under the capable control of Mr. Harley, the work being vigorously prosecuted and yielding an excellent return to the stockholders.

A leading citizen, Mr. Harley was married to Miss Fannie Rowe, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Rowe, natives of Pennsylvania. The marriage of our subject and his wife was celebrated in Baxter Springs, Kansas, and they now have one daughter, Katherine May. In his political affiliations Mr. Harley is a Democrat, and he was the first mayor of Peoria chosen at an election held there in the spring of 1894. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Odd Fellows. He is a young man of sterling worth, possessed of business enterprise and ability, public spirited, energetic and progressive, and these qualities well fit him for leadership in political and business circles.

WESLEY B. BURNEY.

Wesley B. Burney is now practically living a retired life, save that he retains the management of his extensive landed interests. He was born in Woodville, Fickens county, in the Chickasaw nation, April 5, 1849, and is a son of David C. and Emily (Love) Burney, both of whom have now passed away. In the public schools of that nation he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Robinson Manual Labor School, in Tishomingo. After leaving that institution he removed to Linn, Indian Territory, where he remained until nineteen years of age, when he came to Burneyville and for a time made his home with his sister, Mrs. Mary Gaines. At that time there was but one house west of Burneyville, the country being practically unsettled.

He became connected with the cattle industry and in a short time had accumulated a herd of his own. Thus he secured his start in life. From 1867 until 1875 he was engaged in farming and cattle-raising, meeting with good success until the latter year, when his herd of cattle, valued at seventy-five thousand dollars, died upon his ranch. In 1895 he discontinued active business and removed to Ardmore, where he now resides. He has an elegant city residence, located at the corner of C and Sixth avenues. His land holdings are very extensive. He has two thousand one hundred and sixty acres at Burneyville under cultivation and a ranch of thirty-two hundred acres which he leases. The management of his property interests is the only business which now claims his attention, his well directed efforts and capable management in former years having brought to him a handsome fortune that now enables him to live retired.

In 1871 Mr. Burney was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eliza Gaines,



H B Burry

a daughter of James T. Gaines, of the Chickasaw nation, and unto them were born four children, as follows: Sidney, who married Miss Lillie Wood and has three children,—Guy, Joseph and Tams Bixby; Julien; and Melbora and Sallie, both of whom are now deceased. In 1884 Mr. Burney was united in marriage to Miss Clifford Ponder, a daughter of Dr. J. B. Ponder, a prominent medical practitioner of Cooke county, Texas. Her mother, Mrs. Anne (Kirksey) Ponder, is now living in Ardmore. By the second marriage Mr. Burney has eight children: Euna; Valley; Blanche; Wessie; Clay Potter; Lindsey, deceased; Minnie, who also has passed away; and Douglas.

Mr. Burney has been prominent in public affairs. He served for two terms, of two years each, in the Chickasaw legislature, and in September, 1898, he was appointed town-site commissioner of Ardmore. The wisdom of his selection to this very important position has been made manifest by his careful work in the position, which has been a very popular one to all. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and in his political affiliations is a Democrat.

F. A. STEVENS, M. D.

Dr. F. A. Stevens, one of the most eminent physicians of the Indian Territory, was born in Vermont, October 15, 1870, and is a son of George W. Stevens, a native of Vermont, as were also his grandfather and great-grandfather, and the great-great-grandfather settled in that state in 1786, locating in the town of Corinth, in Orange county, and a brother of the Doctor is still residing on the old homestead farm. The father of our subject served as a brave and loyal soldier in the Federal army during the Civil war and was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the community in which he lived.

Dr. F. A. Stevens, whose name forms the caption of this sketch, spent his boyhood and youth in his native state in the usual manner of the boys of that day and acquired a good preliminary education in the common schools near his home. After graduating from the common schools, being ambitious to enter professional life, he matriculated in Dartmouth College and graduated from that institution after pursuing the prescribed course of instruction. He then took a course of medical lectures and graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1894. After thus having made thorough preparation for his chosen profession he began the practice of medicine at Barre, Vermont, where he succeeded in building up a good business and remained there until 1897, when he decided to go to the new west and find a wider field for his labors and perhaps win a fortune. Accordingly he removed to Berwin, Indian Territory, where he located permanently and very soon secured a large and lucrative practice because of his medical skill and good business ability. In connection with his practice he also conducted and owned a drug store which was always attractive in appearance and stocked with a full line of the best drugs and everything to be found in any first-class

drug store and the courteous treatment which his customers uniformly received made it one of the most popular business houses in the town and proved a very profitable investment to the owner.

Dr. Stevens is not only a well read and skilful physician but is also an energetic, enterprising business man and popular citizen, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, lending his influence and financial support to all movements and measures calculated to promote the best interests of his fellow citizens and the material, educational and moral progress and development of the people. In manner he is courteous and genial and has a host of acquaintances and warm friends who esteem him very highly for his many good qualities of mind and heart. He is a member of the Chickasaw Medical Association and the Vermont State Medical Society, and fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Union of Berwyn, takes an active interest in the work of these organizations, and is considered one of the most influential and worthy citizens of the Indian Territory.

J. A. HARRIS.

General merchandising finds an able representative in J. A. Harris, who is successfully conducting a store at McGee. He was born in Jackson, Tennessee, in 1865, and is a son of Lafayette Harris. His grandfather, Jeremiah Harris, served in the war of 1812, and Lafayette Harris was a member of the Confederate army, enlisting in 1861 and remaining at the front for four years. He is now living at Timpson, Texas. He married Fannie Corner, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and is also living. Her father was James Corner, likewise a soldier in the war of 1812.

J. A. Harris pursued his education in the common schools of his native place, supplementing his preliminary course by study in Buena Vista, Texas, and in Brownsville, Tennessee. In the former place he pursued a business course. He became a resident of Texas in 1880 and began merchandising at Timpson, where he remained for five years. He then acted as traveling salesman for a year and in 1893 went to California. Subsequently he was located for a time in New York city and afterward at Santa Point, Idaho. Thus from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast he went and afterward to the northwest portion of the country. He has traveled extensively and is therefore familiar with the country. On the 3d of February, 1894, he came to McGee, where he established a general mercantile store, in which he has met with highly gratifying success, for his trade has steadily increased until it has assumed extensive proportions. Those who once become his customers remain as his steady patrons through the passing years, and his annual sales are now large and profitable. He also owns considerable property in McGee and in Francis, Indian Territory, and at the latter place he is likewise engaged in merchandising. On the 2d of March, 1901, he was appointed postmaster at McGee and is now creditably filling that position.

In 1883 occurred the marriage of Mr. Harris and Miss Martha Tyer, of Texas, who was educated at Buena Vista. She died September 22, 1898, leaving four children, namely: Fulton, Zealand, Major and Rodger. For his second wife Mr. Harris chose Miss Reta Rodgers, a daughter of S. Rodgers, a druggist of McGee, the wedding being celebrated on the 31st of December, 1899. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active part in its work and doing all they can for its advancement. Mr. Harris belongs to the Woodmen of the World, in which he has served as treasurer. He owns the hall in which the meetings are held. He is also a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 15, K. P., and of both organizations he is a worthy representative. He was twice a member of the city council and was chosen for a third term, but refused to continue in office, his time being largely occupied by his business affairs, in which he is meeting with very creditable success. He is a man of marked diligence and enterprise, notably prompt, energetic and reliable, never making an engagement which he does not meet or incurring an obligation which he does not fulfill.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the family history of Mrs. Harris. Her father, S. Rodgers, was born in Missouri April 22, 1842, and was educated in his native state. He was about nineteen years of age when, on the 12th of June, 1861, he joined Company H. of the Eighth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry from Arkansas, being under command of Captain W. K. Patterson. He remained in the service for four years and five months, returning home on the 21st of September, 1865. In the meantime he had participated in the battles of Green River, Kentucky, and Shiloh, and had received two wounds. He was struck in the neck by a bullet, which has never been extracted, and later he was wounded in the left leg. He also took part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Mansfield and Saline. At the last named he was wounded in the breast. He also participated in many skirmishes and his bravery was never called into question, for he was oftentimes in the thickest of the fight and was ever found at his post of duty. After the war he followed farming in Arkansas for ten years and then dealt in stock for six years. Subsequently he removed to Missouri, and on the 15th of April, 1881, began merchandising there, in the town of Phelps, four miles west of Springfield. After nine years he went to Lockwood, Dade county, Missouri, and three years later came to McGee, in the Indian Territory, in 1893. Here he established a drug store and for two years was also in the hardware business. Mr. Rodgers served as justice of the peace and notary public in Missouri and Arkansas and is now mayor of McGee. When elected to the office he received every vote except one. For thirty-six years he was a Mason, having become a member of the order in Hiram Lodge, at Hiram, Arkansas. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Belknap Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., and is now a member of Davis Chapter.

Mr. Rodgers was married, November 2, 1865, to Sarah E. Burgett, a native of Tennessee but reared in Arkansas. They became the parents of twelve children. Mary E., the eldest, is the wife of W. A. Goodwin, a hard-

ware merchant of McGee, by whom she has six children,—Charles Everett, Greeta Council, Walsey May, Mary Elizabeth, Ruth and Lindon. Richard Ross, the second member of the family, is now a contractor residing at Las Animas, Colorado. He married Nellie Paul, and they have two sons and a daughter. Rosalia Tennessee is the wife of S. S. Lee, a hardware merchant of McGee, and has two children,—Ethel and Pearl. Fannie Tildon is the wife of Thomas Heckland, who resides near Paul's Valley, and they have one living child. Adaline is the wife of N. K. Wolf, of McGee, by whom she has two children yet living. Ruth is the wife of J. A. Harris, of McGee. Georgia Belle married Oscar Johnson and has one child. Samuel Walter and Sarah are still at home. Ella is deceased and the second and third of the family have also passed away. They were named Missouri and William James. The living members of the family are all identified with the Methodist Episcopal church excepting Mrs. Goodwin, who belongs to the Christian church.

JOSEPH C. CASAVER.

Joseph Charles Casaver, who occupies a leading position in business circles, is the proprietor of one of the finest appointed drug stores in the Indian Territory, located in Wagoner, was born in Toledo, Ohio, August 1, 1864. His parents, David E. and Zoly (Martin) Casaver, are both residents of Wagoner. Their son acquired his preliminary education in the district schools near Toledo, Ohio, and through the summer months he assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields, while in the winter season he continued his studies. Until twenty-one years of age he remained at the place of his nativity and then left home, going to New Orleans, where he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and remained in its service for seven years, his time being divided between Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico.

In September, 1888, he arrived in Wagoner and took charge of the telegraph division between Little Rock, Arkansas and Coffeyville, Kansas. For four years he remained with the telegraph company, his headquarters being at Wagoner, and then resigned his position to engage in the transfer business. In May, 1898, he opened his drug store, entering into a partnership under the firm name of Casaver & Smith. This connection was continued until April, 1900, when he purchased his partner's interest and is now conducting the store alone. His is one of the most complete and finely appointed drug stores in the Territory.

He has a thorough understanding of the business and is securing a large and constantly growing trade. He is a man of resourceful ability whose efforts have not been confined to one line, and in connection with the drug store he is also conducting a transfer business, and is a heavy stockholder in the company organized for the manufacture of ice at Wagoner. Last April



JOSEPH C. CASAVER.

(1901) Mr. Casaver was elected mayor of Wagoner, on the Citizens' ticket, by a majority that demonstrated his popularity.

Mr. Casaver was married in Chetopa, Kansas, to Miss Alice Rumbree, who died in June, 1896, and on the 1st of January, 1900, he married Miss Bettie Barber, a daughter of James M. Barber, of Wagoner. They have a wide acquaintance and many friends in this portion of the Territory. Mr. Casaver holds membership relations with the Knights of Pythias and with the Modern Woodmen, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican. He is contributing in a large measure to the commercial activity of his adopted town through the successful conduct of his business interests, and by his well-directed efforts he has acquired a very comfortable competence.

MILTON K. THOMPSON, M. D.

Milton K. Thompson, M. D., a Cherokee Indian by blood, who is living in Muskogee, where he has a wide acquaintance and enjoys a liberal patronage as a member of the medical fraternity, was born near Cartersville, Georgia, December 31, 1871. His parents, Rev. Gilbert Taylor and Josephine (King) Thompson, he a Cherokee and she a white lady, are living in Charlotte, North Carolina. His father has charge of a church there, but his home is at Adair, Cherokee nation, Indian Territory. The father is now fifty-five years of age and the mother is about the same age. They are the parents of six sons and a daughter, of whom the Doctor is the fourth child. Allison is now superintendent of the public schools at Calvert, Texas; Ernest, the second son, acquired a thorough course of educational training, both in this country and abroad, and is now serving as pastor of one of the leading Presbyterian churches in Louisville, Kentucky; James K., who pursued his education in Edinburg, Scotland, is now pastor of the Presbyterian church at Calvert, Texas; Cleo is the wife of Professor James W. Reid, of Waxhaw, North Carolina, a capitalist and president of the college at that place; Gilbert Taylor, who is engaged in the survey of the Indian Territory under the Dawes Commission. The members of the family mentioned above are all graduates of colleges of high standing and all have won the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The youngest of the family is Mathew A., who is now seventeen years of age and is a student in the Washington Lee University of Lexington, Virginia. It has ever been the aim of the parents to bestow upon the children that which is far better than gold,—a good education,—and the mental attainments of their children are certainly creditable and commendable and have gained for them prominence and distinction in the various lines of professional life which they have entered.

During his infancy Dr. Thompson was taken from the place of his birth to Tennessee, the family establishing their abode near Nashville, where he remained until thirteen years of age, preparing for life's practical duties by attending a private school. At the time the family came to Tahlequah and

for a year he was a student at the Cherokee Male Seminary in Tahlequah. He afterward continued his education in Springfield, Missouri, and he still later matriculated in Austin College, at Sherman, Texas, where he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His scholarly attainments fitted him for educational labors, and for two years after his graduation he was a member of the faculty of the Presbyterian College in Lawson, Missouri. He then came to Muskogee and entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. F. B. Fite, who directed his reading until he began attending lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis. He was afterward a student in the Eastern Medical College, of Atlanta, Georgia, and by that institution was granted his diploma and degree in 1896. Once more he came to Muskogee, where he has been in practice continuously since. He is now serving as secretary of the board of health in his city.

On the 7th of December, 1898, Dr. Thompson led to the marriage altar Miss Louise Blackstone, a daughter of P. N. Blackstone, of Muskogee, a Cherokee by blood, and they have one child, Kathrine Josephine, born on the 22d of May, 1900. His political, religious and professional relationships are indicated by the following: An advocate of the Democracy, a member of the Presbyterian church and a representative of the Indian Territory Medical Association. A young man of ambitious and energetic nature, he is well qualified for the calling which he intends to make his life work, and his knowledge is supplemented by broad humanitarian spirit. These are essential qualifications for successful practice, and it is therefore safe to predict that Mr. Thompson has before him a prosperous future.

WESLEY L. SHEPHERD.

Among the prominent agriculturists and progressive business men of Brush Hill, Indian Territory, is Wesley L. Shepherd, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Prestonburg, Floyd county, Kentucky, on July 18, 1849, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Stone) Shepherd, both deceased. The father of our subject was a farmer, and on his land Wesley grew to manhood, remaining until he had reached his majority, when he engaged in farming for himself.

For several years Mr. Shepherd conducted a sawmill in connection with his farming interests, and did a general logging business, remaining steadily at work with the exception of a vacation of three months for seventeen years. The three months were occupied in travel, principally in Washington, where he went to investigate the lumber business. In 1892 he came to Indian Territory and settled on a farm here located near Checotah. Mr. Shepherd has made a scientific study of farming and understands thoroughly the various methods of drainage, rotation of crops, varieties of soil and best means of cultivation, and it is needless to remark that his land shows the care and attention that is given it.

Stock-raising has been almost made a fine art by our subject, for he applies to it the sensible ideas he has evolved and the modern methods he has studied. His farm of six hundred acres stretches in beautifully cultivated fields, and from it his yields of corn and cotton cause gratification to himself and astonishment to the eastern tourist. Since locating in this neighborhood many of his neighbors have adopted his methods and are pleased with the results. Mr. Shepherd is also engaged in the mercantile business, conducting a very complete general store at Brush Hill, which is a great convenience to the residents of this neighborhood.

The marriage of Mr. Shepherd took place in 1869, when he married Miss Evaline Holbrook, a daughter of K. H. Holbrook, of Floyd county, and they have seven children: Kelsey H., who married Addie McAnnally, and they have one child, Maude; Mary Elizabeth, who married Ben Shepherd, of Floyd county, Kentucky, and they have four children,—Creola, Annie, Ida, and Effie; Ruthie, who married Ira Pool, of Arkansas, and they have one child, Sampson; Samuel T., who married Miss Mary Hale, and who have one child, Gracie; and the other three children of our subject are Franklin B., Newton and Cynthia.

Mr. Shepherd is a man who always is prominent in any section of country which is his home. He is an active Democrat, a man of strong convictions, but a firm friend and a trusty leader. His connection with the Baptist church has been since his youth, and in it he is valued for his generosity and many fine traits of character. He is considered a fine representative citizen of Brush Creek, Indian Territory.

Mrs. NANCY McNAIR.

One of the fine farms of Indian Territory, located in Locust Grove, is owned and managed by Mrs. Nancy (Bushyhead) McNair, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. McNair was born in the Going Snake district, Cherokee nation, on July 14, 1843, and was a daughter of Rev. Jesse and Elizabeth (Wilkerson) Bushyhead, both deceased. One brother of Mrs. McNair, Edward Bushyhead, resides in San Diego, California, where he is a prominent citizen.

The early education of our subject was obtained at the Baptist mission, taught by W. P. Upham, but when the war broke out the school was discontinued and she returned to her father's farm until her marriage, in 1867, to the late Dr. Felix McNair, a prominent physician of the Cherokee nation, a son of James and Eliza (Palmer) McNair. His death occurred on June 30, 1892, leaving his widow with five children: Edward; Cora, who is a teacher of music at the Female Seminary of Tahlequah; Felix Owen, Dennis Bushyhead and Callie Quarles.

Mrs. McNair has a large holding of land, numbering some twelve hundred acres, four hundred and twenty-five of which is in cultivation, from

which she anticipates large crops of wheat, corn and oats. A great part of her estate is given up to grazing, as she pays considerable attention to stock-raising. For many years she has been a consistent and valued member of the Presbyterian church, and possesses and deserves the esteem of the residents of Locust Grove.

JOSEPH BOMBERRY.

One of the intelligent and highly respected citizens of Cayuga is Joseph Bomberry. He is a Canadian by birth, the place of his nativity being in Brant county, Ontario, while his natal day was in 1828. His father, Isaac Bomberry, was also a native of Canada and was of French descent. He married Betsy Brant, a daughter of Captain Brant, of the English army, after whom the county of Brant was named. The mother died in that county in 1884, and the father has also passed away.

Mr. Bomberry, whose name introduces this record, was reared upon a farm, but he early learned the trade of a brick-layer and plasterer. He left home at the age of fifteen and went to Montreal, where he mastered those lines of business, and after completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in Montreal and other cities of Canada, subsequently coming to the United States. He was then employed in New York, Pennsylvania and other states, but a quarter of a century ago he came to the Seneca nation, in the Indian Territory, where he has since remained. His educational privileges were limited, but he has always made the most of his opportunities, and while learning his trade in Montreal he employed a tutor to instruct him at night, and gave all of his leisure time aside from his work to study. He is a studious man whose information is now broad, comprehensive and accurate. He speaks English, French and several Indian languages, and is continually adding to his knowledge by reading and observation. He married Miss Eliza Brown, a Seneca Indian woman, the marriage being celebrated in the Seneca nation. Unto them have been born four children,—Mrs. Betsy Lyne, Julia, Christie and Levi. Mr. Bomberry and his wife hold membership in the Splitlog Catholic church.

B. P. SMITH.

B. P. Smith is the president of the Citizens' National Bank of Chickasha and is a well-known business man of keen discrimination and sound judgment as well as unflagging industry. These qualities never fail to win success and have gained Mr. Smith a considerable competence. He came to the territory from Texas, his birth having occurred in Sherman in the Lone Star state April 30, 1861. His father, John Smith, was a native of Tennessee and became one of the early settlers of the territory, locating there in the 50's. His last days, however, were spent in the territory, his death occurring near

Wynnewood. He married Miss Betty Johns, also a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Thomas Johns, who lived and died in that state.

B. P. Smith pursued his education in Sherman, Texas, and began earning his own living as a cattle-boy, being employed by the month in the Indian Territory. His work called him to the Cherokee "strip" and to Oklahoma, and as early as 1877 he engaged in work as a cow-boy where the town of Chickasha now stands. He worked for wages, and the money that he was able to save from his earnings he invested in cattle, continually increasing his herd until for several years he has been regarded as one of the leading cattle-men of the territory. He has his cattle in the Chickasaw nation and the sale of his stock annually brings to him a good financial return. In 1898 he became associated with the Citizens' Bank in Chickasha, was elected president of the institution in December of that year and in August, 1900, became the president of the Citizens' National Bank.

In 1889 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Ida Ledford, who was born in Illinois, and by whom he has four children: Reese, Jack, Fay and Lois. Mr. Smith is a member of Chickasha Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., and he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in life, as from an early age he has depended entirely upon his own efforts, working his way steadily upward by determined purpose and energy.

GEORGE A. COX.

George A. Cox was born in Columbus, Mississippi, on the 17th of June, 1865, and resided in St. Louis, Missouri, during the greater part of his life. His father, Alanson Cox, is a native of South Carolina, and is now living in Houston, Texas, with his daughter, Mrs. R. H. Wood, having reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife bore the maiden name of Georgia Anna Affleck and was of Scotch descent. Her father was Major Affleck, who resided at Haddington, Scotland, not far from Edinburg.

George A. Cox acquired his literary education in the schools of St. Louis and pursued a business course in the Mound City Commercial College. He afterward became connected with the tobacco business and for seven years was a tobacconist. In 1887 he went to Texas and embarked in the lumber trade at Corrigan, for Samuel Allen, of Houston, successfully conducting the enterprise until 1892, when he came to Roff, in the Indian Territory, accepting a clerkship with Mr. Joseph Roff, the founder of the town and also its first postmaster. In 1896 he embarked in general merchandising on his own account, and when the town of New Roff was established in 1900 he discontinued business and accepted a clerkship in the Heatham & Bunyard Hardware House. He is also the owner of Vincent Hotel at the corner of Pickery and Main streets, and his property interests also include a residence in New Roff. He was the third postmaster of Roff,

appointed to that position by President Cleveland, and during the administration he filled the office in the most acceptable manner.

On the 11th of June, 1896, Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Ellen Black, of Crystal Springs, Arkansas. Unto them have been born three children, of whom two are living, Blanche and Anna May. They, however, lost their first born, Georgia. Socially Mr. Cox is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His business affairs have been capably conducted along legitimate lines of trade and his efforts have brought to him a good return which he has judiciously invested.

FRANK J. BOUDINOT.

Frank J. Boudinot, who is residing at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, was born August 20, 1866, in the Cherokee nation and is a representative of its journalistic interests. His parents were William P. and Carrie M. (Fields) Boudinot, both of whom were natives of Georgia, the father coming to the nation in 1836, the mother in 1834, when they were children. The grandfather of our subject was Elias Boudinot, who when a small boy was placed in an Indian school at Cornwall, Connecticut, by Elias Boudinot, who was a member of the continental congress. The boy's Indian name was Young Buck. He proved to be exceptionally bright and his benefactor gave him his name, hence the Indian Boudinot family. In 1835, when the United States made a treaty for the disposition of the Cherokee lands in the west, the grandfather of our subject was one of the framers of that treaty. While in Connecticut he formed the acquaintance of a New England maiden by the name of Harriet Gold, a member of a very large and respectable family there, and they were married. The father of our subject was educated in one of the Vermont schools. On the 19th of November, 1874, the national council of the Cherokee nation passed an act authorizing the principal chief, William P. Ross, to appoint three commissioners to revise, amend and codify the existing laws and prepare new laws as the conditions of the nation demanded. The commissioners appointed were Messrs. William P. Boudinot, D. H. Ross and Joseph A. Scales. Throughout the years of his manhood Mr. Boudinot has been prominently connected with public affairs in the nation and has had marked influence in shaping the policy and destiny of his people.

Frank Josiah Boudinot, whose name introduces this review, is a graduate of the Baptist Indian University, at Muskogee, and also of the high school at Flint, Michigan, where he completed the course in March, 1887. In that year he returned to his home and accepted a position as assistant executive secretary under D. W. Bushyhead, in which capacity he served for seven months, and at the end of that time he was appointed clerk of the supreme court of the Cherokee nation, thus serving for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he resigned to take charge of the Cherokee

Advocate, published at Tahlequah, in both the Cherokee and English languages, his father being editor of that paper, while his grandfather, Elias Boudinot, was its founder, having established this organ in Georgia in 1827, when it was known as the *Phoenix*. It is a national paper, supported by the Cherokee nation, an appropriation being made to pay its expenses. In the office our subject remained for two years, and during that period he devoted all his leisure time to the study and practice of law. He became engrossing clerk of the senate, and in the fall of 1894 he entered the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where he pursued a special course through one year. He then returned and was admitted to the bar by the United States supreme court of the Indian Territory. In 1896 he was one of four attorneys that represented the Cherokee nation before the Dawes commission, his associates being W. W. Hastings, of Tahlequah; James F. Davenport, of Vinita; and S. Frazier Parks, also of Vinita. He has filled the position of clerk for the various councils and at present is one of a committee of three who have been appointed by the Kee-Too-Wah Society to defend the rights of the full-blooded Cherokees against all changes proposed by the United States government to take effect without the consent of the members of the nation.

On the 23d of July, 1897, Mr. Boudinot was united in marriage to Miss Anna S. Meigs, of Fort Gibson, a daughter of Henry C. Meigs, and a granddaughter of the Hon. John Ross, who was chief of the Cherokee nation for over forty years. On the Meigs side she is a great-great-granddaughter of General Return Jonathan Meigs, of Revolutionary fame, to whom members of congress voted a sword in recognition of his bravery in defeating the British on Long Island. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Meigs, Frank J., whose birth occurred January 16, 1889. In the affairs of the nation few men have been more prominent than the representatives of the Boudinot family, and the subject of this review is a worthy scion of his race. He is a man of excellent education, of strong individuality and is well fitted for leadership by his thorough understanding of public affairs.

JOHN R. PRICE.

The prominent citizen of Tahlequah, Indian Territory, whose name is mentioned above is a son of the late James S. Price, and like his father has been conspicuous in the affairs of the Cherokee nation. James S. Price was of Quaker parentage and came from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to the Cherokee nation in 1857. He was a carpenter and is entitled to a place in history as having erected the first frame house within the national limits, for Mr. Blackburn. Later he contracted for and built the houses of George Merrill and Chief John Ross and the old Male and Female Seminary building, and in 1870 the capitol building of the Cherokee nation. In 1845 he married Anna Wolf, a Cherokee and a native of Georgia, who came to the

territory in 1835. In 1840 he went to California, but returned in 1854. Later he was a merchant until 1872, and in 1876 he went back to Philadelphia to visit the Centennial Exposition and renew acquaintance with old friends and he died soon after his return to the territory. He had two children: John R. Price, born January 5, 1846, and Sarah, born in May, 1848, who married Cicero Cunningham and lives in the Cherokee nation.

John R. Price secured the foundations of his education in public schools in the Cherokee nation and in 1857-58 was a student at Cane Hill College, at Cane Hill, Arkansas. He remained on the old family homestead for several years, and it later became his by purchase. He now owns a saw and gristmill near Peggs postoffice, fourteen miles west of Tahlequah, which is managed by his son, Adam Shorey Price, Mr. Price having moved to Tahlequah eleven years ago to educate his children. He was married November 26, 1869, to Katie McDonald, a daughter of Captain James and Delilah (Crittenden) McDonald, Cherokees and natives of Georgia, who came to the territory in 1835. Captain McDonald commanded a company in the Second Indian Regiment during the Civil war and was afterward elected to the territorial senate and was appointed by the Cherokee council a delegate to Washington, D. C., in behalf of important Cherokee interests, and he died there in 1869. He was one of the leading men in the Kee-Too-Ha society. Mrs. McDonald died in March, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Price have had seven children, as follows: James S., born November 17, 1870; Annie J., July 1, 1872; Horace B., February 1, 1874; Sarah Emma, March 31, 1876; Adam Shorey, January 22, 1878; Samuel C., September 3, 1880; and Lato P., December 20, 1886. Horace B. died July 15, 1899. Annie J. married George Brewer August 25, 1895, and has four children—Ezekiel, Perry, Katie and Cherokee. Emma married Thomas Roach October 1, 1899.

Mr. Price is a member of the Masonic order, as his father was before him, and he is a progressive, liberal-minded man, who has the interests of Indian Territory and the people of his nation very near his heart, a citizen of much public spirit, he may be safely depended upon to further every movement for the general good to the extent of his opportunities and ability.

C. C. FELAND.

C. C. Feland, deceased, was at one time connected with the farming and stock-raising interests of the territory on an extensive scale and was known as a reliable business man and enterprising citizen, and his loss to the community has been deeply mourned. Mr. Feland was a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in that state on the 9th of March, 1850. There he pursued his education in the public schools, and after putting aside his textbooks he made his way to the Lone Star state, where he resided until his arrival in the territory. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits and also



C. C. FELAND.

became well known as an extensive and successful stockman. He owned seven hundred acres of land in one farm and a large tract of pasture land ten miles south of Chickasha. His fields were well cultivated, although most of his farm was given over to stock-raising purposes, and his herds of cattle were extensive. As he raised good grades of stock he had no trouble in disposing of his cattle upon the market or of securing good prices in return.

In 1890 Mr. Feland was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Sturdivant, a daughter of Christian Sturdivant, who was one of the first settlers in the territory and was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Isabel Moore, a member of the Chickasaw nation. They became the parents of nine children, but only three are now living, namely: Mrs. Kate O'Brien, who makes her home in Indian Territory; L. L., who is a resident of Ninekah, Indian Territory; and Mrs. Feland. The marriage of our subject and his wife was blessed with four children, namely: Hattie, Lucretia Graham, Columbus Scott and William Thomas. Mrs. Feland is a lady of superior culture and intelligence. She acquired her education in Bloomfield Academy, and since her husband's death has manifested excellent business and executive ability in the control of her property interests. She is a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and contributes liberally to its support. Mr. Feland was identified with Chickasha Lodge, I. O. O. F., and enjoyed the esteem of his brethren of the fraternity and of all those with whom he came in contact in every walk of life. He died in 1898 at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years, and thus passed away one who was known as a devoted husband and father, a faithful friend and a reliable business man and an enterprising citizen.

GEORGE FERGUSON.

Among the prominent farmers of Indian Territory is George Ferguson, the subject of this sketch, whose home and fertile farm are located two miles from the thriving town of Stilwell. He is a native of the state of Illinois, born there February 18, 1861, a son of Dr. Thomas and Mary E. (May) Ferguson. The record of the children born in his parents' family is as follows: Nancy, who married J. W. Purdy and is a resident of Bath, Illinois; Kate, who married Henry H. Moss and is a resident of Bath, Illinois; Margaret, who married Dr. Clark; Ann, who married Henry Dennyberg; Jennie, who is deceased; Walter, Overton, George and James.

The marriage of Mr. Ferguson took place in 1891 to Miss Anna Patterson, of Stilwell, the daughter of Judge Charles, a Cherokee, and Caroline (Dammon) Patterson, and four children have been born of this union, as follows: Edith, born in 1892; Callie, born in 1894; George, born in 1896; and Mary, born in 1899. Little Edith met with an accident in 1899, which resulted in her death.

Mr. Ferguson has a fine farm and pleasant home near Stilwell and is

also the owner of a ranch in the Illinois district of this nation. He is socially connected with the Masonic order and possesses the esteem of a large circle of friends.

BENJAMIN H. WHITAKER.

A prominent business man and progressive citizen of Stilwell, Indian Territory, is Benjamin Harrison Whitaker, the subject of this review, who is part proprietor of one of the largest flouring mills in the territory. He was born in Baldwin county, Georgia, February 5, 1858, a son of William Riley and Jane (Pace) Whitaker. The parents of our subject followed an agricultural line until they came to Indian Territory in November, 1869, and Mr. Whitaker is still engaged in farming. Their family record is as follows: Sarah, Mrs. R. A. Tirell, residing in Stilwell; Caroline; James, residing in Dutch Mills, Arkansas; William Riley, Jr., residing at the same place; Harriet, who married Edward Heacock, deceased; Benjamin, our subject; John P., married and residing at Dutch Mills; Haseltine, residing at the same location; Lewis K., a resident of Stilwell; and Nancy. The mother died in 1899, but Mr. Whitaker is still residing, in health and vigor, at Dutch Mills, Arkansas.

Four years after locating in Stilwell Mr. Whitaker and his brother, William R., an active and energetic man, engaged in the milling business. When they first removed from Georgia the family made its home at Dutch Mills, Arkansas, twelve miles from this place. There William R. Whitaker was long engaged as an engineer by the firm of Wall & Hamer, afterward Sea & English. Two years after the entrance of Mr. English into the business Mr. Whitaker bought his interest, and five years later Mr. M. L. Lawrence bought the interest of Mr. Sea, and the concern became Whitaker & Lawrence. In 1895 J. P. and L. K. Whitaker bought the interest of Mr. Lawrence, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Whitaker Brothers. The same year W. R. and Thomas J. Whitaker bought a flouring mill at Evansville, which had been built by Dr. Littlejohn. One year later W. R. Whitaker sold his interest to Thomas J. and the latter disposed of it to W. S. Littlejohn.

Our subject remained on the farm belonging to his father until 1886, when he went to Fayetteville, Arkansas. He had learned the carpenter's trade and at this place engaged in building and contracting until the spring of 1893, when he made his way to Colorado. After three months there he went on to California, locating in Monterey, and worked at his trade there, and at this place his family remained until 1896, when they all reunited at the old home at Dutch Mills. Here our subject entered into the flour business with his brothers until 1898, when, in connection with his brothers, W. R., J. P. and L. K., he came to Stilwell and built a large mill, the opening of which, August 1, 1899, was an event of importance to the community. This mill is furnished with all kinds of modern machinery for the rapid and

complete work required of it, and the company has been successful in their operations, doing the work of many smaller concerns in half the time. Its capacity is eighty-five barrels of flour and the same consumption of corn per day. The business enterprise in which our subject is interested is a credit to the section and appreciated by the whole community.

The marriage of Mr. Whitaker took place in 1882 to Miss Frances Benson, of Dutch Mills, Arkansas, and they have had four children—Jessie, Calvin, Harrison, deceased, and Haseltine.

In his political belief Mr. Whitaker is a stanch Democrat, but he has passed a busy life and has never accepted any office at the hands of his party. Both he and Mrs. Whitaker are devoted members of the Baptist church, and they have scores of friends.

DECATUR B. WILLIAMS.

A prominent resident of Vian, Indian Territory, is Decatur B. Williams, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Morenci, Michigan, a son of Thomas B. and Betsey A. (Pierce) Williams, the former a native of New York, the latter of Vermont. The early occupation of Thomas Williams was farming, but he later became a merchant, and for the past fifteen years has lived a retired life at Kansas City, Missouri. Their four children are as follows: John Wesley, who died in 1896, at Muskogee; he was with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad for twenty-seven years as their agent in Muskogee, living there nine years. He married Clara Love and had one child, Amber, who married L. A. Cora, of Muskogee. The second child of Thomas Williams was Sarah, who married J. M. Tressler, of Kansas City; Warren and our subject are the remaining children.

Decatur B. Williams was born December 8, 1849, and received a superior education in the city of Fulton, Illinois, leaving school at the age of nineteen to enter his father's store as a clerk and remaining there until 1870. At that time a family removal was made to Fort Scott, Kansas, where our subject assisted his father in agricultural pursuits for ten years. In 1880 he engaged as yard clerk at Fort Scott, Kansas, with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, remaining one year, when he became messenger for the Adams Express Company on the Memphis route and held this position for one year, being then promoted to the general joint agency for the Adams and Southern Express Companies. He then located at Springfield, Missouri, where he remained until 1889, when he resigned this position to become commercial salesman for a large firm dealing in cigars and tobacco, his territory covering southwest Missouri and portions of Kansas and Indian Territory.

The following year this company discontinued business and Mr. Williams entered into a new enterprise, that of shipping live poultry to New Orleans. This business Mr. Williams found profitable and continued until

he was offered the position of express agent for the Pacific Express Company and baggage agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, with headquarters at Muskogee, and this position he acceptably filled until the fall of 1897, since which time he has been acting as expert accountant. He has filled such an office for the Turner Hardware Company, of Muskogee, but September 1, 1899, he became head bookkeeper for the Vian Trading Company, where his services are much appreciated.

The marriage of Mr. Williams took place in 1870 to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter of Col. Samuel Johnson, of Fulton, Illinois. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams: Maud, born in 1871, married Grant Drake, of Greensburg, Indiana, in 1880, and has four children—Rena, John, Richard and Dot; Burr Samuel, born at Fort Scott in 1872, married Mary Huntington, of Springfield, Missouri, but died in 1896, four months after marriage, his one son, Carl, being a posthumous child; Lulu, born in 1876, married Frank Ellenhausen, a grocer of Muskogee, in 1894, and their two children are Hoyle and Gertrude; and the youngest, Birdie, was born in 1885 and is a student at the school of Sisters of St. Joseph, at Muskogee.

Although not a seeker for office Mr. Williams is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is socially connected with the Masons, the I. O. O. F., of Canton, the A. O. U. W. and the Woodmen of the World, in all of which organizations he is popular. He has seen much of the wonderful development of Indian Territory and has done his part in connection with it.

WILLIAM WALLACE CAMPBELL, M. D.

Dr. William Wallace Campbell, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in the town of Campbell, was born in the Saline district of the Cherokee nation on the 8th of March, 1836, his parents being John M. and Eliza H. (Holt) Campbell. The father was a white man and the mother a Cherokee and they were natives of Tennessee, emigrating to the Indian Territory in 1833. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Scotland and the maternal grandfather, Eliphaz Holt, was a white man. His father died in 1875, while his mother passed away in 1878. They were the parents of the following named: Margaret A., who married James Scott and died in Wisconsin; Frances, who became the wife of George Kiddy and resides near Vian, Indian Territory; Mary J., who married Thomas Salome and died in Texas; Sarah, who became the wife of George Mitchell and died in the Sequoyah district of the Cherokee nation; George, who died in the Illinois district; Lucian, who died in infancy in the Flint district; Hugh, who was killed during the Civil war by the Cherokee Indians allied with the Confederate forces; and John, who died in Sequoyah, at the age of thirty-five years.

Dr. Campbell, whose name introduces this record, attended the com-

mon schools of the nation and was graduated in the Cherokee Male Seminary, at Tahlequah, about 1858. He subsequently entered the office of Dr. J. P. Evans in Tahlequah, and later pursued a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville, in Tennessee, being graduated in that school with the class of 1861. He served as assistant surgeon in the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiment, entering the service April 10, 1863, and serving until the close of the war. He was present at the surrender of General Lee. His people were refugees in Texas at the time of the trouble between the north and the south, and he rejoined his family in that state, but the same year, 1865, they returned to the Cherokee nation.

From 1861 until he entered the army Dr. Campbell was engaged in the practice of his profession, and upon returning to the nation he opened an office at Welber's Falls, near his present home. Since that time he has engaged in practice and has enjoyed a large and lucrative business. He was well prepared for his chosen calling and has kept abreast with the times through the perusal of medical journals. A man of excellent business ability, he has not confined his efforts to one line, for, in addition to his professional labors he has carried on merchandising, farming and cattle-raising, and still superintends his farming interests and his town property.

The Doctor married in 1866, Mrs. Mary E. Morgan, a Cherokee, becoming his wife. She was the widow of Rufus Morgan. Five children have been born to them, namely: Eliphaz, who was born February 8, 1867, and died March 15, 1887; Selina Huntington, who was born February 12, 1869, and died January 2, 1882; William L., who was born April 18, 1871; Hugh Walter, born January 24, 1874, and died October 27, 1899; Nancy Emeline, born June 14, 1877, married December 7, 1895, to Phillip S. Wiem, of Campbell, by whom she has three children—Inez, born September 5, 1896; Even Hugh, born September 20, 1898; and Mary, born in September, 1899. Of the above family William Campbell married Susan Waggoner and they became the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy, the other being Hurlbert, born in December, 1896. The Doctor's first wife died September 28, 1888, at the age of fifty-six years, her birth having occurred October 17, 1832. He was again married September 12, 1891, his second union being with Mary E. Stegall, widow of Seldon A. Stegall, who died in January, 1883. She is a daughter of William D. and Martha W. (Junkins) Box, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Campbell was first married to James Shanks, by whom she had five children, four of whom are living. She afterward married John Cottner and they had five children, three of whom are living, namely: Elizabeth Emma, a graduate of the Presbyterian Mission of Tahlequah, and is now a successful teacher; James and Edward, who are attending school at Tahlequah.

Dr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The greater part of his life has been passed in the district where he has made his home and he is a well-informed man, who,

in the successful practice of his profession, is meeting with a good financial return.

WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL.

William L. Campbell, who is residing in the Illinois district of the Indian Territory, at Campbell Post Office, was born at the place which is still his home April 18, 1871, and is a son of Dr. W. W. and Mary E. (Holt) Campbell. He pursued his education in the schools of the nation, and, after arriving at years of maturity, he was married on the 8th of September, 1895, to Miss Susan Waggoner, of Campbell, a daughter of Lafayette and Ellen J. Waggoner. Two children were born unto them, but the younger, born in 1898, died in infancy. The other son is Hurlbert, who was born December 27, 1896. Mr. Campbell devotes his time and attention to looking after his agricultural interests and his land is under a good state of cultivation.

SOLOMON BRAGG.

A prominent resident of Bragg's, Indian Territory, is Solomon Bragg, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, October 19, 1827, and was the son of John and Rebecca (Cox) Bragg, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio. They emigrated from Ohio to Illinois in 1836, locating near Lebanon, St. Clair county, where they established their home and educated their children, the latter numbering seven sons and one daughter, as follows: Elijah, who died in youth; William, who served in the Mexican war and died during the winter of 1847-8; Solomon, our subject; Thomas, who was a soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars, now resides in Fayetteville, Arkansas; John A. J., who was a soldier in both of the above named wars, resides at Springfield, Missouri; More, who was also a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, is probably a resident of Joplin, Missouri; Samuel, who was accidentally killed while at Lebanon, Illinois; and Angeline, who married John R. Mize, resides in Pike city, Arkansas. The parents are both deceased, the mother dying about 1837, the father surviving until 1870.

Our subject has seen much military service, and has been of the greatest value to the United States government, being for several years a trusty scout and spy for the Union forces during the Civil war. His first service was under Colonel William H. Bissell, when he enlisted in 1846 for the Mexican war. Colonel Bissell then commanded the Second Illinois Infantry, becoming in after years the governor of Illinois. In 1862 Mr. Bragg enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, remaining until he was honorably discharged in 1865. He took part in the battles of Cabin Creek, Cany Springs, battle of Sabine in Price's last raid, Lexington, Missouri, Independence, Missouri, Big Blue and was at Westport and Mine Creek under General Blunt.

Mr. Bragg executed his dangerous duties without any serious injury, but can tell of many exciting experiences and narrow escapes.

In 1866 our subject decided to remove to Indian Territory, reaching Baxter Springs, Kansas, in December of that year, where he remained a short time, and then came to his present place, where he immediately engaged in farming. His character as a citizen could be scarcely better indicated than by the fact that the town of Bragg's was named in his honor. He has been a successful farmer and a prominent and influential citizen.

The marriage of Mr. Bragg took place March 17, 1867, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings, the widow of the late Theodore Cummings, a native of New York city. One child had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Katy, who was married to Edwin Wren February 3, 1854, and died November 18, 1881. Mrs. Bragg was the educated and accomplished daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Rogers) Brand, the former a native of Virginia, the latter born in the Cherokee nation. Mrs. Bragg was born June 4, 1827, and her maternal grandfather, Charles Rogers, was the brother of Chief John Rogers, an old settler, and brother-in-law to the celebrated Sam Houston, who married his sister, Tieana.

While still young the father of Mrs. Bragg took her with her sister Frances to Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose of having them educated, and in that city of wealth and refinement they enjoyed every educational advantage of the time. For nine years they were inmates of the cultured home of Mrs. Eliza Crenshaw, their aunt, where nothing was spared to make them the intellectual and charming women they became. An uncle of Mrs. Bragg was at that time the owner of a book-store in Richmond; another uncle was a merchant in New Orleans; a third uncle was a large landed proprietor in Missouri, while her father for many years was the trusted book-keeper for the prominent mercantile firm of Devoral & Rector, of Fort Smith, Arkansas. His death occurred in 1840, at Van Buren, Missouri, and he was buried with Masonic honors. The family into which Mrs. Bragg's daughter married was named Wren, and was well known throughout the country. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wren numbered four, as follows: William Theodore, who was killed by a horse October 19, 1889; George Howard, Charles Rogers and Edwin Bragg.

SION MARCELLUS PERRY.

The subject of this review is successfully engaged in farming in the Delaware district of the Cherokee nation, three and a half miles northwest of Fairland. He was born in Catoosa county, Georgia, on the 10th of October, 1857, a son of James and Susan Jane (Hadan) Perry. The father was a white man and a native of North Carolina, while the mother was a daughter of Ezekiel and Hannah (Lewis) Hadan, the former of whom was half Cherokee, the latter a white woman. By occupation James Perry was

a farmer. His family numbered ten children, as follows: Rudolph Leslie, born November 8, 1830, died in 1893, while serving under General Price in the Confederate army during the Civil war; Hannah Almeda, born March 5, 1841, married William James, a white man, and was drowned while fording Elk river in March, 18—; Oliver Valdi, born September 26, 1842, died October 18, 1898; Eliza Ione, born June 25, 1844, died at the age of twelve years; Silas Alexcides, born June 6, 1846, makes his home south of Vinita; Florence Caroline, born July 24, 1849, is the wife of Lee B. Smith, a white man on Cowskin Prairie; Texana Cherokee, born November 25, 1851, married Samuel M. Ramsey, a white man, and died February 24, 1874; Ezekiel, born March 25, 1853, lives on Cowskin Prairie; Nathan Myron, born December 4, 1854, and Sion Marcellus, our subject, complete the family. The father, who was born June 10, 1791, died August 27, 1875, and the mother, born December 9, 1816, passed away February 2, 1876.

It was in 1872 that the subject of this sketch came with his parents from Georgia to this territory, and he was educated in the Cherokee nation. For two years he was in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Bridge Company in Texas, but with that exception his entire life has been devoted to farming, in which occupation he has met with success. On the 14th of January, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Lidy Augusta Lampkin, a white woman, who was born January 23, 1871. Her parents are David and Martha (Newman) Lampkin, who are natives of Tennessee and are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have an interesting family of three children, namely: Floyd Leslie, born November 8, 1892; Earl Emmet, born October 22, 1894; and Almeda, born November 16, 1896. In his social relations Mr. Perry is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM HENRY MURRAY.

William Henry Murray was born in Collinsville, Grayson county, Texas, November 21, 1869, and is a son of Uriah Darwin Thomas and Bertha (Jones) Murray. When he was only two years of age his mother died, and a year afterward his father again married and removed to Montague county, Texas, where the subject of this review remained until twelve years of age, in the meantime attending the public schools. At that time he left home and went to Decatur, where he entered the employ of a farmer named William McKinley. Subsequently he removed to Garvin, and for five years worked on a farm through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended school, thus adding materially to the knowledge he had already gained. Subsequently he went to Springtown, Parker county, Texas, and attended College Hill Institute, after which he attained a first-class certificate and was engaged in teaching school for one year. In 1890 he was elected a delegate to the state convention of the Democratic party at San Antonio.



Wm. H. Murray

and was a member of all the succeeding conventions during his residence in Texas. His next place of abode was in Corsicana, Navarro county, Texas, where he remained for a brief period, engaged in teaching school. In 1891-92 he edited the "Farmers' World," a state weekly paper which was the organ of the anti-sub-treasury element of the Farmers' Alliance. He called a meeting of a few opposed to the sub-treasury ring, the meeting being held in Corsicana in 1892. In that year he was secretary of the state Democratic convention in Texas. In 1895 he established the Corsicana "Daily and Weekly News," which he edited and published until 1897. It was the silver organ of the county Democracy. For a year before selling out that paper he studied law, and on the 10th of April, 1897, he was admitted to the bar. He practiced in Fort Worth, Texas, for eight months, and on the 28th of March, 1898, he came to Tishomingo. For the first two years and after the election of Governor Johnston he was his secretary and legal adviser. He drafted all the laws requiring the President's signature, including the present permit law providing for one-dollar tax on non-citizens and twenty-five cents per head on horses and cattle held in the Chickasaw nation. He also drafted the act appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the defense of contested citizenship cases and the act creating the Chickasaw Commission, which accompanied the Dawes Commission on final enrollment.

As a lawyer Mr. Murray's excellence lies in his knowledge of equity law and sharp questions of jurisdiction between the federal and tribal courts, as evidenced by his being the present attorney for the Chickasaw nation on jurisdictional questions. He it was who solved the question of giving federal jurisdiction of the noted case of Ben Lewis et al. versus Susas Lewis et al., two full-blooded Chickasaws, involving twenty-five thousand dollars, by purchasing a one-fourth interest and making himself partly plaintiff.

On the 19th of July, 1899, Mr. Murray was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hearrell, a daughter of J. B. Hearrell and a niece of Governor Johnston. They have one child, Massena Bancroft Murray, who was born January 1, 1901. Mr. Murray is quite a prominent member of the Red Oak Camp of the Woodmen of the World, of Tishomingo, and there, too, is serving as council commander. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat and never wavers from his allegiance to the party.

WILLIAM COOTZER.

Among the representative and highly respected citizens of Fairland is numbered William Cootzer, who was born in Parke county, Indiana, August 15, 1856, a son of John L. and Phebe (Cook) Cootzer and grandson of Mark Cook, a native of Ohio. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and was a wagonmaker by trade, as well as a general mechanic. In Indiana he lived on the old Miami reservation, three miles south of Montezuma and eight miles

west of Rockville, the county seat of Parke county. That was once a historic battle-ground, and there our subject recollects gathering bullets and arrow-heads when a boy. In 1868 the family came west and after spending three years in Missouri took up their residence in this territory. Here the father died in October, 1854, at the age of fifty-four years, but the mother is still living. Children: Edward, born in 1853, attended college and has not been heard from for fifteen years; William, our subject, is next in order of birth; Richard Henry, born August 18, 1858, is a farmer of Cherokee; Katherine, born July 4, 1860, married Robert Crockett, of Prairie City, and is deceased; John L., born December 18, 1862, is farming in Cherokee; Frederick, born in 1864 and is deceased; Arthur; and Mary, born in 1873 and died in infancy. The father was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Cook, a sister of the mother of our subject, and by that union there were three children: Henrietta, wife of William Kemy, of Topeka, Kansas; Mark, wife of a Cherokee; and Mary, who died in infancy. The mother of these children is deceased.

The education of William Cootzer was acquired in the schools of Indiana before the family left that state. In 1879 he went to Colorado, where he engaged in what was called in those days "mule-whacking," being employed as a mule driver in hauling supplies for Carlisle & Streeter, which freighting company had from sixteen to twenty-five teams in a train, and from four to eight mules in each team. Mr. Cootzer lived this sort of a frontier life for nearly three years and then returned to the nation, where he has since followed farming.

On the 25th day of May, 1885, Mr. Cootzer was united in marriage with Miss Emma Virginia E. Vann, a daughter of James Denton and Rosanah J. (Kethcart) Vann, Cherokees, and of the children born of this union the eldest died at birth. Those still living are Rose Alma, Stella, Effie Lee, Edward Ford and Carl. Elmer, next to the youngest, died in infancy. Socially Mr. Cootzer is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekah Lodge of the latter order.

JAMES RILEY COPELAND.

Among the most intelligent citizens and successful agriculturists of the Delaware district of the Cherokee nation is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He was born in that district on the 10th of December, 1860, and is the only son of Alexander and Catherine (Thomas) Copeland. His mother, who died in 1865, was a white woman and the daughter of Thomas C. Thomas, who married a Miss Manus, her given name being unknown. The father of our subject was a Cherokee and a son of Austin and Elizabeth (Wilson) Copeland, natives of Alabama. He was twice married and by the second union had four children.

James R. Copeland was educated in the schools of the nation and the male seminary at Tahlequah. On the 31st of December, 1882, he wedded Miss Cordelia Harlan, a Cherokee, the daughter of David L. and Harriet (Shew) Harlan. They have no children. Prior to his marriage Mr. Copeland taught a subscription school for white children in the Delaware district, and has also taught three terms in the public schools of his home district, but since his marriage has devoted the greater part of his time and attention to farming.

Mr. Copeland is one of the best educated and most accomplished men of his district, and has taken a very important part in public affairs. In 1891 he was elected to the Cherokee council, in which position he served two years, and in 1893 was again a candidate for that position, but was defeated by thirteen votes on account of his opposition to the landed rights of the white settlers in the territory. Had this same position been taken in almost any other district in the nation it would have been popular and won for him his election, but the adopted citizens and their families in the Delaware district are in the majority. From 1885 to 1888 Mr. Copeland was United States Indian police under Robert L. Owen, and has ever proved a most popular and trustworthy official. He is now allied with the Dowing party, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM H. FORD, M. D.

Dr. Ford is a skilled physician and surgeon of Fairland, whose knowledge of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive, and whose ability in applying its principles to the needs of suffering humanity has gained him an enviable prestige in professional circles. He was born in Jefferson, Marion county, Texas, on the 9th of July, 1862, and is a son of John V. and Eliza J. (White) Ford, the former a son of Hezekiah Ford, the latter a daughter of James White. The father, who was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, moved from Huntsville, Alabama, to Texas, in 1849. In his family were three sons, of whom the Doctor is the oldest. James L., born August 9, 1866, is now an attorney of Jefferson, Texas, and John V., Jr., born May 14, 1869, is now with our subject in Fairland, Indian Territory, and is a druggist of this place.

During his boyhood and youth Dr. Ford attended Belle College at Montgomery and a military school at Nashville, Tennessee. Completing his literary education in 1877, he entered the office of Dr. J. L. White, of Paris, Texas, and began the study of medicine. In the spring of 1892 he was graduated at Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tennessee, with the degree of M. D. Several years prior to his graduation he had located in Fairland, Indian Territory, and successfully engaged in practice. At intervals he attended lectures at Vanderbilt University, and received his diploma in the year stated.

The Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Mollie Willis, of Prairie City, two miles from Fairland. Her parents were John and Jane (Au Drain), the former belonging to the Chickasaw, the latter to the Cherokee tribe and a daughter of James P. Au Drain, a Frenchman, who was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and married Mary Wilson, who was about one-fourth Cherokee. Mrs. Ford's paternal grandfather was Britton Willis, a white man from Tennessee, who married a Miss Moore, who was about one-fourth Chickasaw. Mrs. Ford's mother's people fled to the Chickasaw nation during the Rebellion, and while there her parents were married. In January, 1867, while returning to the Chickasaw nation to drive cattle north her father was killed by a band of Jayhawkers. This was during her infancy, as she was born July 22, 1866, and she was an only child. Her mother afterward married again, her second husband being I. N. Smith, by whom she had a son, Jay P. Smith. She died November 26, 1880. Mrs. Ford is a graduate of the Female Seminary at Tahlequah, and is an intellectual and cultured lady. To the Doctor and his wife were born the following children: Homer, born July 3, 1887, died on the 21st of the following September; William Frank, born November 8, 1888, died June 30, 1894; Rebal B., born July 3, 1890, died April 21, 1899; Kiah, born February 14, 1892; William H., Jr., born May 29, 1896, and John J., born November 14, 1899, are all living.

Mr. Ford is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity and the Indian Territory Medical Society. He has met with success both professionally and financially, and to-day he and his wife own some valuable property, including seven hundred acres of land, from the rental of which they derive an annual income of from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. They are both widely and favorably known throughout this section of the territory. They easily win friends and have the happy faculty of being able to retain them.

WILLIAM HOWELL.

A prominent farmer and successful cattle-raiser of Indian Territory is William Howell, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tennessee June 17, 1848, a son of Robert C. and Jane (Rail) Howell, the latter dying while the family was on the way to Indian Territory, leaving our subject and a year-old daughter, Tennessee. The latter was born in 1858, married Samuel Ward, a Cherokee, and died in 1885. One year later, the father of our subject married Mrs. Lucy Ann (Ward) Coultier, a daughter of George and Lucy Ward, the former born March 17, 1787, and the latter March 5, 1789, and he was killed March 17, 1864, on his seventy-seventh birthday. She died about 1866.

Robert Howell was a soldier in the First Cherokee Regiment, under General Stand Watie, and was captured, exchanged and captured a second

time and sent to a federal prison, where he died. Before the war he had been a merchant in Maysville, in partnership with Thomas Mayes, a brother of ex-Chief Mayes.

Our subject was educated in Indian Territory, and now has as a neighbor his first teacher, at whose knee he learned his alphabet. She was Miss Eliza Daniels, now the widow of Mr. Hill. During the Civil war our subject served two years in Company A, First Cherokee Regiment, under General Stand Watie, and was twice shot, both times in the same leg. While taking part in the famous Shelby raid his horse was shot under him, but all these accidents, the scars still remaining, did not force him from the ranks, although it required great courage and endurance to remain.

Until 1869 our subject followed a number of vocations, a Mr. Churchill, in 1868, engaging him to pilot five thousand cattle to Colorado, in four different herds. He engaged nine men to assist him and succeeded in accomplishing the task, although with difficulty. When the cattle were driven through the Osage nation the residents there objected, but Mr. Howell was well acquainted with the chief men and was finally permitted to pass, but when the Cheyenne nation was reached more trouble arose, and it was only by the use of diplomacy and gifts of some of the cattle that progress was permitted. Mr. Howell was paid for this service five dollars per day, with expenses, and was out from June to September.

After completing this task Mr. Howell went to the locality where Winfield, Kansas, now stands, and was there employed by Phelps & Company, cattle-men, and as a herder he remained with them until March, when he returned to the Cherokee nation. Since that time he has been extensively engaged in raising and disposing of cattle and has become very prosperous.

Mr. Howell was married, February 12, 1869, to Miss Eliza Ballard, a Cherokee, the daughter of Samuel and Sallie (Drummondgold) Ballard, and six children have been born of this union: Robert C., who was born February 29, 1872, died at the age of less than two years; Mary E., born September 9, 1873, who married John L. La Boyteaux, a white man; Ross, who was born January 23, 1875, died at the age of two months; Maud, who was born May 16, 1876, married William H. Nelson, a white man; Minnie, who was born December 6, 1879, married John E. Ward, a Cherokee, on December 30, 1897; and James, who was born August 6, 1881, died in November, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have two grandchildren, Willie Gray and Hutton La Boyteaux.

Mr. Howell has long been identified with the Cherokee nation, and much credit should be given him for his judicial management of affairs in 1886, leading to the present fraternal relations existing between the white and Indian races. He was the first man ever elected from the white race to a seat in the Indian council. By both races he is recognized as a man of great merit and he possesses the confidence of all. He is an active member of Vinita Lodge of Masons, where he has hosts of friends and well-wishers.

N. B. RABB.

N. B. Rabb, who was born in Hunt county, Texas, July 23, 1860, is a son of J. B. Rabb, who in 1858 removed from Alabama to the Lone Star state. He married Henrietta Godbold, who died about 1893, but he is still living, at the age of seventy-seven years, his home being in Lone Oak, Hunt county, Texas.

Mr. Rabb, of this review, pursued his education in the Methodist College, at Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, and has worked at cotton ginning throughout his active business career. He has thoroughly mastered the business, becoming an expert in that line. In 1889 he removed to Wynnewood and has since been the capable superintendent of the Weld & Nevill Round Bale Gin Company, and his long experience in this line well qualified him for his work and the product of the factory finds a ready sale in the market, owing to its excellence which results from the efficient labor of Mr. Rabb and those who are employed under him. His success in business is attributable to his own efforts and is well deserved.

In 1881 occurred the marriage of the subject of this review to Bettie Harris, of Lone Oak, Texas. She is a daughter of G. R. N. Harris, one of the earliest settlers of that part of Texas. Her father died in 1900, at Wynnewood, when seventy-one years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rabb have been born five children, namely: Archie R., James Barney, Lillian, Glenn and Henrietta. Of various civic societies Mr. Rabb is a representative. He belongs to Wynnewood Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., to Bethel Lodge, No. 9, K. P., to Wynnewood Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., to the Woodmen of the World, at Wynnewood, and is also identified with the Royal Arch Chapter of the Masonic fraternity, at Davis, and the Order of the Eastern Star.

JOHN FRANKLIN LA BOYTEAUX.

A well-known resident of Oseuma, Indian Territory, is John Franklin La Boyteaux, who was born near Newcastle, Indiana, and was a son of Stephen and Catherine (Mullen) La Boyteaux, the former of whom was a Frenchman by birth, the latter of Irish descent. They were farmers of Indiana and upon the home farm near Newcastle our subject was reared. He attended the excellent schools of his native county, and then engaged in the drug business, continuing until ten years ago, at which time he located in Indian Territory.

Mr. La Boyteaux was married, December 16, 1891, to Miss Mary E. Howell, a daughter of William and Eliza (Ballard) Howell, the former being an old and well-known and respected resident of this place. Two interesting children have been born of this union: William, born August 15, 1893; and Hutton, born September 14, 1895.

The family of Mr. La Boyteaux have all remained in his native state. His father died in 1890, his mother surviving until 1894. His sister Hilda married Lewis E. Brown, and his sister Flora married William Abbott, and all reside in Indiana.

JAMES R. DAWSON, M. D.

Among the members of the medical fraternity in the Indian Territory who have attained prominence and success by reason of their well-known ability and devotion to their profession is Dr. James R. Dawson, of Afton. He was born in Arkansas on the 10th of November, 1850, a son of Robert and Nancy M. (McMurry) Dawson, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The father was a son of Samuel Dawson and his wife, Polly Rogers, the former a native of England, while the latter was a Cherokee. Robert Dawson was twice married, his first union being with Miss Jane Atkins, by whom he had nine children. After the death of their mother Robert Dawson wedded Miss McMurry and they became the parents of five children. The record of this family is as follows: Albert, who died in February, 1899; Riley now resides in Afton, Indian Territory; Jasper, who was killed in Madison county, Arkansas, in the spring of 1894, and was a captain of the Confederate army; Albert also served as a captain in the Rebel army, was taken prisoner in August, being incarcerated at Alton, Illinois, where he remained until peace was declared, having at that time been in prison for twenty-one months; Francis Marion, of the Delaware district; Josephine, deceased; John, who now resides near the Neosho river in the Indian Territory; Joseph who makes his home in Afton, Indian Territory; James, of this review; Adria, the wife of George Mayburg, a resident of Tahlequah; Wilbur, whose home is near Afton; Molly, the wife of Charlie Morse, of Vinita; and a son and daughter who died in infancy. The father of this family died on the 17th of August, 1886, at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother of our subject passed away on the 27th of September, 1886, at the age of sixty years.

Dr. Dawson, whose name introduces this record, acquired his literary education in Professor Clark's Academy at Barryville, Arkansas. In his early life he became familiar with agricultural pursuits and followed farming until 1887, when he took up the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. W. P. George, of Barryville. His preliminary reading was supplemented by a course in the Missouri Medical College, in which he studied in 1889-90, and later he was graduated in the Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, in the spring of 1891. He began practice in Afton in 1888, and has since successfully followed his profession. Constant reading and study has kept him in touch with the progress made in the medical fraternity, and he is thoroughly abreast with the times in all particulars along this chosen line. He is a member of the Indian Territory Medical Society

and is recognized as a leading representative of the profession to which he belongs.

On the 23d of March, 1890, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Alice Ramsey, a white lady, and a daughter of Thompson Ramsey, a native of Tennessee. They have three children: Vinie, born June 29, 1892; Edwin Cyle, born October 23, 1894; and Carlyle, born October 2, 1895.

Socially the Doctor is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In addition to the practice of medicine he is connected with farming and stock-raising interests and both branches of business prove to him a profitable source of income. He is numbered among the leading influential residents of Afton and is now enjoying a liberal and lucrative patronage in the line of his chosen calling.

HINDMON H. BURRIS.

Hindmon H. Burris was born at Stonewall, Indian Territory, June 28, 1862, his parents being Colbert A. and Ann Hoyer (Palmer) Burris. His father is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and is also a farmer and stock-raiser, residing at Stonewall. The mother, however, has passed away. In taking up the personal history of Hindmon H. Burris we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known and who has been an important factor in the public affairs of his nation. His early education was acquired in Colvert Institute, and subsequently his preliminary training was supplemented by study in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. He has attended different schools in the territory, being for a brief period a student in Stringtown, Choctaw nation, for six months at Atoka and for a similar period at Caddo. He then returned to Atoka, where he again remained for six months, after which he matriculated in Robson's Academy, which was then in charge of Professor J. M. Harley, and where he remained as a student for two and a half years.

Mr. Burris then put aside his text-books to enter the school-room no more as a pupil, but in the school of experience where he has learned many valuable lessons. His first step on leaving school was to secure a clerkship in a general mercantile store at Stonewall, owned by William L. Byrd, in whose employ he remained for a year, after which he took charge of a neighborhood school, where he engaged in teaching for four months. He then returned to the establishment of Mr. Byrd, in Tishomingo, and while there acted as postmaster of the town. In 1887 he established the general mercantile store which he is now conducting. He is a wide-awake and enterprising man whose good principles and reliable business methods have secured to him a constantly growing trade. Those who once become his customers remain as his regular patrons and his trade is thus continually growing. Mr. Burris is also a farmer, having one hundred acres of land planted to corn and cotton.



N. H. Burris.

On the 28th of April, 1885, Mr. Burris was united in marriage to Miss Rhodie McGill, and on the 26th of February, 1898, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Viola Lillian Jackson, a daughter of William H. Jackson, of Stonevalet, who is superintendent of Collins Institute. They have one child, H. H., Jr. Socially Mr. Burris is a member of Tishomingo Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., also of Red Oak Camp of the Woodmen of the World, of Tishomingo. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and he has on various occasions served his fellow citizens by being a member of the commission appointed to examine membership claims and of the commission created to revise the laws of the nation. He was a member of the house of representatives, and was speaker of the house in 1890. In 1886-7 he was auditor of public accounts under Governor William L. Byrd, and in 1896 was appointed treasurer, which position he held for two years. His life record is one which will bear the closest scrutiny, for to every duty he has been faithful and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed.

LOUIS ROLSTON, JR.

Among the well-known residents of Needmore whose efforts have contributed in large measure to the improvement of public interests in his nation is Louis Rolston, Jr., now actively connected with farming and stock-raising. He was born in Georgia on the 10th of September, 1837, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Cahell) Rolston. The father was a white man, the mother of Cherokee birth. He was born in South Carolina and having arrived at years of maturity wedded Miss Cahell, whose birth occurred in North Carolina. Her father was Alexander Cahell, a white man, who married a full-blooded Cherokee of the Deer clan. The parents of our subject had sixteen children: Rebecca married Peter McCallester, a white man of Georgia, and died many years ago; John now resides near the subject of this review; Alexander died in infancy; Francis is still living; Emily died in 1890; Nancy is the wife of Samuel Sager, a white man; Louis is the next one in the family; Eliza died about 1880; Agnes is the wife of Adam Frunck, of Vinita; Joseph is living; Zachariah Taylor died in 1898; Isaac died in infancy; Josephine married Jacob Hulsey, of Georgia, a white man; Robert is living near his brother Louis, and is the youngest of the family. The father passed away about 1875, and the mother's death occurred in 1898. They spent their entire lives in the Empire state of the south.

Mr. Rolston, whose name introduces this record, came to the Indian Territory in 1861 and began farming, devoting his energies to that pursuit until the following year, when, prompted by the spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government, enlisting in the Federal army in 1862 under Colonel John D. Allen. He served until the close of the war as a member of Company K, of the Sixteenth Regiment, the company com-

mander being Captain J. M. Richie. He participated in the battles of Pine Ridge and Springfield and was ever found at his post of duty loyally defending the old flag and the cause it represented. At the close of the war he located in northwestern Missouri near the boundary line of the territory, and for sixteen years was successfully engaged in farming there.

On the 23d of January, 1859, Mr. Rolston was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Postel, a white lady, and a daughter of James H. D. and Milly (Stover) Postel. Six children have been born unto them, namely: Eliza, who is the wife of James Smith, of the Indian Territory; Josephine, who is the wife of Edwin Lindy, a Delaware; Frances, who was born in 1875, and is the wife of George Eden, a white man; Ida, born in 1877, married Henry Cantrell, also a white man; Lulu, who was born in July, 1880, and married W. J. Lee, a white man; and John, born February 20, 1883. The mother of this family is a native of Lumpkin county, Georgia.

In his political views Mr. Rolston is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, although he has never sought or desired the emoluments of public office. Through his active business career he has carried on farming and stock-raising, making extensive shipments of his stock to the St. Louis markets, where he finds a good sale, thus continually adding to his income. He is reliable in all his business transactions, straightforward in all his dealings and his efforts have brought to him a handsome financial return.

JAKE MUTZ.

Prominent among the leading agriculturists of the Chickasaw nation is Jake Mutz, who for fifteen years has been closely identified with the history of the territory as a representative of its farming interests. He claims Indiana as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Ripley county May 12, 1863, a son of Jacob Mutz. Our subject received a common-school education in the county of his nativity, and after leaving the Hoosier state he made his way to Texas, arriving in that state in 1877, there remaining for nine years. In 1886 he came to the Indian Territory, locating in the Chickasaw nation, where he has since been a prominent factor in the progress and advancement which have wrought the marvelous transformation here. He is one of the largest land-owners of the nation, having at the present time one thousand fifty acres under cultivation, while he has two thousand acres devoted to pasturage. His efforts have been attended with a high and well merited degree of success, and he is now recognized as one of the wealthy agriculturists of the Chickasaw nation.

Two years after coming to the Indian Territory, in 1888, Mr. Mutz was united in marriage with Lizzie Earl, a Chickasaw by birth and a daughter of Henry Earl, who was born in New York and was a white man. The mother of Mrs. Mutz was in her maidenhood Katie Sturdivant, and is a sister of L. L. Sturdivant, who is also represented in this volume. Unto Mr. and

Mrs. Mutz have been born five children, namely: Mamie, James, Joe, Will and Jesse. Mr. and Mrs. Mutz are active and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his social relations he is a member of Washita Lodge, No. 119, W. O. W.

MORTON EMMONS DOUTHAT.

More than a century ago George Washington said that farming is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation to which man devotes his energies, and the fact remains the same to-day as when uttered. The Indian Territory offers special inducements to the farmer, for the soil is extremely rich and productive. One who is now successfully conducting agricultural pursuits in the northeastern portion of the Territory is he whose name introduces this review, a well known resident of Miami.

Mr. Douthat was born in Parisburg, Giles county, Virginia, on the 20th of November, 1852, and is a son of John R. and Sarah Ann (Emmons) Douthat, both of whom were natives of the old Dominion, the former being of German descent. Of their nine children the subject of this review was the eldest, the others being Mariah, who was born in 1854, and married Benjamin Shinkle, of Illinois, their home being now in Linn county, Kansas; Earnest, who was born in 1856 and is now a resident of Miami county, Kansas; Charles, who was born in 1858, and is now a resident of Bourbon county, Kansas; David, whose birth occurred in 1860 and who is a resident of Johnson county, Kansas; Jennie, who was born in 1862, and is the wife of Frank Hugford, of Linn county, Kansas; Robert, who was born in 1864 and is now in the railroad service; Doll, who was born in 1868 and is living in Linn county, Kansas; and Harry, who was born in 1873. The parents removed with their family to Miami county, Kansas, in 1869, and there the father engaged in the manufacture of harness and saddlery until his death, which occurred on the 30th of October, 1896. His wife passed away in Cherryvale, Kansas, on the 23d of September, 1890.

Mr. Douthat, of this review, pursued his education in the schools of his native state and remained under the parental roof throughout the period of his boyhood. After the removal of the family to Kansas he followed the harness-making trade in Paola, carrying on business there for ten years, on the expiration of which period he turned his attention to farming in Miami county, Kansas. In 1884 he came to the Indian Territory and located on Ellen creek, where he followed farming and stock-raising for four years, and in 1888 he came with his family to Miami, where he has erected a beautiful residence.

On the 27th of June, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Douthat and Miss Frances Zahn, of Miami, and a daughter of John and Esther (La Fountain) Zahn, the latter a daughter of Chief La Fountain, who succeeded Chief John B. Richardville, when en route for the Miami nation. Mrs.

Douthat was born in 1860. Her father died in 1870 and her mother survived him for ten years, passing away on the 5th of March, 1880. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Douthat, namely: Zahmie La Fountain, who was born May 17, 1881; Minnie Esther, born August 12, 1886; Clarence, born February 7, 1883; Charles, born April 7, 1889; Anna, born May 20, 1891; George, born February 10, 1894; and Jessie, born October 11, 1896. Of this family Clarence died in infancy. Mr. Douthat is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The methods which he has followed in business, combined with unflagging industry, have brought to him gratifying success, so that he is now enabled to surround his family with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

FRANK D. MOORE.

Frank D. Moore, of Miami, was born in the vicinity of this city January 9, 1878. His father, James K. Moore, was a native of Illinois and in his boyhood went to Kansas with his parents, J. W. and Isabel Moore. He was then but six months old and was reared upon a farm in the Sunflower state. The family to which he belongs numbered five children and he was the youngest, his birth having occurred in 1857. When he was twenty years of age he came to the Indian Territory and was married in March, 1870, to Miss Mary I. Labedie, a Peoria, and a native of Kansas. Four children were born unto them, namely: Frank D., of this review; Everett, who was born in 1882 and died in the same year; Ada, born December 20, 1882; and Ernest Elwood, born September 16, 1885. The mother of this family was born March 20, 1861. Both of the parents are still living, being residents of Joplin, Missouri.

Frank D. Moore, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the schools of the territory and was married April 21, 1896, to Miss Pearl Lockart, of Miami, and a daughter of Louis and Isabel Lockart, also of that place. One child has blessed this union, Russell, who was born February 11, 1898. Mrs. Moore's mother died June 6, 1896, at the age of forty-four years, but her father still survives. In his social relations Mr. Moore is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in his political views he is a Democrat. He has a comfortable home in Miami and is the owner of two hundred acres of rich land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, the well tilled fields bringing to him a good return.

MRS. FRANCES EDDY.

Mrs. Frances Eddy, who is living in Miami, Indian Territory, was born in Miami county, Indiana, on the 9th of April, 1867, her parents being George and Louisa (Co-wi-sa) Stitt. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and was a white man, while in the mother's veins flows the blood of

French ancestry. They had six children born unto them, but the eldest two died in infancy. James, who was born in 1804, died October 4, 1871. Mrs. Eddy is the next of the family. Esther, born in September, 1800, is the wife of James Brewell, of Miami county, Indiana. Rosey, born August 15, 1870, is the wife of Cassius Staton, of the Indian Territory. The father of this family died January 28, 1894, and the mother passed away April 23, 1871.

Mrs. Eddy was educated in the day schools of Miami county, Indiana, and there spent her girlhood. She has been twice married, first becoming the wife of Peter Hill, a white man of Pennsylvania, whom she wedded March 25, 1882. They became the parents of two children: Sarah, who was born August 23, 1883, and is now attending school at the Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kansas, and Nellie, who was born June 22, 1886, and is now a student in Wyandotte, Indian Territory.

On the 12th of June, 1889, Mrs. Hill became the wife of Henry Eddy, a Peoria. Their marriage was blessed with two children: Amos, born March 25, 1890, and is pursuing his studies in Wyandotte, and Edna, who was born September 26, 1892, and is also a student in the same school with her brother. Mr. Eddy died February 24, 1894. He was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Wilson) Eddy, both Peorias. He was educated in the Haskell Institute. A gentleman of broad general information and sterling worth, he was a man of considerable influence among his people and belonged to a prominent family, his father having once been chief of the Peorias. He held membership in the Baptist church and Mrs. Eddy also attends that church, contributing to its support. Her many excellencies of character have won her the high regard of a large circle of friends.

FRANCIS M. DAVIS.

Francis M. Davis was born in Watkins, New York, February 22, 1843. His parents, Frederick D. and Mary (De Camp) Davis, are both deceased. The subject of this review spent the first twelve years of his life in his native town and attended the public schools there. He then removed to Ovid, Michigan, where he continued his education until August, 1861, at which time he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting at the age of eighteen as a member of Company D, the First Michigan Cavalry. That was one of the renowned regiments of the war, being very active in the service from the time of the first battle of Bull Run until after the battle of Chancellorsville. It lost more men than any other cavalry regiment during the war and won a most enviable reputation for bravery and courage in the midst of danger. Mr. Davis was mustered out at Salt Lake City March 10, 1866, and then returned to Ovid, Michigan.

At that place, on the 14th of April, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Denstoe, a daughter of Samuel Denstoe, of Des Plaines, Michigan, who was one of his comrades in the army. In 1871 Mr. Davis

removed with his family to Nebraska and secured a homestead in Clay county. Two years later he was elected county treasurer and filled the office so acceptably that he was re-elected, and before the expiration of his second term he was chosen by popular vote to the position of superintendent of public lands and buildings of the state, serving until 1881. On resuming the duties of business life he became connected with the lumber trade at Weeping Water, Nebraska, but on account of his wife's health he disposed of his business there and in 1884 took up his abode in Neosho, Missouri, where he conducted a hardware business until January, 1888. In that year he sold the enterprise and, in company with H. F. Jones, engaged in the operation of a canning factory. The following year he and his partner came to the Indian Territory and established a general mercantile store in Wagoner under the firm name of Davis & Jones, carrying on business with good success until January, 1897, when Mr. Davis disposed of his interest to his partner.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children who are yet living: William S., the eldest, was graduated at West Point with the class of 1893 and is now a captain in the regular army, stationed in the Philippines; Robert S., a partner in the Wagoner Commission Company; and Lillian, the interesting daughter, is at home. One daughter, Cora, who was born December 26, 1879, died on Christmas eve in 1882. Mr. Davis keeps well-informed on the political issues of the day and is an advocate of Republican principles. He represents the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge at Ovid, Michigan, and the India Temple of the Oklahoma Shrine. His activity in business in former years enables him now to live retired in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest.

WILLIAM D. CLINGAN.

The life story of the subject of this sketch embraces a history of adventures in war and ventures in business which covered a large portion of the south and west and which could they be recorded here in detail would make interesting reading from more than one point of view.

William D. Clingan was born near Cleveland, Bradley county, Tennessee, November 25, 1833, a son of A. A. and Martha Jane (Blythe) Clingan, both of whom are dead. His father, who was a farmer, was the second sheriff elected in Bradley county, Tennessee. Young Clingan acquired his early education by attending winter terms of the public school near his home, working on the farm the remainder of the year. He was a member of his father's household until he attained the age of twenty-one years, and then for one year he worked a twenty-acre farm which his father had given him. After that he embarked in business as a trader in horses and mules, in which he continued for three years, until he removed to Parker county, Texas. There he bought cattle, which he moved into Jack county, in the same state,

where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, of the Fifteenth Regiment, Texas Cavalry, which was commanded by Colonel Sweet, ranking next to whom was Lieutenant-Colonel Pickett. The regiment went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it was consolidated with an Arkansas regiment and where Mr. Clingan was promoted to be first lieutenant. From Little Rock it was sent to the head of the White river, where it remained until November, 1862, when it returned to Little Rock, where the men were dismounted and sent to Arkansas Post to winter quarters. In December, 1862, the regiment was captured by General Sheridan and sent to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. Three months later it was transferred to Fort Delaware, a famous federal prison, and thence it was sent to the James river, in Virginia, where an exchange of prisoners was effected. Mr. Clingan then went to Richmond, Virginia, and thence after a week's stay to Tullahoma, Tennessee, where five Texas regiments, of which his was one, were reorganized into three regiments and he was relieved of his command.

Returning to Texas Mr. Clingan engaged in horse trading until April, 1864. After that until December, 1864, he operated a sawmill in New Mexico. When peace was established he drove cattle to Fort Smith, Arkansas, for a year, and then went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he hauled freight for the government. Then for two years he operated mail lines in Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory. In 1869 he located at Gibson Station, where he has made a success as a farmer and stock-raiser, owning at this time about five hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which he devotes to raising corn and cotton. He is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity and a useful, popular citizen.

Mr. Clingan was married February 6, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Baumgarner, of Perryville, Choctaw nation, Indian Territory, who bore him six children: William Warren Clingan is dead. Maggie May Clingan married J. C. Warson, of Indian Territory, and they have three children. Martha A. married William A. Lamon, of Gibson Station, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work, and they have one child. Sherman A. Clingan married Miss Edna Warson. Cora and Samuel S. Clingan are not married.

JESSE H. EWING.

Jesse H. Ewing is the popular proprietor of a hotel in Healdton, and is also the owner of a general mercantile store which he is successfully conducting, thereby adding to his individual prosperity and to the general welfare through the promotion of commercial activity. He has been a resident of the Indian Territory since 1885, having come to this locality from Texas; he is, however, a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Davidson county, on the 4th of December, 1839. His parents, Jesse H. and Martha (Johnson) Ewing, are both deceased. At an early age he accompanied them

on their removal to Mississippi, where his education was acquired in the subscription and public schools of Madison county, and after leaving school he took charge of a plantation, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he put aside all personal ambitions in order to aid the Confederate army in its attempt to establish an independent government in the south. He enlisted with Cowan's Battery of the First Mississippi Regiment, under command of Colonel Withers, and was in active service in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee throughout the period of hostility. He was several times wounded, but when his injuries did not compel him to remain in the hospital he was always at the front, loyally defending the cause in which he believed.

At the close of the war Mr. Ewing engaged in freighting from Yazoo City to Canton, Mississippi, following that business for a year, after which he turned his attention to farming in the same state. On the 8th of January, 1870, he removed to Houston, Texas, and from there to Dallas county, in the same state, where he worked for the Texas Pacific Railroad for a time. Later he established his home in Pleasant Valley, but after three months he went to Lamar county and thence to Dallas county, where he was engaged in the stock business for two years. Later he followed farming for six years in Montague county, and on the expiration of that period was for one year a resident of Macon county, Missouri. Returning to Texas he was identified with agricultural interests in Collins county through the succeeding year and in 1885 he came to the territory, settling in Pickens county, where he followed farming until three years ago, when he established his general mercantile store and hotel at Healdton. He has since conducted both interests and is meeting with creditable success in business.

In March, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ewing and Mrs. Docie L. Morrow, a daughter of J. White, of Macon county, Missouri. By her first marriage she had three children: P. C., Susie McDaniel and T. J. Gilstrap. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are widely acquainted in the locality and have many warm friends. In politics Mr. Ewing is a Democrat, socially he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and religiously with the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

CHARLES O. FRYE.

Charles O. Frye, the efficient postmaster at Sallisaw, who in the administration of the affairs of the office is prompt and reliable, was born in the Sequoyah district of the Cherokee nation, November 2, 1854. His father, Edward M. Frye, a representative of the English race, married Nancy Puppy, a daughter of Young Puppy, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, of the Wolf clan. Mr. Frye was a farmer by occupation and died in February, 1867, while his wife passed away in 1861. They were the parents of five daughters and two sons, as follows: Moses, who was a major in the Con-



Chas. O. Fryer.

federate army, died in February, 1864, at Cowlington, in the Choctaw nation; Cynthia became the wife of Ellis Sanders, now deceased, and she died in 1868; Charlotte married Richard Burge and died in 1876; Rosanna became the wife of George Elliott and died in 1876; Elizabeth married John Candy and died in 1869; Mary is the wife of Samuel Sanders and resides at Dwight, Indian Territory, her husband dying about 1888; Walter A., who was a graduate of the Cherokee Male Seminary, of Tahlequah, was murdered in October, 1895.

Mr. Frye had but limited educational privileges, attending school for only three months at Oak Grove, but his time has been well improved and he now has a good practical business knowledge. In 1877 he was elected clerk of the Sequoyah district, and discharged his duties so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1879 and 1881. In 1881 he was elected to the Cherokee senate and in 1885 was elected clerk of the commission of the Cherokee nation, his duties in that capacity occupying his attention through the succeeding two years. For two years after retiring from his office he had no business interests except attending to his farm, and in 1889 he was appointed United States deputy marshal, under Thomas B. Needles, who was the first United States marshal in the territory. In this capacity he served for six years, four years under Mr. Needles and two years under his successor, S. M. Rutherford. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Sallisaw and is now capably serving in that capacity. Recently he was active in the organization of the First National Bank, of which he is a stockholder.

Mr. Frye has been twice married. On the 28th of February, 1877, he wedded Miss Eliza J. Thornton, a Cherokee and a daughter of William R. and Minerva (Foreman) Thornton. Their union has been blessed with three children: Edward M., who was born December 20, 1879; Beatrice, who died in infancy; and the third child also died in infancy. The mother passed away February 11, 1880, and Mr. Frye was again married, December 28, 1885, his second union being with Miss Sadie A. Quesenbury, of Sallisaw, a daughter of Argyle and Harriet (Wheeler) Quesenbury. Seven children have been born of their union: Roy, born November 24, 1887; Argyle, born September 16, 1889; Raymond, born January 31, 1892; Charles Oliver, born March 19, 1894; one who died in infancy; Pliny L., who was born September 8, 1896; and Catherine, born September 13, 1897.

Mr. Frye takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare, upbuilding and progress of his community. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he served as president of the board of education of the Chickasaw nation from November, 1894, until 1897. In 1901 he was elected to the Cherokee senate to serve a second term of two years. In politics Mr. Frye is a Republican, and is serving as a member of the executive committee of the party in the Indian Territory. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church, and is the secretary of its Sunday-school. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Im-

proved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World, all having lodges in Sallisaw. He has always taken an active interest in fraternal orders and donated the lot to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities on which the lodge room now stands. It is to be held by the two orders jointly as long as the building is used as a lodge room.

NOEL S. SWEENEY.

A representative of the business interests of Miami, Indian Territory, Mr. Sweeney is successfully conducting a drug store, having a large and well selected stock of goods and a well-appointed establishment which is a credit to the town. He was born in Warren county, Kentucky, May 14, 1862, his parents being Thomas Jefferson and Margaret (Johnson) Sweeney. His father died when he, the son, was only seven years of age, passing away in 1869, at the age of sixty-three years. In the family were the following children: Mary E., who was born in 1848 and is the wife of John R. Walker, a grain merchant, living in Brown county, Kansas; Robert E., who was born in 1850 and is now in Colorado Springs, Colorado; two sons who died in infancy; Emma E., who was born in 1860 and is the wife of George E. Cooper, of Nashville, Tennessee; Noel S., of this review; and Martha E., who was born in 1864 and is the wife of Edward Sewell, of Nashville. After the death of her first husband the mother became the wife of Gideon Floyd, of Bowling Green, a farmer by occupation. She died March 3, 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years.

In his early life Mr. Sweeney, of this review, attended the district schools in the winter months and worked on the home farm in the summer. He has made his own way in the world since the age of eleven years. He went to Kansas in 1873 and was there engaged in herding cattle, being a resident of the state at the time the grasshoppers became so thick that the air was fairly black with them and they shut out the light of the sun! That was in 1875. The following winter he returned to his native state and there followed any pursuit that would yield him an honest living. In the winter of 1877-8 he split rails, at fifteen cents per hundred, and by the time spring came he had earned money enough to buy for himself a jeans suit of clothes.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. Sweeney returned to Kansas, where he engaged in farming, and at intervals he followed the trades of carpenter, plasterer and stone-mason. He possessed naturally a mechanical turn of mind and this enabled him to perform any kind of labor. His leisure moments were spent with his books, which had been his constant companions from early boyhood, furnishing him his chief source of pleasure. He had the desire to become a member of the medical fraternity and his money was freely spent in the purchase of text-books and medical treatises. He now has a library valued at over five hundred dollars, which indicates his broad reading and superior general culture.

On the 8th of January, 1882, Mr. Sweeney was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Burchfield, of Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas, a daughter of John and Julia A. (Marsell) Burchfield, who were among the pioneers of the state. Four children have been born unto them, all sons: Roy M., who was born May 2, 1883, and is now conducting his father's drug store in Ottawa, Indian Territory; John T., born August 21, 1884; Noel S., who was born January 8, 1886; and Jeff, who was born July 27, 1891, and died in December, 1900.

Mr. Sweeney has followed many pursuits. He came to the territory in 1899 from Lamar, Missouri, where he had been engaged in farming and merchandising. He had also engaged in mining and real estate. He is now conducting a drug store in Miami and the public accord him a liberal patronage, for he has a large and well-selected stock and does all in his power to please his patrons. He also has a general store at Ottawa. In the line of his profession he is a member of the Pharmaceutical Association of the territory, and socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with Banner Camp, M. W. A. He also belongs to the Christian church and shapes his life according to its principles.

RICHARD MORGAN.

Richard Morgan is a retired physician, now interested in farming in Hewitt, Indian Territory. He was born in Cherokee county, Georgia, July 15, 1850, and is a son of Dr. John L. and Emma (Going) Morgan. His father has now passed away, but the mother still survives her husband and is living in Ardmore, Indian Territory. During his early youth Dr. Morgan, of this review, was taken to Texas, where he acquired his early education in the public schools, later pursuing his studies at Sequatchee College. When his literary course was completed he entered upon the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Richard Shelton, of Jasper, Tennessee, who supervised his reading for two years. He then became a student in the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and in company with Dr. R. Buckner he went to Cheyenne and to Laramie, Wyoming. At those places he was engaged in hospital work. On leaving Wyoming he removed to Silver City, New Mexico, where he continued hospital practice and for two years was engaged in general practice at White Oaks, New Mexico, whence he came to the Indian Territory, practicing in Leon for some years. He then removed to the Choctaw nation and followed his profession in Blue and Jackson counties. In 1888 he came to his farm in Hewitt and for a time continued to devote his attention in partial measure to the alleviation of human suffering, but is now principally engaged in farming, having one hundred and sixty-five acres of land under cultivation.

In 1871 occurred the marriage of Dr. Morgan and Miss Mary Camp-

bell, a daughter of John Campbell, and unto them was born one son, Harvey. In 1885 the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary May, a daughter of Dave May, of Missouri. They have seven children, namely: Jay, deceased; Lillie, Minnie, Willis, Alice, Callie and Eva, who are all under the parental roof. Dr. Morgan affiliates with the Democratic party and holds membership in the Christian church. His life has been in harmony with its principles and his fidelity to duty in every regard has awakened for him the genuine esteem of many friends.

MRS. ADA C. FOREMAN.

Th's well-known and highly respected lady of Blue Mount, Co-coo-coo district, Cherokee nation, was born on the Arkansas line October 27, 1853, and is a daughter of Evan White and Sarah Jane (Truesdale) McClellan, both of whom were white. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler of Arkansas. Her paternal grandfather, John McClellan, was born in Virginia, and was married in Alabama to Mary Walin. They moved to northwestern Arkansas when Evan was a young man.

Mrs. Foreman is the sixth in order of birth in a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom reached man and womanhood with the exception of the youngest son, who died in infancy. The others are as follows: John, born in 1842, resides on the old homestead in Washington county, Arkansas; Mary, born in 1844, died in 1863; Charles, born in 1846; Anna, born in 1848, is the wife of Dr. John T. Booth, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Getty lives in Boonesboro, Arkansas; William, born in 1855, makes his home in the Coo-coo-coo district, Indian Territory; Lou Parker, born in 1858, is the wife of Rev. I. A. Gaither, of Boonesboro, Arkansas; and Laura, born in 1861, married William Mills and died in 1892. The father of these children died in the winter of 1881 at the age of sixty-nine years, but the mother is still living at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years.

Reared in her native state, Mrs. Foreman was educated in the schools of Boonesboro, and on the 28th of April, 1874, she gave her hand in marriage to Stephen Taylor Foreman, a son of Rev. Stephen and Sallie (Riley) Foreman. By occupation he was a farmer and stock-raiser, and in religious belief was a Presbyterian, of which church his wife is also a consistent and faithful member. He died on the 1st of January, 1891, honored and respected by all who knew him. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Foreman, namely: Lulu, born March 15, 1875, was married January 4, 1899, to John G. Life, and they have one child, Flora, born November 14, 1899; Jessie, born November 18, 1876, died at the age of fourteen years, September 21, 1890; Jennie, born November 12, 1878; Ada, born July 29, 1881, and Victoria, born August 12, 1883, are all at home with their mother; Evan White,

born October 3, 1885; died June 21, 1890; and Taylor, born July 6, 1888, and Perry, born July 15, 1890, complete the family.

ALLEN LATTA.

Allen Latta was born at Fort Gibson, May 20, 1843, and now resides in Emet, from which place he controls his farming and stock-raising interests. He is a son of George W. and Peggy (Henry) Latta. His father died in 1862 and the mother passed away in 1863. In his early youth Mr. Latta of this review, became a student in the Going Snake school, near Tahlequah, and until he attained the age of nineteen years he remained at home, assisting his father, who was a farmer and stock man. The Civil war was then in progress, and in 1862 he enlisted as a member of Company G, under Captain James Butler, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Stand Watie. He served throughout the war, and during the last two years was orderly sergeant. Fearless and brave, he valiantly defended the cause in which he believed and made for himself a good military record. At the close of the war he returned to the Chickasaw nation and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, devoting his attention both to the tilling of the soil and to the raising of stock. His labors have resulted in bringing to him a good financial return.

In 1864 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Latta and Miss Emily Colbert, a daughter of Robert Colbert, of the Chickasaw nation. They now have two children: George, who married Rebecca Blankinship, of Kentucky, by whom he has three children, John, Jeff and Fred; and Frances, who became the wife of James Eldridge, of the Chickasaw nation, by whom she has two children, Emily and James. The family is widely and favorably known in this locality, where through many decades they have made their home. Mr. Latta was permit collector for two years, sheriff for a similar period and national jailor for one year. He was also a representative in the national council for two years, a member of the Indian police force for two years and is now school trustee. In public office he has been vigilant, earnest and zealous, and his record is commendable.

MICHAEL J. CONDON.

Michael J. Condon was born near Blue creek, in Tishomingo county, Chickasaw nation, November 10, 1875, and is a wide-awake, enterprising young man of good business ability. His parents were Michael Charles and Lizzie (Cravatt) Condon. The mother is now deceased, but the father is yet living and now makes his home near Ellen, Indian Territory. The first step in life to every one is the acquirement of an education and the mental discipline which prepared Mr. Condon for the practical duties of a business career was received in Warley Institute, near Tishomingo, where he pursued

his studies for four years. After putting aside his text-books he began raising and dealing in stock, giving his attention to that enterprise alone until his marriage, when he began farming in addition to his other business. He now has three hundred acres of fine land, one of which near Emet, and of this, one hundred and thirty acres are divided into large fields devoted to the cultivation of corn, cotton and small cereals. In his pastures are found good grades of cattle and horses and the sale of his farm products bring to him constantly increasing income.

On the 18th of October, 1896, Mr. Condon was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Davis, a daughter of John and Molly (Bratton) Davis, of the Chickasaw nation, both of whom are now deceased. They have three children, but all have passed away. Mr. Condon is a member of the Presbyterian church and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community along material and moral lines.

GEORGE ARNOLD MELTON.

George Arnold Melton owns and operates four hundred acres of arable land near Emet, and his well tilled fields display finely growing crops of corn, cotton and small grains. He is a progressive agriculturist, following up-to-date methods, and his efforts are bringing to him the success for which all men are striving. Mr. Melton came to the Territory from Texas, his birth having occurred in Rusk county, that state, on the 16th of October, 1849. His parents, William Newton and Agnes (Arnold) Melton, have both been called to the home beyond. In the subscription schools of his native county the subject of this review acquired his early education, and during his youth he also assisted his father, who was engaged in farming. On the home farm he remained until twenty-five years of age, when he removed to Grayson county, Texas, settling near Whitesboro, where he remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he came to the Territory, locating on Blue creek, in Tishomingo county, four miles north of Emet. There he began farming, which he carried on continuously until 1884, when he embarked in the cattle business, but was connected with that enterprise only a short time. Removing to Emet, he opened a drug store, which he conducted for two years, and then sold out, resuming agricultural pursuits. To-day his valuable farm of four hundred acres is devoted to the raising of corn, cotton and small grains and is under a very high state of cultivation. He has the latest improved machinery and all modern equipments for facilitating his work, and annually he garners rich harvests.

In 1875 Mr. Melton was united in marriage to Miss Martha Jane Brooks, of the Chickasaw nation, and unto them was born one child, now deceased. In 1884 he married Miss Mary Jane Johnson, also of the Chickasaw nation, and they have a pleasant home in Emet. In his political views Mr. Melton is a Democrat and has been connected with the administration

of the affairs of the town since it was incorporated. He held the office of alderman continuously until 1900, when he was elected mayor. He has ever exercised his official prerogatives in support of the general good, giving his aid to all measures tending to promote reform and progress.

ISAAC OVERTON LEWIS.

Isaac Overton Lewis was born at old Fort Washita, Chickasaw nation, November 14, 1856. He is a son of William L. Lewis and Eliza (Love) Lewis, both deceased. His father was in the employ of the government for many years prior to his death. His mother came of the noted Love family, so prominent in territorial affairs. His educational advantages were limited, going to school but thirty days in his lifetime. His first start was working with cattle in western Texas, in Coleman and Brown counties and in the panhandle of Texas; continued in this business until about twenty-eight years of age, and then married and started to study law with H. C. Pottreff, of Ardmore, Indian Territory. He studied with him two years and was admitted to the national courts in 1889, to the United States court in 1891. He started the practice of law in Ardmore and has continued at that ever since, at intervals. In 1890 he was elected clerk of county court of Pickens county and served two terms in that capacity. Then in August, 1894, was elected county judge of Pickens county and held it one year, when he resigned and was appointed attorney general to fill the unexpired term of R. L. Boyd. He was elected attorney general and served two years. He was elected district judge and held that position four years. He owns a farm of three hundred acres near Madill and five hundred acres near Francis, mostly all in cultivation in corn, cotton and small grain.

He was married first, April 5, 1885, to Miss Rebecca Jones, a daughter of Jerry Jones, of Texas, by whom he has two children: Claudie E. and Quincy H. He was again married in 1890 to Miss Mary L. Yeargain, a daughter of C. C. Yeargain, of Texas. They have five children: William C., Delia E., Alta, Fitzhugh Lee and Lillian Madill. He is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M., and also of Oakland Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican. He established a livery business in Madill, August 1, 1901, with William N. Taliaferro. He started the town site of Madill and sold out his half to Taliaferro, but is still a large owner of business property. He owns the town of Francis, Indian Territory, and owns twelve hundred acres surrounding the town.

RICHARD J. CREEL.

Richard J. Creel was born in Williamsburg, Mississippi, January 23, 1861, and is a son of Anthony and Nancy (McLemore) Creel, both of whom are now living in Chagris. The subject of this review acquired his educa-

tion in the public schools of his native town and then became an active assistant in the work of his father's farm, remaining at home until twenty-four years of age. He then started out in life on his own account and in 1885 went to Weatherford, Texas, where he followed farming for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he worked for the Pleasant Valley Land and Cattle Company for a year, and in 1888 he came to the Territory, settling at Leon, where he followed farming for two years. He then took up his abode at Deming, New Mexico, where for a year he conducted a livery business, after which he returned to Chagris and became interested in the raising of cattle. He was connected with that interest for four years, and then became a representative of commercial affairs, opening a general store in 1896, in partnership with G. L. Tyson. That business relation was maintained until 1900, when by mutual consent it was dissolved and Mr. Creel has since carried on the business alone. He has a good store, containing a large and carefully selected stock of goods. He has the tact and ability to please the various customers who patronize him and his reasonable prices and straightforward business methods have won him a high degree of prosperity. He is also interested in both farming and stock-raising, having four hundred acres of rich land, upon which he raises corn and cattle.

Mr. Creel exemplifies in his daily life the benevolent principles of the Masonic fraternity, with which he holds membership. He gives his political support to the Democracy. On the 10th of February, 1896, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Newman, a daughter of Martin Newman, of Cornish, and they now have two children: Erchel and Joshua Otis.

ANDERSON JOHN HAWLIN CHILDERS.

The family of Childers is one of the most prominent and most widely known of Wagoner, Creek nation, Indian Territory. Its head is Napoleon Bonaparte Childers, who has occupied high positions officially in the nation, and it is creditably represented also by his sons Ellis B., Anderson John Hawlin and Coofé Van Childers, biographical sketches of whom appear in this work, and by his younger son, James Childers.

Anderson John Hawlin Childers, the second son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Sophia (Milford) Childers, was born in the Creek nation, Indian Territory, August 31, 1869. In his infancy he was sent to Catoosa, Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, and from there to Tallahassee mission, near Muskogee, Indian Territory, where his early education was acquired. After the mission was burned down he went to school at Wealaka, Creek nation, Indian Territory, until he took up work on his father's farm, where he remained until 1893, when he began general farming and stock raising on his own account, and he has continued it so successfully that he is now the owner of five hundred acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. He



Anderson J. H. Childers

is a progressive, patriotic citizen, a Republican, a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Childers was married, in 1892, to Miss Lizzie Wilson, of Catoosa, Cherokee nation, who bore him a daughter, named Mary Pearl. His wife and child both died, and in 1897 he married Miss Lydia Washington, of Eufaula, Creek nation, and they have a son and a daughter, named Napoleon B. and Daisy Childers. The family are well known and highly esteemed by all who have the honor of their acquaintance.

EDWARD TAYLOR.

Among the leading agriculturists of the Cherokee nation living near Chelsea there is none perhaps that is looked upon with more respect than Edward Taylor, who was born near Murphy, Cherokee county, North Carolina, January 16, 1860. His parents, David T. and Laura (Welch) Taylor, are still living, and now make their home in the Cherokee nation. In the public schools of his native county our subject acquired his literary education, and gained an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits while assisting in the labors of the home farm. After his father sold his property in North Carolina Edward worked for other parties until 1884, which year witnessed his arrival in the Cherokee nation. He first located in the Tahlequah district, where he followed farming one year, and then came to the Coowees-coowee district, settling three miles northwest of Chelsea, where he now has a well improved and highly cultivated farm of two hundred acres. His residence is one of the finest in the district. In his political views Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, and he takes an active and commendable interest in all enterprises calculated to advance the welfare of his nation and people.

In 1888 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Cromwell, a daughter of Z. R. Cromwell, deceased, and his wife, Lydia E. (Whittaker) Cromwell, a resident of Weston, Cherokee county, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have an interesting family of six children: Roy, aged ten years; Mabel, nine; Edward, seven; Fletcher, six; Mary, four; and Sarah, three.

JOSEPH J. RANTON.

On the roster of lawyers in South McAlester appears the name of Joseph J. Ranton, who has been a resident of the city for little more than a year, yet the position he has gained in this brief time as a member of the bar is by no means unenviable. He was born in Barbour county, Alabama, May 21, 1861, and is a son of William J. and Keziah (Curington) Ranton. His father died in July, 1874, but the mother is still living in New Louisville, Lafayette county, Arkansas. During the infancy of their son Joseph they removed to that county and there in the public schools the subject of this

review acquired his early education, which was supplemented by a course in Washington University, of Virginia. There, preparing for a life work, he was graduated in the law department with the class of 1893, and the same year was admitted to the bar. For a year he practiced in his native county and then became a resident of Ellis county, Texas, where he also practiced for a short time, likewise in Waxahachie and Waco, Texas. In 1896 he came to the Indian Territory, locating in Caddo, where for three years he was engaged in proving up citizens' claims. In 1899 he came to South McAlester and entered into partnership with John W. Black, of this place. The firm is well known and enjoys a reputation which indicates the capabilities of its members and their fidelity to their clients' interests. Mr. Ranton is also a notary public.

In 1896 occurred the marriage of Mr. Ranton and Miss Lorraine Culpepper, a daughter of L. B. Culpepper, of Louisiana. Mr. Ranton is a Democrat in his political affiliations and is a member of the Baptist church. A young man, he possesses the qualities which go to make the successful lawyer, and, although he now occupies a creditable position at the bar of Indian Territory, he will undoubtedly win greater success in the future, as study adds to his knowledge and the years ripen his experience.

JOHN H. McCRARY, M. D.

John H. McCrary, who is numbered among the medical practitioners of South McAlester, was born in Rutherford Station, Gibson county, Tennessee, on the 24th of March, 1869, and there spent the first eleven years of his life, after which he removed to Texas in company with his parents, John G. and Mary C. (Underwood) McCrary, both of whom are now deceased. The family located in Grayson county, of the Lone Star state, where the subject of this review pursued his elementary education in the public schools, afterward entering the Austin College in Sherman, Texas. On the completion of his collegiate course he began earning his own livelihood by clerking in a drug store in Homer, Texas, being employed there for two years. He then removed to Amarillo, Texas, and for a year was in the same line of business. Wishing to enter professional life, and making the choice of the practice of medicine as the calling to which he desired to devote his energies, he took up the study of the medical science under the direction of Dr. George S. Foute, of Sherman, Texas, who directed his reading for two years. In order to further perfect himself for his work, he entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee and was graduated in the class of 1895. At Davis, in the Indian Territory, he began practice and also established a drug store, which he conducted for a year.

On the expiration of that period Mr. McCrary came to South McAlester, where he has since followed his profession, meeting with very creditable success. His knowledge of medicine and its practice, his ability to diagnose

disease and to apply the principles of medical science to the needs of suffering humanity have gained him prominence as a representative of the medical fraternity and his work is both creditable and profitable.

On the 23d of December, 1898, Dr. McCrory was happily married to Miss Corda E. Vaught, a daughter of Fred Vaught, of Denison, Texas, and their attractive home in South McAlester is the center of a cultured society circle. The Doctor holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and gives his political support to the Democracy, and indicates his religious belief by holding membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a man of strong mentality and keen discernment, and by the faithful performance of each day's duties, he finds inspiration and encouragement for each succeeding day.

CHARLES GIBSON.

Charles Gibson was born in the Creek nation, a mile and a half northeast of Eufaula, Indian Territory, on the 20th of March, 1846. He is a son of John C. Gibson, of Greensboro, Greene county, Georgia, who, after arriving at years of maturity, married a Miss Parley, a native of Alabama. In the year 1832 they came to the Indian Territory. The boat on which they crossed the Mississippi river sank and a large number of the passengers were drowned, but the parents of our subject managed to escape. However, they lost eighteen hundred dollars, their entire savings. They settled near Fort Gibson, on the Grand river, and there the father carried on agricultural pursuits.

Their son, Charles Gibson, enjoyed the educational privileges afforded by the common schools near his home and subsequently entered Asbury Mission, after which he worked for his father upon the home farm for a time. Subsequently he conducted a store in the western part of the Creek nation, carrying on business there until his mother's death, when he returned to North Forktown. For more than twenty years he was in the employ of Grayson Brothers as head clerk and buyer, discharging the duties of that important position in a manner highly satisfactory to the firm and creditable to himself. In 1896 he established a grocery store in Eufaula and is now conducting a large business. He carries an extensive line of staple and fancy groceries, and his reasonable prices, his honorable dealing and his earnest desire to please the public have secured to him an extensive trade.

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Mr. Gibson and Miss Susan Williams, a daughter of James Williams, who was a nephew of the noted Tom Starr. His wife died July 12, 1900. There were no children born of the marriage, but Mr. Gibson has reared three or four children, giving to them good educational privileges, whereby they are fitted for the practical duties of life. He is a member of Eufaula Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., and served as its master for two terms. With a thorough understanding of the principles of the

order he has exemplified in his life its beneficent teachings. He has among his possessions as a treasured relic the hammer used in building the first house in the Creek nation. As a business man he has a very wide acquaintance, and the success which he enjoys is the merited reward of honorable and indefatigable labor.

JAMES M. HUCKABY.

James M. Huckaby was born in Griffin, Pike county, Georgia, on the 5th of April, 1854, his parents being John T. and Elizabeth (Hester) Huckaby, both of whom are now deceased. At the age of four years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Cherokee county, Texas, and later resided in Bosque and in Cooke counties, of that state, where he attended the public schools. When his education was completed he turned his attention to the cattle business in Texas and followed that pursuit for fifteen years.

In 1886 Mr. Huckaby arrived in the territory and settled near Marietta, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. After two years, however, he removed to a point ten miles southwest of Ardmore, where he secured five hundred acres of land, planting it to corn, cotton, wheat and oats. The rich, productive soil brought forth excellent crops in return for his labors and he is still the owner of that property, which is a very valuable and desirable farm. Mr. Huckaby also constructed a cotton gin at Brock and was concerned in its operation for some time, but has now sold his interest. In 1877 Mr. Huckaby was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Byrd, of Collinsville, and unto them was born a daughter, Rosie, now deceased. In 1882 Mr. Huckaby was united in marriage to Miss Mary Condrey, a daughter of A. C. Condrey, of Bentonville, Benton county, Arkansas. Nine children have blessed the second union, namely: Nannie, now the wife of Lige Ginn, of Marsden, Indian Territory; Effie, Dalton, Columbus, Bertha, Ernest, Lawrence, Hugh and Dora. Mr. Huckaby is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also holds membership relations with the Woodmen of the World. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat and in religious belief is a Methodist, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

ANDREW C. BULLARD.

One of the extensive land owners and successful agriculturists of the Creek nation is Andrew C. Bullard, who was born in Wayne county, Illinois, March 25, 1855, his parents being Stroud and Mary (Jamieson) Bullard, both of whom have now been called to the home beyond. In the public schools of his native county he acquired his literary education, and then determining to make the practice of medicine his life work he began its study, when nineteen years of age, under the direction of Dr. Sherwood Percy, of Belle City, Hamilton county, Illinois. With him he continued his reading

for twenty-two months and then matriculated in Scudder's Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he remained for two terms. In 1878 he appeared before the medical board of Springfield, Illinois, and obtained a first-class certificate, after which he opened an office and began practice in Wayne county, there remaining until 1885, when he removed to Broken, in the Choctaw nation, opening an office in that place. He has remained there since in continuous practice and his patronage has steadily increased as his skill and ability have been demonstrated by the successful results that have attended his labors. In 1880 he received his medical certificate from the Choctaw nation. Reading and study keep him in touch with his work and the progress that is being made along medical lines. The Doctor is also the owner of a very valuable farm of eleven hundred acres, of which eight hundred and twenty acres is under cultivation, being planted to corn and cotton.

The Doctor was first married to Miss Sarah M. Douglas, of Illinois, and unto them were born seven children, but only three are now living, namely: Nellie A., Granville O. and James A. On the 22d of June, 1892, Dr. Bullard married Miss Villie M. Herron, a daughter of John and Susan Herron, of the Choctaw nation. They have two children: Pocahontas, born December 28, 1897, and Luorina, who was born August 2, 1900. The Doctor is a valued representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his political association and belief he is a Republican. He holds high rank in a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit and is now enjoying a large and well deserved patronage.

HARVEY LINDSEY.

Harvey Lindsey was born in Henry county, Texas, July 16, 1825. His parents, Edward and Rachel (Murphy) Lindsey, are both now deceased. He acquired his early education in the subscription schools in Henry county, in the portion afterward named Benton county, and when he had put aside his text-books he worked upon the home farm for a short time, after which he engaged in teaching school in Benton county. He began the practice of medicine with Dr. Somers, of Newport, Tennessee, and in 1849 removed to Tyler, Texas, where for twenty years he was actively engaged in the medical practice, having a large and lucrative patronage. In 1869 he came to Indian Territory, locating at Webber's Falls, remaining a practitioner in that place until 1874, when he removed to Eufaula. Through a decade he devoted his energies toward the alleviation of human suffering in that locality and then removed to his present location, eight miles east of the city. He has now practically retired from professional work, but owns a valuable farm of one hundred acres under cultivation. It is planted to corn and cotton and in addition to the raising of these crops he gives considerable attention to the raising of stock.

In the year 1851 Dr. Lindsey was united in marriage to Miss Martha

S. Cowsar, and unto them have been born five children: Martha S., now deceased; Hannah, who became the wife of William Martin, of Muskogee, by whom she has eight children, as follows: Martha J., Ethel, Bettie, John, William L., De Walt, Nellie and Hannah S.; Edward Allen, deceased; Harvey, who married Ida Maxwell and has nine children—Mary, William, Edward, Louis, Frances, Douglas, Henry Grady, Harris and Harry, but the last named is now deceased; Thomas, who married Miss Jennie Turnbolt, by whom he had two children—Lillian and Hannah. After the death of his first wife the Doctor was again married on the 1st of January, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Hanks, a daughter of Robert T. and Margaret A. W. (Morgan) Hanks, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, while in his political faith he is a Democrat. Throughout almost his entire career he has given his attention to a calling which ranks first among the lines of business to which men devote their energies, and what he has accomplished in that line has made him well worthy the high regard in which he is universally held.

WILLIAM P. RUBOTTOM.

The enterprise and diligence which form the foundation of success in business are numbered among the sterling characteristics of Mr. Rubottom, who is the proprietor of a cotton gin at Courtney, and is also extensively interested in farming. His life record began on the 9th of March, 1852, at which date he first opened his eyes to the light of day, his birthplace being in Marshall county, Mississippi. He is a son of James and Cynthia Ann (Humphrey) Rubottom, both of whom are now deceased. He was three years of age when his parents removed to Independence county, Arkansas, and there his early education was acquired in the subscription schools. In 1865 the family became residents of Woodruff county, where he again attended school, and when he had put aside his text-books he turned his attention to farming, following that pursuit in Arkansas until 1876. He was a young man of twenty-four years when he came to the Territory, settling in Pickens county. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising on a large scale. His farm comprises three thousand acres of land, planted to corn and cotton, and his large crops are readily sold, bringing to him an excellent financial return. At that time he was proprietor of a cotton gin at Keltner, but subsequently sold that and established the one at Courtney, which he has continuously conducted since 1897. The extensive cotton crops of the Territory make the operation of the cotton gin an important industry in this section of the country and the enterprise is proving a successful one.

In 1876 Mr. Rubottom was united in marriage to Miss Bettie Lane, of Woodruff county, Arkansas, and unto them were born two children, but

both are now deceased. In 1879 he married Miss Matilda Sorrels, a daughter of H. J. Sorrels, of Pickens county, Indian Territory, and they have ten children: Mary Frances, now the wife of Tom Sorrels, by whom she has one child; Celsie Lee, wife of Sam Langley; Robert Ruthie; Minnie; Jessie Evelyn; Willie, deceased; Minnie Viola; and Esther. Mr. Rubottom votes with the Democracy. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has resided in Pickens county for a quarter of a century and has a wide acquaintance throughout his portion of the Territory, where he is known as a representative and enterprising business man.

ENDYMION F. GRAHAM, M. D.

Dr. Graham, who is now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Burneyville, was born in Springtown, Parker county, Texas, on the 30th of November, 1867, and is a son of John Wesley and Nancy (Doake) Graham, both of whom are residents of Springtown. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native county and after leaving that place he began teaching. His leisure time was devoted to the study of medicine with a view of engaging in practice as a life work. He entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, and was graduated in 1891, having completed the prescribed course in that institution. Thus well equipped he came to Burneyville, opened an office and has since followed his chosen profession. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of the medical science and his ability in this line has been manifest in the excellent results which have followed his labors.

In March, 1891, Mr. Graham was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Lindsey, a daughter of Charles Lindsey, of Springtown, Texas, and unto them was born one son, McKnight. On the 16th of June, 1895, the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Miss Pearl Freeman, by whom he has a daughter, Marguerite. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and also holds membership with the Woodmen of the World. His political support is given the Democracy.

JACKSON BARNETT.

Jackson Barnett was born on the Arkansas river, near Muskogee, in the Creek nation in 1849. His parents, Sarnet and Sallie Barnett, are both deceased. He pursued his studies in Tallahassee, where he remained as a student for six years, being thus well qualified for the practical duties and experiences of business life. After leaving school he entered the employ of J. C. and C. W. Turner, well-known business men of Muskogee and Okmulgee, with whom he remained for seven years, when he began farming and cattle-raising on his own account. He now owns one of the finest farms in

the district, comprising four hundred and fifty acres of rich land, the greater part of which is highly cultivated and yields him a good return for his labor. He also devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, and upon his place are large herds of cattle, of a good grade.

In 1880 Mr. Barnett married Miss Sarah Ingram, who is now deceased, and in 1898 he wedded Miss Melissa Brown, of the Creek nation. He is noted for his broad humanitarian spirit and generosity, and is now rearing and educating two orphan boys. He has been a member of the house of warriors for many years and is one of its most active and popular representatives. He has also acted as interpreter before the courts in the taking of the census. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his people and is a leader in the progressive movements which characterize this enterprising nation.

JOHN WESLEY SANDERS.

All sections of the United States have sent their representatives to the Indian Territory to improve the splendid resources offered by this portion of the country. Men of enterprise, ambition and sterling worth have worked their way upward, their labors being attended with a gratifying degree of success. To this class belongs John Wesley Sanders, who was born in Mountairy, Surry county, North Carolina, on the 25th of July, 1862. His father, Robert Sanders, is now deceased, but his mother, who bore the maiden name of Isabella Faulkner, is still living at Mountairy.

In the public schools of his native town the subject of this review acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in Carleton College at Bonham, Texas, where he pursued an academic course in 1882. He then came to the Indian Territory and entered the employ of T. H. Scales, the proprietor of an extensive general mercantile establishment at Wetumka. After remaining in that service for about two years he was appointed general superintendent of the outside business of the mission school at Wetumka, in which capacity he remained for a year, when, in 1886, he came to Muskogee and entered the employ of William A. Madden, who was engaged in an extensive building business, and remained with him about ten years, after which he embarked in the contracting and building business for himself. He erected the Turner, English, Crabtree and Moore blocks, the Sondheimer building, the Muskogee Ice & Power plant, the Masonic hall, the First National Bank at Checotah and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' hall in the same place. He has also erected a number of private residences. That Mr. Sanders has marked ability in the line of his chosen calling is at once indicated by a glance at the structures mentioned. At the present time he is erecting the Spaulding Institute, which, when erected, will be one of the finest edifices in the entire Territory.

In 1886 Mr. Sanders was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Porter, a daughter of Edward Butler. She died April 20, 1900, leaving four children,



L. W. Anderson

Edna C., Lizzie, Maud and Millard, all of whom are at home and are students in school. Mr. Sanders is well known in fraternal circles, holding membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His well-spent life exemplifies the beneficent principles which form the basic elements of these orders. An analysis of the history of a self-made man always indicates the possession of certain traits of character, among which are strong determination, indefatigable energy and close application, and along these lines Mr. Sanders has advanced steadily toward the goal of prosperity, being to-day in the possession of a handsome competence as a reward of his own labors.

ERVIN FRANK LANGFORD.

Among the rising professional men of Indian Territory is Ervin Frank Langford, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Castilian Springs, Sumner county, Tennessee, February 28, 1877, and is the son of Palo A. and Allie (Allen) Langford, both of whom still reside at Castilian Springs. The early life of Mr. Langford was spent upon a farm, as his father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and he obtained his early education in the rural schools of the village. He then took a literary course at the University, at Nashville, where he graduated in 1895 with the degree of doctor of laws.

For two years following his graduation Mr. Langford taught school, one year at Hartsville and one at Castilian Springs, going then for higher instruction to the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, at which he graduated in 1898, and was admitted to the practice of his profession in the same year. In 1899 he came to Indian Territory and settled at Wagoner, where he formed a partnership with Horace Bradley, the firm being a strong one. Mr. Langford has displayed great ability in the handling of the cases which have been placed in his hands and may well see a brilliant prospect before him. He has placed his standard high and the future may hold great honor for him. In politics he is a Democrat and has taken an active and intelligent interest in the deliberations of his party.

WILLIAM MUSGROVE.

There is no more worthy representative of the farming and stock-raising interests of the Cherokee nation than William Musgrove, who thoroughly understands the vocation which he follows and is meeting with a well-merited success in his labors. He was born in the Cooweescoowee district on the 13th of September, 1873, his parents being Frank M. and Clara (Alberty) Musgrove. The father died in 1895, but the mother is still living, and makes her home with her family near Claremore. There were four sons in the family, namely: William, Clem, Frank and Andrew; and also four daughters, as follows: Lizzie, who is the wife of Ed Hicks, of Tahlequah, and has three

children; Sallie, who is the wife of Charles Cox, of Oologah, and has two children, Frank and John; Maggie, who is the wife of Walter Eaton, of Claremore, and also has two children, Mary and Raleigh; and Cora, who is the wife of Herbert Moore, of Claremore, and has one child, Willie.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the Tahlequah Male Seminary, and he afterwards attended the high school at Fort Worth, Texas, where he was graduated in 1895. After leaving school he returned to Claremore and took charge of the estate for the family, being the oldest son, and is now extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He raises about one thousand head of cattle per year, and in that business as well as the operation of the fine farm of six hundred acres, which is all under cultivation, he is meeting with excellent success. He is a wide-awake, energetic young business man, of known reliability, and generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In his political views he is a Democrat, and in his social relations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a very intelligent and well-educated young man, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

JOHN C. W. BLAND, M. D.

Prominent among the business men of Indian Territory is Dr. Bland, who is now successfully conducting a large general mercantile store at Red Fork. For fifteen years he has been prominently identified with the interests of the territory as a physician, agriculturist and merchant, and no man within its borders is better known or more highly respected.

The Doctor was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, on the 7th of November, 1859, and is a son of John L. and Eliza M. (Campbell) Bland, both now deceased. His early education was acquired in the district schools of his native county, and he subsequently attended the Normal School at Moulton, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1880. He then entered the Missouri Medical College, and was graduated at that institution on the 6th of March, 1883.

Dr. Bland began practice in Kansas, but in 1885 he came to Indian Territory and opened an office at Tulsa, being the first graduate physician to locate there. He was successfully engaged in practice at Tulsa and Red Fork until 1892, when he turned his attention to farming near the former place. Later he engaged in the same pursuit in Oklahoma for eight months, but at the end of that time he returned to Tulsa and resumed practice. In 1895 he moved to Red Fork and engaged in stock-raising and country practice until 1900, when he established his present large general store, which he is now so successfully conducting. He also serves as postmaster there; is treasurer of the pension board of the district and examiner for the large life insurance companies.

In 1887 Dr. Bland was united in marriage with Miss Sue A. Davis, a

daughter of W. T. Davis, of Tulsa, and to them have been born five children, namely: Vera, Era, Owen, Hazel and John. Politically the Doctor is identified with the Republican party, and socially is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By uniting industry and sound business judgment he has won a merited success in all his undertakings, and is in all respects worthy the high regard in which he is held by his fellow men.

JOHN E. WEER.

A very prominent citizen, farmer, stock-raiser and merchant of Weer, Indian Territory, is John E. Weer, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Marion county, Indiana, March 8, 1860, and is the son of Hiram and Cyrene (Sluder) Weer, both residents of Plainfield, Indiana. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Marion county, after which he worked for his father on the farm for three years, and then started out for himself, engaging in farming and stock-raising in Labette county, Kansas.

In 1881 Mr. Weer came to the Creek nation and located at Cabin Creek, where he remained for eight years, prospering in the business of raising stock and in general farming. In 1889 he came to Weer, where, in March, 1894, he established the large merchandise store which he so successfully manages and conducts at the present time. In 1897 he erected a two-stand sixty-saw gin for ginning cotton, and now buys the most of the cotton raised in this vicinity. In connection with his other interests, Mr. Weer owns a farm of three hundred and forty-five acres of land, under cultivation, this being regarded as one of the finest in the territory. He also engages extensively in stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Weer took place October 19, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Yeagle, of Fayette county, Illinois, the names of the interesting family of children being Lizzie May, Clara Etta, John Herman, Frank Evert and Cora Effie.

The political opinions of Mr. Weer are in accordance with the principles of the Republican party. He is a consistent member of the Christian church, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who esteem him highly. Although still a young man Mr. Weer has done much for this section in encouraging and developing its commercial possibilities.

LEWIS A. KEAN.

The legal profession has long been well represented in Indian Territory, and its members who have recently begun to practice in its courts promise to maintain its high reputation for ability and integrity. A recent accession to the territorial fraternity of lawyers is Lewis A. Kean, of Okmulgee, Creek nation, who came from the east in 1890 and has already attained

prominence and gained the high esteem of the judiciary, the bar and the general public.

Lewis A. Kean was born in Summers county, West Virginia, February 7, 1871, a son of David J. and Mary B. (Shanklin) Kean. His father is dead and his mother lives at Athens, West Virginia. He obtained his early education at public schools near his eastern home and was graduated in 1893 from the Concord State Normal School at Athens, West Virginia. Immediately after leaving the normal school he began the study of law at the Southern Normal University Law College at Huntingdon, Tennessee, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Tennessee and West Virginia in January, 1900.

In 1900 Mr. Kean came to Indian Territory and located at Okmulgee, where he opened offices and entered upon a lucrative and rapidly growing practice, the success of which is guaranteed by the care with which he prepares his cases, the ability with which he presents their claims, the ingenuity with which he draws out evidence in support of them and the skill and force with which he argues them before judge and jury, no less than by his evident respect for the courts and reverence for the law. Politically he is a Democrat, active and influential in his party, and he is a helpful member of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES S. McALLISTER, M. D.

A very well known and successful physician of Sapulpa, Indian Territory, is Dr. James S. McAllister, our subject. He is a native of the state of Georgia, born in Toccoa, February 20, 1866, a son of William M. and Margaret (Harris) McAllister, both now residents of Clinton, Missouri.

In his infancy Dr. McAllister was taken to Springfield, Missouri, where his early education was acquired at the public schools, he subsequently being sent to the Morrisville College at Morrisville, Polk county, Missouri. Entering the Central University at Indianapolis, Indiana, he became a graduate at that institution in the class of 1895. He had previously engaged in the study of medicine under Dr. Cowden, of Fairgrove, Missouri, in 1892, later continuing his reading under Dr. C. L. Reeder, of Tulsa, Indian Territory. The first course of lectures that Dr. McAllister attended was at Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, and later he supplemented this instruction with a course at Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, at which place he graduated in the class of 1897. Determined to be thorough in the profession he had chosen, he then took a special course on electrotherapeutics in the National College of Electro-Therapeutics at Indianapolis, coming immediately afterward to Sapulpa, where he started into active practice. He has been unusually successful and has gained many friends.

Dr. McAllister was married July 25, 1891, to Miss Mary Rutherford, of

Sarcoxic, Missouri, who died July 3, 1892. He was again married in October, 1897, to Miss Bertie Gregory, who died July 23, 1899.

Dr. McAllister is a Democrat in his political opinions. He is very popular in the fraternal organizations of the I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Royal Tribe of Joseph. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, of the Wichita Consistory. He is also a member of the Indian Territory Medical Association, and local surgeon of the Santa Fe & Southern Railroad.

Since locating in Sapulpa many grave medical cases have been placed in the care of Dr. McAllister, in which his exhaustive study has enabled him to bring about the most satisfactory results to the patients. He is a great acquisition to Sapulpa, where he is regarded as a valuable citizen.

GEORGE PUMPKIN.

A well-known citizen of Choteau, Indian Territory, is George Pumpkin, the subject of this sketch. He was born in the Going Snake district, Cherokee nation, December 25, 1839, and was the son of Pumpkin Pile, deceased. The early education of our subject was acquired in the public schools of the Cherokee nation, and until he was twenty-four years old he continued to work on his father's farm. He then engaged in farming for himself, also raising a great deal of stock. For six years he followed this occupation in the Tahlequah district, coming to the Cooweescoowee district over thirty years ago.

On July 11, 1862, Mr. Pumpkin enlisted in the Third Regiment of the Indian Home Guard, under Colonel Phelps, and served faithfully for three years, being mustered out May 31, 1864. He was disabled during the war, this preventing a very active future life, but Mr. Pumpkin now successfully conducts a farm of thirty-three acres near Choteau.

In 1859 Mr. Pumpkin was married to Miss Peggie Dennis, of the Tahlequah district. In his political convictions he affiliates with the Republican party, always stanchly upholding its principles. He is a worthy representative of the farmer-citizen element of his community.

JOHN A. RAPER.

A veteran of the Civil war and a prosperous farmer near Choteau, Indian Territory, is John A. Raper, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Cherokee county, North Carolina, September 12, 1836, and was a son of Jesse R. and Polly (McDaniel) Raper, both deceased. His early education was acquired in the private schools of Cherokee county. In 1859 he came to Indian Territory and located at Locust Grove, Cherokee nation, and was there employed as a manager for his cousin, Brice Adair, on a stock farm.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Raper returned to his home in North

Carolina and enlisted in Company J, Fifth Tennessee Infantry, and saw hard and dangerous service, this company being one of those detailed to fight bushwhackers. He passed through the war without serious injury, faithfully performing his duty, and was mustered out in July, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. He returned to North Carolina, where he remained engaged in farming until 1870, when he once more came to this territory and settled in the Flint district. Until 1876 Mr. Raper remained there on a farm, but then located on his present magnificent place, which consists of three hundred and sixty acres of fertile land, one hundred and fifty of which is planted with corn and wheat.

In 1868 Mr. Raper was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Christopher, a daughter of Kemsey Christopher, of Georgia. Two children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Raper: William Penn, who married Miss Maud Bastian; and Callie, who married L. D. Roberts, of this district. Mr. Raper is socially connected with the G. A. R. post in Vinita, and is a Republican in politics. He is a representative citizen, held in high esteem in his neighborhood.

NATHANIEL HASTINGS DIAL.

A very successful farmer and popular and respected citizen of Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, is Nathaniel Hastings Dial, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Rusk county, Texas, October 30, 1850, and was a son of M. W. and Nancy (Keeton) Dial, the former being deceased, the latter living at Siloam, Arkansas. The early education of Mr. Dial was obtained in the subscription school of Texas, where he was a student until the removal of his father to Indian Territory, when he was fifteen years old.

The father of our subject engaged in the lumber business, operating a sawmill, and sent for his son, who was then at school in Maysville, Texas, to assist in the business. Nathaniel came then to Indian Territory and has remained here ever since. He remained with his father and worked in the mill and upon a ranch which Mr. Dial had purchased, but in 1870 he decided to enter the field himself and became a farmer and stock-raiser. The fine opportunities offered by the lands of Indian Territory caused him to be sure of success, and he has not been disappointed. He settled on property east of the Grand river, where he remained twenty years, and then moved to his present location, two miles east of Pryor Creek.

Mr. Dial married Miss Bettie Anderson, a daughter of Daniel Anderson, of Illinois, in 1878, and their children bear the following names: Hugh Hermie, Nola May, Ella Elizabeth, Lela Ann, Daniel Franklin and Grace Beatrice. Socially Mr. Dial is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in his political opinions. Personally he is one of the most popular men in the locality, his genial manner and obliging and neighborly spirit gaining for him the esteem of the whole community.

JAMES L. MITCHELL, M. D.

One of the young and successful professional men of Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, is James L. Mitchell, a physician well and favorably known in this locality. He was born in Prairie Grove, Arkansas, August 19, 1868; and was a son of William M. Mitchell, now a resident of Oklahoma, and Josephine (Lewis) Mitchell, deceased. He acquired his early education at the public schools of Prairie Grove, subsequently attending the university at Fayetteville. Leaving school Dr. Mitchell made a trip to western Texas and spent two years looking after his father's stock on a large ranch, following this experience with a course of lectures at Little Rock, in the Arkansas University, going from the medical department in this institution to the Memphis Hospital Medical College, at which he graduated and received his diploma in 1895.

From 1893 to 1894 Dr. Mitchell engaged in the active practice of his profession at Pryor Creek, also in Memphis, Tennessee, thus thoroughly preparing himself for future work. In 1897 he was appointed medical superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, giving to this work such earnest and constant attention that his reappointment resulted in 1899.

Dr. Mitchell was married September 18, 1895, to Miss May Yergain, the accomplished daughter of James Yergain, of Maysville, Arkansas. Dr. Mitchell is a close student and has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the community in which he has made his home. He is a popular member of the I. O. O. F. organization, and in his political views favors the Democratic party. His religious belief has caused him to affiliate with the Christian church. He is very highly regarded in Pryor Creek as a man of ability in his profession and as a representative citizen.

JOHN L. WOODY.

John L. Woody is one of the prosperous and representative citizens of the Chickasaw nation. He owns a beautiful residence in Oakland, and in addition has large farming interests in this portion of the territory. A native of Kansas, his birth occurred on the 22d of February, 1864, in Shawneetown, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Davis) Woody. Both are still living, their home being now in Lebanon, Indian Territory. At an early day they removed with their family to Bates county, Missouri, becoming the owners of a farm there, and in the public schools of that locality John Leonard Woody acquired his education. When his school days were ended he worked upon the home farm for a short time and subsequently went to Denton county, Texas, settling near Dentonville, where he remained for a year. In 1871 he came to the territory, taking up his abode near Vinita, and in 1875 he removed to Lebanon, where he made his home until 1887.

when he came to Oakland. Two years ago he erected in this place one of the finest residences in the territory, a beautiful home, built in modern style of architecture and supplied with all of the latest improvements and conveniences. He is now operating six hundred acres of land, planted with corn and small grains, and he also handles about eight hundred head of cattle annually. His well-directed business interests bring to him an excellent return, indicating his capable management and keen sagacity.

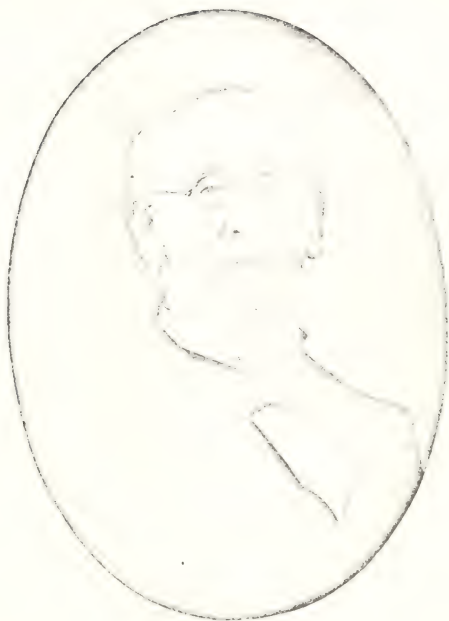
In 1883 Mr. Woody was united in marriage to Miss Martha Gamble, and four years later he married Miss Arsnow Wood, a daughter of Sol G. and Susan (Miller) Wood, of Miller, Tennessee, both of whom are now deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Woody has been blessed with one child, John L., who was born on the 13th of June, 1895. The subject of this review is an Odd Fellow, holding membership in Oakland Lodge, No. 53, and is also identified with the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Democrat and is serving as permit collector for Pickens county in the Chickasaw nation. His religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. He and his wife are held in the highest esteem by a wide and constantly increasing circle of acquaintances.

THOMAS WILLS.

One of the most prominent and influential men in Sapulpa, Indian Territory, is Thomas Wills, the subject of this sketch. It is due to his energy and progressive spirit that the most important enterprises in this section have become established.

Thomas Wills was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, March 20, 1824, a son of Benjamin and Charity (Furr) Wills, both deceased. In his infancy he was taken to Loudoun county, and thence to Hampshire county, which is now included in West Virginia. His youth was passed on his father's farm, attending subscription schools during the winter. He early displayed excellent judgment in the purchase and management of cattle and stock, finally making a business of this in connection with farming on a large scale. Mr. Wills also managed a lumber and tanning business during his residence in Virginia. In 1877 he made a trip to Missouri, where he engaged in the cattle business, later going to Jack county, Texas, where he remained for the following year, going from there to the Texas panhandle, where he managed a successful cattle business for three years.

Leaving a son in charge of his Jack county interests, Mr. Wills removed to Beaumont in the same state, where he bought large numbers of cattle and drove them to Indian Territory, landing in the Cherokee nation in 1883. He now settled in Vinita, where he opened up another great business in cattle, and in 1893 erected the second flour-mill in the territory, building it at Chelsea. For five years Mr. Wills conducted this enterprise, with his usual success, and then came to Sapulpa, where he started a flour depot



Shoewill

and also a small grocery store, and from this beginning, in 1895, has arisen the great merchandise establishment he is now conducting.

In many of the public improvements of this and other sections Mr. Wills has been the moving spirit. He was the builder of the bridge over the Polcat river. A subscription had been started for this very necessary improvement, but it met with small support, and with his customary energy Mr. Wills built it himself, a very small amount of the cost price ever being returned to him. It was entirely through his efforts that the Santa Fe Railroad division was run through Sapulpa, this concession alone costing Mr. Wills fourteen hundred dollars. It has been of inestimable benefit to the whole community and a means of opening up and improving the entire section.

The marriage of Mr. Wills took place in 1840 to Miss Rebecca Milleson, of Virginia, and three children were born of this union: Sarah Virginia, who became Mrs. William Miller, of Virginia, and is now the mother of eight children: Cora, who married J. W. Milleson and has one child; Anna, now Mrs. Albert Smith, with two children; Etta, now Mrs. C. Kidwell, with one child; Ella, now Mrs. C. High; Alma, William, Love and Henry C. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Wills is Grayson, who married the first time Annie Taylor, a native of Virginia, who left one child, Charles; the second marriage was to Kate Ross, of the Cherokee nation, and two children have been born of this union.—Ross W. and Brock W. The third of Mr. Wills' children is Charles, who has two children, thus insuring to Mr. Wills a continuance of his honorable name. One of his grandsons, H. C. Miller, is the mayor of the town of Sapulpa and is also the president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, in which Mr. Wills is a director and owner of more than half of the stock.

Mr. Wills is heavily interested in the cattle business still, keeping a great many and running about five thousand head annually. He is one of those clear-headed and energetic men who leave a mark upon their generation, to whom the public owes much in the way of gratitude for the development of the sections in which they live.

FREDERICK S. MCGINNIS.

Frederick S. McGinnis, a successful agriculturist residing near Oakland, was born near Quincy, Illinois, on the 5th of May, 1861, and is a son of James H. and Martha (Pearce) McGinnis, both of whom are residents of Sherman, Texas. He obtained his education in the public schools and in a German school of Quincy, Illinois, and thus equipped for the practical and responsible duties of life with good mental training he started out to earn his own livelihood, being first employed as a cook on a railroad construction train. He served in that capacity for five years, and in 1884 came to the territory, settling in Pickens county, in the Chickasaw nation. Here he be-

gan farming and stock-raising and has since devoted his energies to the dual occupation. He has one hundred and fifty acres of land planted to corn and small grain and the harvests which he annually garners yearly increase his income. He makes a specialty of the raising of hogs, for which he also finds a ready sale on the market.

On the 31st of December, 1891, Mr. McGinnis was united in marriage to Miss Georgie L. Williams, a daughter of John Williams, of Gordonville, Grayson county, Texas. They now have five children: Sidney H., Cecil F., John Harvey, Lee Marie and Lizzie M. They also lost one child. Mr. McGinnis is a member of Holly Camp, No. 109, Woodmen of the World, at Kingston, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican. Whatever success he has achieved is the direct result of his own efforts, for he has worked his way upward in the face of obstacles and difficulties, and may truly be called a self-made man.

EDWARD H. BOUNDS.

Edward H. Bounds was born in Ellis county, Texas, September 11, 1857, and is a son of Obediah and Parthenia (Hicklin) Bounds, who, in 1867, removed from Ellis to Grayson county, Texas, settling near Martin Springs. There the father became engaged in the raising of horses and mules. Both he and his wife are still living, their home being in El Paso county, Texas.

Our subject was a lad of ten summers when the family left his native county. He had begun his education in the public schools there and he completed his studies after going to Grayson county. In 1878, when twenty-one years of age, he came to the territory, driving a bunch of cattle from southern Texas to Pickens county, where he located. For twelve years he was extensively and exclusively engaged in the raising and sale of cattle. On the expiration of that period he located on a tract of land near Lebanon, where he also turned his attention to farming. He remained there for two years, and then removed to a place seven miles from Oakland—his present home. He has made splendid improvements here and to-day he has one of the model farms of the locality, owning altogether twenty-five hundred acres of land, which is under fence. Of this, three hundred and seventy-five acres is cultivated, being planted to corn and cotton, and the crops which are annually harvested bring to him a good financial return. In 1898 he rented his place so as to devote his attention to other business interests. He is now leasing twelve thousand, one hundred and sixty acres of land in El Paso county, Texas, upon which he has twelve hundred head of cattle. His business interests are very extensive and bring to him a good profit.

In February, 1880, Mr. Bounds was united in marriage to Miss Mary Rebecca Fisher, a daughter of D. O. Fisher, of the Chickasaw nation. Their only child, Joanna, is now deceased. In 1883 Mr. Bounds was a second

time married, Miss Bessie Eugonia Grinstead becoming his wife. She is a daughter of William Grinstead, of Missouri, and by her marriage has become the mother of five children: William, George, Fannie, Guy and Louise. Mr. Bounds gives his political support to the Democracy. He is a man widely known for his sterling worth, for his enterprising spirit, and for the excellent business ability which has enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and he has steadily worked his way upward to a commanding position among the prosperous residents of the territory.

JOHN D. McLAUGHLIN.

John D. McLaughlin was born in Pickens county, in the Chickasaw nation, April 26, 1858, and is a son of Benjamin and Amanda (Burney) McLaughlin, both of whom have passed away. In the public schools of the nation he acquired his early education, which was supplemented by a regular academic course in the Greencastle high school at Greencastle, Indiana. His father was one of the best known and most prominent men of the territory, and prior to his death was the most extensive cattle-raiser in the nation.

After leaving school Mr. McLaughlin, of this review, turned his attention to farming and cattle-raising near the mouth of the Washita river, where, until 1890, he was conducting operations on a large scale. In that year he settled upon his present location near Linn, where he has since resided. He has twenty-four hundred acres of land, of which six hundred acres are under fence and is devoted to the raising of corn and cotton, the two principal farming crops produced in this section of the country. He has devoted some attention to stock-raising, and for his stock finds a good sale on the markets.

In 1887 Mr. McLaughlin was united in marriage to Miss Alice Dulcina Finch, a daughter of W. A. J. and Louisa (McNeese) Finch, of South Carolina. Seven children have been born unto them, namely: Amanda Louisa, John Bunyan, Benjamin, Funkie, Cravens, Duke and Easter. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin have a wide acquaintance in this portion of the territory and enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

JOSEPH F. O'BRIEN.

Joseph Frank O'Brien was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 17, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Sophia (Borden) O'Brien, by whom he was taken to western Texas in his infancy, the family locating in Albany. About two decades later they returned to Missouri, where the parents died. While living in the Lone Star state the subject of this review worked at cattle-raising, and after he returned to Missouri he completed his education in the public schools. He then began farming on his own account in Randolph

county, that state, where he remained for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to Denison, Texas. At the last named place he was engaged in business for ten years, and in 1895 he came to the Indian Territory, settling on a farm upon Washita river, where he remained until 1897. He then went to the Canadian river district, between Paul's Valley and McGee, where he followed farming for one season, after which he came to Oakland, where he has since made his home. He is now conducting a farm of sixteen hundred acres, and in addition to the cultivation of the fields, he is engaged in the raising of cattle, keeping on hand good grades of stock which are able to command a good price upon the market.

On the 11th of June, 1894, Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage to Miss Kate Sturdivant, a daughter of Joel Anderson and Isabella (Moore) Sturdivant. The father is now deceased, but the mother is in Chickasha, Indian Territory. The former was twice married, his first union being with Ella Tulk, of Missouri, by whom he had two children, Frank M. and Arthur. Mrs. O'Brien was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, and when two years of age was brought by her parents to the Indian Territory, the family settling in the Choctaw nation, near Goodland. Her father was a farmer and stock-raiser and was district judge for several years. Mrs. O'Brien attended the schools of both the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and in 1876 became a resident of the latter, in the vicinity of Bloomfield. She completed her education at Oxford Academy, at Oxford, Ohio, where she studied for five years and was graduated in 1870. The following year she gave her hand in marriage to Henry Earl, of New York, by whom she had two children, Willie H., who married Sarah Dorson, of Texas, and Lizzie, the wife of Jacob Mutz, of Pennsylvania, and became the mother of four children: Mamie, James, Joseph and William. In 1884 Mrs. Earl became the wife of Edward Orndorff, of Texas, and by that marriage had one child, Calvin P. On the 11th of June, 1894, she gave her hand in marriage to Joseph F. O'Brien, of Missouri, and they now occupy their pleasant home near Oakland. Mr. O'Brien is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and his political affiliations are with the Democracy.

GEORGE M. D. HOLFORD.

George M. D. Holford is a prominent factor in the business circles of the Chickasaw nation, his interests being found in several towns where his investments and labors have resulted to the benefit of the community as well as to his individual prosperity. He was born in Denton county, Texas, May 12, 1864, and at an early age was brought to Pickens county, in the Chickasaw nation, by his parents, who located upon a farm, the father turning his attention to the raising of stock. He is a son of Walter A. and Amanda (Babb) Holford. The former is now living near Lexington, Oklahoma, but the mother died on Christmas day, 1900.

Mr. Holford, of this review, received his early mental training and discipline in the public and subscription schools of the nation, and after completing the course he began dealing in cattle, which has occupied his attention continuously since, with the exception of a period of eight years, when he was engaged in general merchandising in Lebanon. He opened his store in 1887 and conducted it until 1894, when he disposed of his stock and has since given his time and energies to the business of stock-raising. He has eight hundred acres of land under cultivation, raising corn, cotton and some small grains. The rich, productive soil yields excellent harvests, which bring to him a good reward for the labor which he bestows upon his fields. His pasture lands comprise one thousand acres and he owns in the vicinity of five hundred head of cattle. He is also a half owner with William Smith in a herd of one thousand cattle. His business interests, however, have not been confined to one line, for he is a gentleman of resourceful business ability who carries forward to a prosperous completion whatever he undertakes. He is now a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Marietta and is the owner of considerable residence and business property in Ardmore.

In 1887 Mr. Holford was united in marriage to Miss Annie Crenshaw, a daughter of William and Susan Crenshaw, of Whitesboro, Texas. They have three children yet living: Agnes, Ina and Fay Orton, and they have also lost two sons—Jack and George M. D. Mr. Holford is a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M.; Lebanon Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., and Ardmore Camp, No. 33, Woodmen of the World. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat. He sustains an irreproachable reputation in business circles and his labors, carefully directed and guided by a keen sagacity and honorable business principles, have brought to him an excellent financial return.

CALVIN STEWART.

The name of Calvin Stewart is inseparably connected with the business interests of Ardmore and the surrounding country, and he is an enterprising, progressive young man whose judicious investments and capable management have brought to him a handsome competence. He was born in Pickens county, in the Chickasaw nation, October 31, 1872, and is a son of George and Lottie (Claver) Stewart. His father is now deceased, and the mother has become Mrs. Holder, and her home is now in Holder, Indian Territory.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the public schools of the Chickasaw nation and at Captain Letellier's Academy, in Sherman, Texas, where he was graduated. He has also attended school in Gainesville and Leroy, Texas. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser and the son has always followed that business. After completing his studies he engaged in the cultivation of land on his own account and in the raising of cattle. He is now one of the leading agriculturists and stock-raisers of the

nation, having one thousand acres of land under cultivation, planted in corn and cotton. He raises stock on quite an extensive scale, raising about four hundred head of cattle annually. He is the owner of some of the finest business property in Ardmore and has a half interest in the mill and gin at Holder, where he resides with his brother, Benjamin Edmond, who was born December 30, 1877. Our subject is a valued representative of the two leading fraternal organizations, being a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M., and Lebanon Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F.

NOAH MCGILL.

Noah McGill was born in Fort Smith, Arkansas, on Christmas day of 1848, and is a son of Mack and Eliza (McGee) McGill, both of whom are now deceased. Until twelve years of age our subject lived at the place of his nativity, attending the public schools there, after which he accompanied his parents on their removal to the Choctaw nation, a settlement being made on McGee creek. After remaining there for a short time Mr. McGill, of this review, came to the Chickasaw nation, and was a student in Colvert Institute, at Stonewall. After leaving school he worked on the home farm, continuing there until the inauguration of the Civil war, when he removed to a place seven miles east of Tishomingo. Since 1870 he has carried on farming here, and he now has four hundred acres of land which are highly cultivated, the tasseled corn and white cotton balls giving evidence of excellent crops. His orchard comprises six acres and yields its fruits in season. Of this place six hundred and forty acres has been inclosed and many modern accessories and valuable conveniences have been added, so that the property is valuable and desirable.

On the 14th of January, 1884, Mr. McGill was appointed national jailer by Governor Overton, and the following year was appointed sheriff by Governor Byrd, since which time he has held the office continuously with the exception of a period of two years. He has served most capably, being fearless in the discharge of his duty and his fidelity is above question. His religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His home relations have been very pleasant. In 1882 he married Miss Liza Brinder, a daughter of George and Catherine (McGee) Brinder. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is still living in the Chickasaw nation. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McGill has been blessed with six children, namely: Henry, Roscoe Conklin, Ella, Sallie, Mack and Ida May.

DAVID SEELY.

Among those who are carrying on agricultural pursuits on a very extensive scale in the Chickasaw nation is David Seely, who resides at Kingston, Indian Territory. He is a citizen of prominence and wealth, honored by

public office, and his life history forms an important chapter in the annals of this portion of the territory. He was born in Pickens county in 1801, a son of Stephen and Phoebe Seely, both of whom have now passed away.

The subject of this review acquired his early education in the public schools of the Chickasaw nation and after completing his studies began farming on Red river, since which time he has carried on agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale. At the present time he is operating three hundred acres of land on the river, which is planted to corn and cotton, and he also has about nine hundred acres which he uses for pasturage. He gives some attention to stock-raising and on the market his cattle find a ready sale, for he always keeps his stock in good condition. He is a wide-awake and enterprising business man, capably controlling his affairs so that his efforts are crowned with desirable financial success.

Mr. Seely has been twice married. In 1888 he was joined in wedlock to Delphi Archudson, and in 1890 he married Miss Julia Thomason, of Virginia. They have three children: Annie, Wilbur and Lyman. Socially Mr. Seely is connected with Oakland Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M. He is a prominent factor in political circles and was first chosen for public office in 1888, when he was elected constable, holding that position for nine years or until 1897, when he was elected senator from his district. For two terms he served as senator and was further honored by his fellow-members of that body, who chose him for the office of president, which position he filled in a most able, dignified and just manner. He has labored untiringly for the best interests of the party which he serves, and over the record of his public life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

GUY KEEL.

Among the native sons of the Chickasaw nation is numbered Guy Keel, who was born in Lebanon, Indian Territory, April 20, 1871. His father, Johnson Keel, has now passed away, but his mother, Mrs. Winnie Keel, is still living in the nation. Mr. Keel, of this review, was well prepared for life's practical and responsible duties by liberal educational privileges. He received his mental discipline in the Harley Institute, at Tishomingo, and after leaving school he entered the employ of Clifton Love, a cattle dealer, in whose employ he remained for a short time. He afterward engaged in clerking for a brief period in the general mercantile store at Raysville, and then turned his attention to farming, operating a tract of land three miles north of Lebanon, where he made his home until 1900. He had a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, but deciding to carry on operations on a more extensive scale in the year mentioned he removed to a point two miles from Oakland, where he now has six hundred and forty acres of land under fence. Of this, four hundred acres are devoted to the raising of corn and cotton. In addition he owns a tract of two hundred and forty acres near

Lebanon and his landed possessions yield to him a good return, for his fields are well cultivated and are very productive.

In February, 1896, Mr. Keel was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Potts, a daughter of Edward A. and Sophia Potts. Her mother is now deceased, but her father is yet living and makes his home in Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Keel now have two interesting children, Overton and Willie, and they also lost one child, Cecil. Mr. Keel has been called to public office and from 1894 until 1898 served as county clerk, while in 1899 he was elected to the legislature of the nation. Socially he is connected with Lebanon Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., and with Lebanon Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M. His social qualities, his business ability and his trustworthiness in public office have made him a leading and valued citizen of the territory.

JOHNSON E. TIGER.

Johnson E. Tiger was born in the Creek nation, thirty miles south of Okmulgee, February 5, 1875, and is a representative of one of its prominent families. His father, Moty Tiger, is now the second chief of the nation. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Hattie Canard, is now deceased. The early education of our subject was acquired in the public schools on Honey creek and was supplemented by study in the Baptist Indian University, at Muskogee, in which institution he was graduated, with the class of 1895. He then began teaching in the Creek Orphan Home, at Okmulgee, as an assistant, and the following year was made principal, but in 1897 he left that institution and accepted the principalship of the Wetumka schools. In 1898, however, he returned to the Creek Orphan Home, being again made principal, and on the 1st of August, 1900, he was appointed superintendent of the institution, which position he now fills. He is also acting as private secretary to Chief Porter during his administration. The Orphans Home has an enrollment of over sixty pupils, and Mr. Tiger has manifested marked ability in the management of its affairs. It is a graded school and a partial academic course is given, and the object and work of the institution are most praiseworthy.

Mr. Tiger was married, June 20, 1900, to Miss Lena Benson, a daughter of David M. Benson, of the Creek nation, and they had one child, now deceased.

JOHN W. ARCHERD, JR.

A native of Louisiana, John William Archerd, Jr., was born in Sabine parish, March 22, 1858, and in his infancy he was taken to Coal Springs, Polk county, Texas, by his parents, J. W. and Elizabeth (Foreman) Archerd. His father is now a resident of Pickens county, Chickasaw nation, but the mother has been called to her final rest.



J. E. Tiger

The subject of this review acquired his preliminary education in the subscription schools and supplemented it by a course at Moscow, Polk county, and by study at Fairfax, Texas. In January, 1870, he came to the territory and for a year was employed by his uncle in the stock business. Since that time he has carried on business on his own account as an agriculturist and stock-raiser. His farming interests are extensive, for he has seven hundred acres of land under cultivation. He raises principally corn and cotton, and he is also a well-known raiser of good stock, the broad prairie lands of the territory offering ample opportunities to the stock-raiser, giving excellent pasturage, and taking advantage of this Mr. Archerd has won a place among the substantial residents of the Chickasaw nation.

On the 3d of October, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Archerd and Miss Nannie Burney, a daughter of David and Emily (Love) Burney, both of whom are now deceased. Four children grace the marriage of our subject and his wife, the eldest being Emily, who married Walter Irving, of Pickens county. The younger children are: John W. and Sid Ed. All are yet at home. Mr. Archerd exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and his religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. For more than thirty years he has resided in the territory, during which period he has been actively identified with two of its leading lines of business. He has also taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and he is recognized as one of the leading and progressive citizens.

JAMES B. TALIAFERRO.

James B. Taliaferro is a representative of the mercantile and agricultural interests of Leon. He was born in Loudon county, Tennessee, April 2, 1855. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Eldridge) Taliaferro, are both now deceased. The early education of our subject was acquired in the subscription schools of his native county and supplemented by study in the high school of Loudon. Subsequently he went to Texas and there became interested in farming. Through twenty-three years he has been a resident of the territory, having located in Pickens county, in the Chickasaw nation, in 1878. He began farming near Leon and has since carried on agricultural pursuits with excellent success. His methods of farming are progressive and the rich land of the territory yields to him a good return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. He is also largely interested in stock-raising, having upon his place about six hundred head of cattle and one hundred head of mules annually. He has twelve hundred acres planted to corn, cotton and oats, and his large crops continually add to his income. At length he established a general mercantile store in Leon and is now carrying a large stock of goods selected with special reference to the needs and wishes of both town and country trade.

In 1879 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Taliaferro and Miss Molly J. Boyter, a daughter of John Boyter, of Texas, and unto them have been born eight children, seven of whom are yet living, namely: John C., Samuel O., Richard D., Elizabeth, Katy M., Annie L. and James D. Mr. Taliaferro is a member of the Baptist church and his family attend its services. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, his attention being fully occupied by his business cares. His methods are so entirely reliable as to gain the unqualified confidence of the public, and in trade circles his name is ever a synonym for honorable dealing.

DORSEY B. TALIAFERRO.

Dorsey B. Taliaferro is one of the most extensive land owners and stock-raisers of the Indian Territory, his farm comprising ten thousand acres. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, capable of controlling his many interests, and his well-directed labors and keen sagacity are bringing to him splendid success. He was born in Caldo parish, Louisiana, on the 3d of February, 1806, and is a son of Thomas D. and Eliza (Madison) Taliaferro. The mother is now deceased, but the father is still living, his home being in Oakland, Indian Territory. When only three years of age our subject was taken to Cooke county, Texas, and here his early education was acquired. He was afterward a student in the public schools of Grayson county, Texas, and when he had put aside his text-books he entered upon the practical duties of business life, being first associated with his father in farming and stock-raising in Cooke and Grayson counties until twenty years of age, when he started out upon his independent business career. In 1886 he came to the Chickasaw nation and located near Lebanon, Indian Territory, where he remained for seven years, devoting his attention to the cultivation of the soil and to the raising of stock. He then removed to his present home, four miles from Oakland. He superintends the operations of several farms and ranches, comprising fifteen hundred acres, and is feeding annually twenty-five hundred head of cattle. He employs a large number of men and thus his labors result to the benefit of others as well as to himself. His annual sales of grain and stock are very large and constantly augment his income.

On the 23d of December, 1898, Mr. Taliaferro was united in marriage to Miss Bird M. Whitney, of Bells, Texas, and their union has been blessed with one child, Norborne Beauford. Socially Mr. Taliaferro is connected with Oakland Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat. He bears an enviable reputation in business circles, conducting his interests along well-defined lines and his career is marked by the strictest integrity and upright principles.

MRS. MARY D. MAYES.

The subject of this sketch, Mrs. Mary D. (Vann) Mayes, is the widow of one of the most prominent men of the Cherokee nation, Joel B. Mayes, who died December 14, 1892, at the age of fifty-seven. Mrs. Mayes was born in the Saline district, of the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, June 22, 1838, and was a daughter of David and Martha (McNair) Vann, both deceased. Her early education was acquired at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and subsequently at the Tahlequah Female Seminary, at which she graduated in 1856. Returning to her father's estate, near Hopefield, in the Cherokee nation, she remained at home until her marriage, in 1858, to G. W. Drew, of Jefferson, Texas, who died in July, 1861.

The second marriage of Mrs. Mayes was in 1869, her husband being a son of Samuel and Nancy (Adair) Mayes. Mr. Mayes became a prominent man in the councils of his nation, while still comparatively young in years. He was well educated, and was made clerk of the district court, circuit judge for five years, clerk of the council, and later was elevated to the position of supreme judge. In 1887 Mr. Mayes was elected for a term of four years as the principal chief of the nation, being re-elected in 1891, but his death occurred in the same year, when his section of the country lost one of its most able advocates. For a number of years he had been active in the Masonic fraternity.

The beautiful home of Mrs. Mayes was erected in 1888, and it is considered one of the most attractive places in the territory, being surrounded by thirty acres of orchard and connected with a farm of two hundred acres, which Mrs. Mayes has had planted with corn and wheat. She has proven herself an excellent manager.

Mrs. Mayes enjoys the esteem of the community in which she lives and is a valued and consistent member of the Methodist church, in Pryor Creek. She bears a name well and favorably known in all parts of Indian Territory.

C. A. REYNOLDS.

C. A. Reynolds was born in Effingham county, Illinois, November 24, 1864, and pursued his education in the common schools of that state and Texas, for when he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to the Lone Star state. He was a son of J. B. and Hannah Louisa (Griffith) Reynolds. The mother died in 1901, but the father still survives and is now living seven miles from the town of Sherman, Texas. He followed the occupation of farming. They had thirteen children, of whom five are yet living.

After completing his education C. A. Reynolds turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and has since engaged in the cultivation of the soil and

the raising of cattle. In 1887 he came to the Indian Territory, settling near Colbert Station, where he remained for four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Salt Creek, Indian Territory, which was his place of abode for two years, after which he went to Roaring Creek, eight miles east of Rush Springs. When three years had passed he came to the town in which he now makes his abode. He owns a farm of four hundred and eighty acres in one place and another tract of land of two thousand acres on Roaring creek. His landed interests are very extensive and return to him a very good income in compensation for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

In the year 1889 Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Katie Perry, a niece of Joseph Perry, and unto them have been born four children, namely: Willie C., Frank Alvin, Selden Elroy and Ethel Alwonie. The mother of these children was called to her final rest on the 15th of March, 1899, and on the 1st of November following Mr. Reynolds was again married, his second union being with Miss Maude Hayden, of the territory, by whom he has one child, Ruby Winnie. Socially he is identified with Rush Springs Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Christian church. He is yet a young man, but has already won good success in business life and his record illustrates the power of industry, perseverance and honesty in the world of business activity.

J. L. SKINNER.

The profession of law is one which demands close application, keen discernment and strong mentality from its followers, and success in that profession cannot be obtained through the aid of influence or wealth, but must depend upon individual effort. Mr. Skinner is one of the young men engaged in legal practice in the Indian Territory, but has already won a creditable position in professional ranks, the firm of Skinner & King, attorneys of Center, being widely and favorably known.

Mr. Skinner was born in the Lone Star state on the 17th of March, 1875, and pursued his literary education in Paris, Texas, after which he studied law in Austin, and when he had mastered many of the principles of the science of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar in Paulsville, Indian Territory, in March, 1899. He has since engaged in practice in Center, and in 1900 he formed a partnership with B. C. King, Jr., of Alabama, who was born December 21, 1876. He was educated in Nashville, Tennessee, and pursued a course in law at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, after which he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of that state and also admitted to the United States court in Paulsville, in 1900. Mr. King is a member of Tuscumbia Lodge, K. P., of Alabama, and Mr. Skinner belongs to Magnolia Lodge, No. 45, K. P., so that there are fraternal as well as business and social relations between the two gentlemen.

In 1900 Mr. King was united in marriage to Edna Porterfield, and on the 24th of December, 1900, Mr. Skinner was joined in wedlock to Miss Gertie Adair, of Texas. The young couple enjoy the high regard of a large circle of friends, and the hospitality of the best homes in this part of the territory is extended to them. The Messrs. Skinner & King have a large and growing law practice of a general character and are successfully handling important litigated interests.

D. ANTRY, M. D.

From no professional man do we expect or exact so many of the cardinal virtues as from the physician. If the clergyman is austere we imagine that his mind is absorbed with the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if our lawyer is brusque and crabbed it is the mark of genius; but in the physician we expect not only superior mentality and comprehensive knowledge but sympathy as wide as the universe. Dr. Antry in large measure meets all of these requirements and is regarded by many as an ideal physician. He is indeed the loved family doctor in many a household and the value of his services to the community cannot be overestimated.

Dr. Antry was born in the state of Tennessee November 22, 1867. His father, Tice Antry, was born in Tennessee and was a farmer by occupation. In the year 1844 he removed to Texas, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in the year 1893. His father, Rev. Antry, was a Baptist minister and spent his last days in Tennessee. His life was devoted to preaching the gospel and he had marked influence in uplifting his fellow men. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Louisa Horn, and she, too, was a native of Tennessee and now resides in Texas. By her marriage she became the mother of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, and eleven of the number are yet living. The Doctor has three brothers who are in the territory, Elijah, Leander and Tice, of whom all are residents of Holdenville, in the Creek nation.

The Doctor spent his childhood days in his parents' home and began his education in Huntingdon, Tennessee. After completing his literary course he determined to take up the practice of medicine as his life work and was graduated in the Memphis Hospital Medical College on the completion of the regular course, with the class of 1900. He came to the territory in 1894 and began practice in Horder, where he remained until 1901, when he took up his abode in Marietta, where he has already secured a very extensive patronage, his skill and ability being manifest in the excellent results which have attended his treatment of his patrons. He is a close and earnest student and by continued reading and investigation keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the day bearing upon his profession. He now belongs to the Chickasaw Medical Association.

Dr. Antry was united in marriage in 1886, the lady of his choice being

Ellen Bray, of Pilot Point, Texas, and they have had three children: Vera, deceased, and Velma and Otis Oris, at home. The family are members of the Baptist church and the Doctor has various fraternal relations, being identified with Marietta Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., Marietta Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., and Smyrna Lodge, No. 37, K. P. His name is also on the membership roll of the Modern Woodmen of America and Woodmen of the World. His life is in harmony with the spirit and teachings of these fraternities and he finds ample opportunities to exemplify in his life the spirit of mutual helpfulness which is the basic element of all the organizations.

C. C. SHORES.

A retired stock-man of Connerville, Indian Territory, is C. C. Shores, who was born in Mississippi, October 11, 1845. He spent the days of his childhood and youth in his native state, where he attended the common schools and later supplemented his studies by a course in the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, that state. After putting aside his text-books he responded to the call of his beloved southland for troops to defend their homes and state rights and institutions at the breaking out of the Civil war, and when only sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, and served in the Confederate army from 1861 until the close of the war, participating in many hotly contested battles while in the Army of Virginia. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, 1864, and was always found at his post of duty, whether on the picket line, doing guard duty or on the field of battle in the thickest of the fight, making a very creditable military record.

After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Mississippi and engaged in farming until about 1868, when he sold his farm and removed to Texas in 1869, going from there to the Indian Territory. In 1870 he returned to Texas and spent a short time in Mexico, being in the city of Mexico when Maximilian was buried. Later he went back to Texas and engaged in the cattle business there for some years, finding it very remunerative. In 1895 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Conner and when that relationship was dissolved he sold goods by himself for four years. In October, 1896, he again came to the Indian Territory, where he engaged in the cattle business for a time, but he is now living retired from the active duties of business life.

When Mr. Shores was twenty-four years of age he chose for a companion on life's journey Miss Laura Mitchell, of Mississippi, to whom he was married on the 13th of April, 1869, and their union has been blessed with nine children, namely: Wallace W., Bruce R., E. L., Lilly, Annie, John, Thomas, Dora and Beatrice, but the last named died when eleven years of age. Mr. Shores was the second man to locate in Connerville and has ever since taken a deep interest in the upbuilding and advancement of the town along material, educational and moral lines.

JAMES R. GARRETT.

James R. Garrett, who is now actively identified with the educational interests of the Cherokee nation as superintendent of the Male Seminary in Tahlequah, was born in Tennessee June 29, 1850, his parents being Simeon and Elizabeth (Dudley) Garrett, who were married in 1849 and in 1868 came to the Indian Territory. Throughout an active business career the father followed farming, being thus engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1886. His widow is still living. They were the parents of eight children, but James R. is the only survivor of the family. Henry died at the age of twenty-six years. Joseph M. died in April, 1899, leaving a wife and eight children, who reside ten miles from Vinita. Edgar L. died September 20, 1899. William died at the age of eighteen years. Martha passed away at the age of fifteen years, and the others died in infancy.

In 1874 James R. Garrett was married to Lizzie A. Greer, a Cherokee and a daughter of Jerome L. and Mary (Buffington) Greer. She is also a niece of Chief Buffington. Eight children, four sons and four daughters, have graced the marriage, but one daughter died in infancy. The others are: Bruce, born December 26, 1876; Simeon, born January 24, 1879; Mary, born May 30, 1881, and is a graduate of the Male and Female Seminary of Tahlequah; Alice, born in 1885; Lola, born in March, 1889; Willie, born March 3, 1890; and Thomas, born in February, 1892. All are attending school and are thus being well prepared for the practical and responsible duties of life.

For many years Mr. Garrett has followed farming and stock-raising and has found this a profitable source of income. In 1890 he was chosen to serve as clerk of Going Snake district, and in 1895 he removed to Coö Wee Skoo Wee, where he engaged in the cattle business until November, 1899. He was then elected by the senate to fill the office of superintendent of the Cherokee National Male Seminary, at Tahlequah, and is now filling that position. He is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has membership relations with the Knights of Pythias. His family attend the Baptist church.

TURNER WALTER MILAM.

This well-known and successful agriculturist of the Cherokee nation owns and operates a fine farm of two hundred acres near Chelsea, which is under a high state of cultivation, and he is also largely interested in stock-raising. He is a native of Alabama, his birth having occurred at Moulton, Lawrence county, on the 20th of October, 1864. His father, Turner M. Milam, is now deceased, but his mother, who bore the maiden name of Sallie

Windham, is still living and makes her home in Chelsea, Indian Territory. Our subject began his education in the public schools near his childhood home, and subsequently attended the Moulton Institute. His father being a farmer, he assisted in plowing, planting and reaping upon the home place until sixteen years of age and acquired an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits.

On leaving home Mr. Milam went to Ellis county, Texas, where he worked at farming for three years, and then returned to Alabama, where he continued to follow the same occupation, operating his own farm there for nine years. At the end of that time he came to Indian Territory and settled seven miles northwest of Chelsea, where he has since successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is an active supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and is an earnest and consistent member of the Christian church.

Mr. Milam was married, September 2, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Burks, a daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Miriam) Burks, who make their home in Moultrie county, Alabama. By this union were born five children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Ennis, September 28, 1885; Julia, March 31, 1890; Lucy Miriam, September 19, 1893; Walter Clarence, September 11, 1895; and Helen Pearl, January 5, 1899.

SAMUEL G. KENNEDY, M. D.

Among the prominent and successful professional men of Tulsa, Indian Territory, is Samuel Grant Kennedy, a popular physician, who was born in Stockton, Cedar county, Missouri, June 9, 1866, the son of Allen and Elizabeth (Gillium) Kennedy, both of them residents of Stockton. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Stockton, and after completing the high-school course he went to the Southwest Baptist College, at Bolivar, Missouri, and later to Ozark College, at Greenfield, same state.

After leaving college, where his mind had been trained at the expense of his health, he began teaching school, pursuing this profession for several years, when he began the study of medicine, under Dr. E. S. Gilmore, his uncle, at Adrian, Missouri. After two years there he went to the Kansas City Medical College and took a course of lectures; coming then to Tulsa, he took his examination and practiced until 1897, when he returned to Kansas City and graduated at the college there, in the class of 1898, returning to this place and resuming practice.

Dr. Kennedy was married, in 1896, to Miss Agnes A. Leonard, a daughter of Albert Leonard, of the Osage nation. Two children have been born of this marriage.—James A. and Forest Lee. One of the most beautiful and costly homes of Tulsa is owned by Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, where they dispense a delightful and generous hospitality.

In his profession Dr. Kennedy has been remarkably successful, and

possesses the esteem of his brother physicians as well as of the public at large. He has been made president of the United States pension examining board, is the president of the board of health and examiner for the Equitable and New York Life Insurance Companies. He is socially connected with the Indian Territory Medical Association, of the Masonic and K. of P. orders, in all of them being regarded with respect and appreciation.

JACOB L. THOMPSON.

A distinguished representative of the Indian Territory is Jacob Loren Thompson, who is located in Tishomingo. He has the ability to readily discern the salient points in a case, to determine upon its strongest elements and to present the facts in a forceful and logical way. A large and constantly growing practice indicates his ability, and to-day he occupies a position of distinction among the men who have won fame as practitioners of law in the territory.

Mr. Thompson is a young man, but his years seem no bar to his progress. His father, Doc Thompson, is now deceased, but his mother, Mrs. Lou J. (Harkins) Thompson, is now living at Durant. His early education was acquired in the Harley Institute at Tishomingo, where he remained until 1893, when he entered a preparatory school in Franklin, Tennessee, and after completing the course there became a student in the law department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated in June, 1898, with the degree of bachelor of law. Returning to Tishomingo, he then opened an office and embarked in practice, being admitted to the bar before the United States commissioners' court and the United States district court at this place. He was appointed attorney general of the Chickasaw nation for one term and was afterward clerk of the house of representatives. In September, 1900, he was appointed permit collector and now holds the office of national secretary of the Chickasaw nation. He served as judge in the election which brought about the Atoka treaty, and thus in public affairs he has been very prominent. At the same time he has continued in the private practice of law and now has a very large and distinctively representative clientage. In argument his deductions follow in logical sequence, and he bases his opinions upon the evidence and the law applicable thereto.

In June, 1899, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Mattie R. Cheadle, a daughter of James and Betsey (Jones) Cheadle, the former now deceased, while the latter is a resident of Ardmore. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been blessed with one child, Inez. They hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. South, and are people of prominence in the community, being recognized leaders in social circles. In addition to their home in Bee Mr. Thompson owns a valuable farm of seven hundred acres, which is planted to corn and small grains and has a large amount of pasture land.

Thorough preparation and comprehensive study have well fitted him for the duties of a professional career and for those of public office, and he is now justly regarded as one of the leading and influential citizens of the Chickasaw nation.

M. T. SAVAGE.

M. T. Savage was born September 20, 1875, in Kentucky, a son of W. H. and Rebecca (Halsell) Savage, who removed with their family to Texas during the early boyhood of our subject, but are now residents of Cheyenne, Oklahoma. In the Lone Star state M. T. Savage pursued his studies in the public schools and during the summer months he worked in the fields and meadows, assisting his father in the operation of the home farm. In the year 1889 he came to the Indian Territory with cattle and for some time followed the stock-raising business, for which nature here furnishes ample opportunities with her broad prairies and rich meadow lands. Mr. Savage afterward went to Cheyenne, Oklahoma, where he still owns a farm, and in 1900 he came to Sulphur and became a member of the firm of Berry, Savage & Maxwell, with which he was connected until April, 1901. Mr. Savage is well known as an enterprising young business man and his success is certainly commendable and gratifying.

JOHN D. PARKS, M. D.

John D. Parks, one of the most skillful and successful physicians of Berwyn, Indian Territory, was born in Leon county, Texas, September 19, 1869. He was the son of Ogden Lafayette and Cynthia (Williamson) Parks. His father was killed at San Antonio, Texas, about 1876, and his little son was raised by his mother and grandfather Williamson, who settled in Texas previous to the war, in the early '30s, first in Leon county, then in Bosque county, and now lives in Comanche county, at the ripe old age of seventy-two years. His daughter Cynthia, the mother of our subject, was born in Alabama.

John D. Parks, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days in his native state and was educated in the common schools. Not wishing to make farming his life work and aspiring to professional life, he determined to study medicine, and after pursuing a thorough course in the Milwaukee Medical College he was graduated from that institution in 1893 and began the practice of his profession in Leon county, where he remained for a year. He then went to western Texas and followed his chosen profession in Bosque, Comanche and Ellis counties, meeting with excellent success.

In 1888 Dr. Parks was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Allen Selph, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on the journey of life and a loving and devoted mother to their children, six in number, namely:

James Walter Lee, Beulah May, Bessie Abner, Sarah Melvina, Homer Osler and John Oliver. They have a very pretty home, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences, and it is noted for its gracious hospitality.

On the 26th of December, 1879, he came to Marietta, where he practiced his profession until November 14, 1900, when he came to Berwyn, where he has since remained and has built up a very large and lucrative practice, especially in the line of gynecology, in which he is a specialist. He is an active member of the Chickasaw Medical Association and is examining physician of the O. A. P. Lodge, No. 59, of Overbrook, also of the U. F. T., of Carlton, Texas. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. He exercises his influence in support of all measures and movements calculated to promote the advancement of the community in which he lives along the lines of education, material enterprises and good government, and is one of the most worthy citizens of the Indian Territory.

WINGENON WATKINS.

Wingenon Watkins is the well-known proprietor of the hotel at Spiro. He was born in Mississippi in 1851, and is a son of Isam Eldridge and Charlotte (Leflore) Watkins. The father, a white man, was born and reared in Alabama and was a farmer by occupation. During the Civil war he was a member of the Mississippi State Militia, and subsequently he emigrated to the Indian Territory, locating in the Choctaw nation in 1871. Here the remainder of his life was passed. His wife was half French and half Choctaw and she belonged to a very prominent family, in whose honor the town of Leflore was named. Her birth occurred in Mississippi and she died in Scullyville county, of the Choctaw nation. She had several brothers who took an important part in the Confederate service during the Civil war. One of them, Campbell Leflore, emigrated to the Choctaw nation in 1851, and when the sectional differences between the north and the south involved the country in hostility he organized a regiment here and was made captain of a company. Another brother, Louie Leflore, was killed at the siege of Vicksburg, while Greenwood Leflore Watkins, a brother of our subject, served under General Lee and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Many of the relatives of the family were also with the Confederate troops in that war.

Wingenon Watkins spent the first twenty years of his life in the state of his nativity, and in 1871 accompanied his father on his removal to Scullyville county, in the Choctaw nation, where he has since remained. His education was partially acquired in Mississippi, but after coming to the territory he entered the college at Cincinnati, Arkansas, there completing his studies. For a time he engaged in merchandising at old Scullyville and also worked at the carpenter's trade, which he learned in early life. In 1876 he was elected circuit clerk of Scullyville county and held that office for eight

successive years, after which he spent two years as deputy marshal, serving under United States Marshal Yose. He also served for one term as deputy county clerk and deputy sheriff. At the present time he devotes his energies to the conduct of the hotel in Splice and manages this in a progressive manner, having a well-established hostelry. He does all in his power for the comfort and convenience of his guests and receives a good patronage.

Mr. Watkins was united in marriage to Miss Isadora Bilbo, a half-breed Choctaw, who was born in Mississippi. They now have four interesting children: Wingenon Eldridge, Charlotte Orlena, Charles Isam and Frank Ford. Mr. Watkins is a Methodist and his wife's religious belief is more in harmony with the Presbyterian faith. In politics he is a Democrat.

MARTIN R. BROWN.

Among the flourishing lines of business in Tahlequah, Indian Territory, is that of pharmacy, and one of its best representatives is Martin R. Brown, the subject of this sketch, who has been successfully engaged in the drug business in this place since 1880. Mr. Brown was born February 22, 1858, and was the son of John Lowery and Ann E. (Schrimsher) Brown, the latter of whom was a daughter of Martin and Nancy (Pettit) Schrimsher, natives of north Alabama. The paternal grandfather was David Brown, who married Mrs. Rachel Ore, a daughter of the Hon. George Lowery and Catherine Brown, the latter being still remembered in Alabama, where her name is perpetuated by a missionary society, in memory of her, on account of her being the first of her tribe to accept the Christian religion.

John L. Brown, the father of our subject, came to Indian Territory in 1838 with Pennsylvania pioneers, and settled upon what is now known as the Guligar farm, eight miles south of Tahlequah. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, these being,—David John, born in 1850; Mollie Catherine, born in 1860, who married Dr. Richard O. Trent, of Baltimore, Maryland, and had four children,—Richard, Martin S., Thomas and Georgie, all of whom reside at Fort Gibson, Arkansas; and our subject.

Martin R. Brown was afforded excellent educational opportunities, receiving instruction at a private school, later entering the male seminary at Tahlequah. In 1876 he became connected with the drug store of F. J. Nash, of Fort Gibson, and by close application soon mastered the profession of pharmacy and bought out the business from Mr. Nash. He very successfully conducted it for four years, but at the expiration of this time he sold it and engaged in the cattle business, in the Canadian district.

During this time he was elected district clerk for a period of two years and completed the duties of this office to the satisfaction of all concerned, and then engaged with R. E. Blackstone, of Webber's Falls, as a clerk in his mercantile business. In November, 1885, he was elected by the board of education to the position of secretary of that body for a term of three years.

during the last year of which service he became connected with his present business. A mark of appreciation was shown Mr. Brown in November, 1893, when he was appointed to the office of superintendent of the Tahlequah Male Seminary, and this important position was continued for two years, during which time many excellent and superior methods were introduced at the seminary.

The marriage of Mr. Brown took place in 1878 to Miss Nannie E. McNair, of this place, a daughter of Cullins and Rachel (Mays) McNair, the latter of whom was the only sister of the Hon. Joel McNair, a well-known public citizen of the territory. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown,—Anna E., Catherine, Charles and David.

Our subject is socially connected with the Royal Arch chapter of the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Aid Association. Both Mr. Brown and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and while he has been prominent in the public affairs of the town he has been as highly regarded in private and social circles.

WILLIAM H. FRY.

Among the leading and representative citizens of Claremore is William H. Fry, who was born at that place on the 13th of September, 1868, and is a son of William and Lettie (Chambers) Fry, the former an Englishman, the latter a Cherokee and the daughter of John Chambers. In their family were nine children, namely: Robert, who died in 1876, at the age of ten years; William H., our subject; Maxwell; Kittie, wife of Lot Lang, a Cherokee; Mary Jane; John, who died at the age of two years; Ah-da-cul-la (or leaning stick), who is married and engaged in farming; Anna; and Amelia. The mother of this family died June 20, 1883, but the father is still living at the age of sixty-seven years.

William H. Fry was reared upon a farm and received his education in the public schools of the Cherokee nation and the Wooster Academy, a Congregational institution at Vinita, which he attended for three years. In 1886 he entered the employ of R. P. Lyndsey, as clerk in his general store at Claremore, and remained with him until 1890, when the property was purchased by his father, for whom he worked three years. In the spring of 1893, he became connected with the firm of Davis, Hill & Company, general merchants of the same place, and remained with them until 1897, when he was elected clerk of Coawescoowee district and filled that office until it was abolished by the Curtis act in July, 1898. In November of the same year he returned to the firm of Davis, Hill & Company, and has since been one of their trusted employees.

On the 28th of April, 1889, Mr. Fry was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Gibbs, a white lady and a daughter of J. L. and Martha Gibbs.

By this union four children have been born, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Paul W., May 28, 1890; Edward B., April 30, 1894; Robert E., April 26, 1897; and Victoria, October 3, 1899. All are living with the exception of Edward B., who died March 17, 1897.

Mr. Fry takes an active interest in civic societies, and is an honored member of Claremore Lodge, No. 53, F. & A. M.; the Knights of Pythias Lodge and the Modern Woodmen Camp. He is well and favorably known throughout the nation, and has many warm friends among all classes.

WILLIS W. PURDOM.

Willis W. Purdom is a representative of the banking interests of Eufaula, and is recognized as one of the leading and enterprising businessmen of the town. He was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1870, a son of Major R. H. and Mattie G. (Butts) Purdom. He was named in honor of his great-great-grandfather, George Walton, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, his middle name being Walton. The Butts family was one of the oldest in Georgia, and that it was also one of the most prominent families in the state is indicated by the fact that one of Georgia's counties bears the family name. Their ancestors removed to the Empire state of the south from the Old Dominion, where the family had been founded on American soil at a very early day in the colonial development, the first of the name in this country having come from England. The father of our subject was a major in the Confederate army and died in 1873. The year following the mother with her two sons, Lewis Kerby Purdom, who was born in 1868, and Willis Walton, removed to Denison, Texas, where they resided for eight years, and the mother was again married, becoming the wife of J. Addington in 1880. Her second husband was a very extensive cattle-raiser and dealer and was the first man that ever went into the Comanche country with cattle. In 1883 he removed with his wife and stepson to Kansas City, and thence going to the Indian Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Addington are now residents of Oklahoma, and a brother of our subject is a prominent attorney-at-law located at Denison, Texas.

As before stated, the subject of this review accompanied his mother to Denison, Texas, and after about eight years' residence there, went to Kansas City. He was a student in the University of the South, at Suwanee, Tennessee, and during the winter of 1886 he entered the First National Bank, at Fort Worth, Texas, occupying the position of bookkeeper. In that position he was employed until 1891, when he joined his stepfather, J. Press Addington, and his brother in the cattle business in the Comanche and Chickasaw nations in the Indian Territory. He left that locality in 1897, returning to his present neighborhood, and in the spring of 1898 he accepted the position of cashier in the Foley Banking Company, at Eufaula, since which time he has served in that capacity, his safe and conservative business

policy and his well-directed efforts having contributed in no small degree to the success of the institution.

Mr. Purdom was united in marriage on the 30th of July, 1899, to Miss Olivia Moss, of Okmulgee, daughter of J. H. and L. C. (White) Moss. Her father died in 1890, but her mother is still living. Mr. Moss was one of the well-known cattle men in this portion of the territory. Mr. Purdom is a member of the Episcopal church and is widely and favorably known in the community where he makes his home. His success results from his diligence, enterprise and well-directed efforts.

WILLIAM E. McKELVY.

William E. McKelvy is a well-known representative of the commercial interests in the Indian Territory where he is the general agent for the Chicago Portrait Company. His business ability well qualifies him for the position which he is very efficiently filling. He was born in Lauderdale county, Alabama, January 30, 1871, and is a son of B. F. and Cynthia Ann (McCown) McKelvy. The father was a native of Lauderdale county, born in 1843, and the mother's birth occurred in Tennessee in 1846. They removed to Texas in 1876 and in 1880 came to the Indian Territory where they have since resided, their home being now in Roff. The father has followed farming and merchandising, thus providing for his family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McKelvy have been born six children: Mattie, now deceased; William E., of this review; Ethel, the wife of W. A. Bottoms, a resident of Roff; Mary, who has also passed away; Murry, who is living in Roff; and Jessie, deceased.

The common schools of Texas afforded Mr. McKelvy his preliminary educational privileges. He was afterward a student in the Baylor University at Waco, Texas, where he was graduated in the commercial department in June, 1889. He became a resident of the Lone Star state in his early childhood and there remained until 1880, when he came to the Chickasaw nation where he has since remained. He had charge of the commercial department in Atoka Academy for a short time and then accepted a position as bookkeeper in Lebanon, in the Chickasaw nation. Subsequently he became a resident of Ardmore and in 1890 was appointed census enumerator for the third district of the nation. He remained in Ardmore for two years and was afterward clerk of the Commissioners court for two and one-half years, on the expiration of which period he was appointed United States jailer. He served in that capacity for about nine months when, on account of the change in the presidential administration, he retired and accepted a position as bookkeeper, devoting his energies to that profession until 1900, when he became a canvasser for the Chicago Portrait Company. His ability in that line soon led to his promotion as foreman and at the present time he is holding the position as state manager for the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations.

The commercial instinct is strongly developed in him and although he is yet a young man he has won creditable success.

In the month of June, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McKelvy and Miss Minnie Elliot, of Navarro county, Texas, by whom he has one child, Edward, born in 1895. The parents are active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mr. McKelvy is also a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 7, K. P. He is a gentleman of genial manner, affable disposition, kindly temperament, and has the happy faculty of winning friends wherever he goes.

JUDGE J. TAYLOR POTTS.

Judge J. Taylor Potts is one of the influential and distinguished citizens of Panola county, Chickasaw nation, and is now serving his second term as county judge. He was born within two miles of his present home in Panola county on December 27, 1848. His father, Joseph Bevard Potts, was of English and Scotch-Irish descent and was born in North Carolina. On leaving his native state he emigrated to Alabama and then to Mississippi, and thence came to the Indian Territory, in 1833, becoming one of the oldest settlers of this portion of the country. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate service and died near Tishomingo, in 1864, while a member of the army. His wife bore the maiden name of Rhoda Gunn and was a Choctaw Indian woman. Twice married, she was the widow Colbert at the time she was joined in wedlock to Mr. Potts. The Judge's parents are both deceased. Reared to farm life, Judge Potts is now a wealthy country gentleman, living two miles east of the town of Colbert upon land which he owns. He has extensive landed possessions and the property is divided into tracts which are occupied by tenants. In 1898 he was called to public office by the vote of the people, who thus recognized his worth and ability. He was chosen county judge of Panola county, and after two years' service, in which his "even-handed justice won golden opinions from all sorts of people," he was elected for a second term, so that his incumbency will cover a period of four years.

The Judge has been twice married. His first union was with Emily Love, who died some years ago. His present wife bore the maiden name of Mary Barrett and was born in Cherokee county, Texas. She is a daughter of David W. and Bettie (Hill) Barrett, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, and are now deceased. The Judge has had eight children, namely: Mrs. Amanda Ramsey, Mrs. Laura Shelton (deceased), Goldey A., John Taylor, Allie May, Mary Myrtle, Benjamin Alexander and Annie Eliza.

The Judge holds membership in the Odd Fellows society and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, South, to the support of which he contributes liberally, taking an active interest in its work and up-



J. T. Potts

building. Both the Judge and his wife have the high regard of a large circle of friends and his prominence in the community is indicated by his public office, which has been won through merit.

JOHN W. WATSON, M. D.

Many accord to medicine the place of highest rank among the business interests to which man devotes his energies on account of its close relations to all of mankind. The preservation and restoration of health and the perpetuation of life are largely in the hands of the physician and his work is of the utmost importance to those who are in need of his services. Dr. John W. Watson occupies a position of prominence as a representative of the medical fraternity and has a large and liberal patronage which many an older physician might well envy.

Born on the 17th of December, 1868, he is a native of Clarksville, Arkansas, and in the common schools he acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Central Collegiate Institute, in Arkansas. He prepared for his profession as a student in the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and when he had mastered the studies that form a part of its curriculum he was graduated in March, 1882. The same year he came to the Indian Territory and has since been numbered among its medical practitioners. He is now one of the oldest physicians in years of continuous service here, and is certainly one of the most successful medical practitioners in Wynnewood. He keeps in touch with the progress that is constantly being made by the medical fraternity, and his knowledge is comprehensive and exact. The Doctor is a member of the Chickasaw Medical Association, has been examining surgeon for the pension bureau for some time and was formerly a member of the board of health. Socially he is a representative of several fraternal orders, belonging to Wynnewood Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., Bethel Lodge, No. 9, K. T. and to Wynnewood Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F.

TOM C. FIELDS.

Tom C. Fields has been connected with journalistic interests in the Indian Territory for a number of years in the promotion of the advancement in all the normal lines of human progress there, and no factor has exercised a more potent influence than this business which is both the director and the transmitter of public opinion. In a compilation of this nature it is clearly incumbent that due recognition be accorded the newspaper business of the Territory and those who represent it.

Among this number is Mr. Fields, who was born in Tennessee, on the 4th of May, 1866. He was educated in Dyersburg, that state, and at the early age of fourteen began to learn the printer's trade, working on the Neal

State Gazette, at Dyersburg. In 1885 on account of his health he came to the southwest and after being employed in the line of his chosen vocation at Waco and at Denison, Texas, he came to the Indian Territory, locating first at Erin Springs. Not long afterward, however, he removed to Paul's Valley, where he established the first newspaper in the Chickasaw nation, and the journal, which is known as the Chickasaw Enterprise, is still in existence. After acting as proprietor and editor for four years, Mr. Fields came to Wynnewood, where he remained for three years, upon the expiration of which period he became identified with the business interests of Center, Indian Territory, establishing there the first newspaper, known as the Pontotoc County News. For three years he was its editor and publisher and then again came to Wynnewood, purchasing an interest in the Wynnewood Republic. His plant was destroyed by fire on the 29th of March, 1899, but the paper has since been re-established and Mr. Fields is now foreman of the journal, which under his guidance has become a creditable institution in the Territory, reflecting the progress and setting forth the advantages of this portion of the country as well as serving as a medium of news circulation.

In 1887 Mr. Fields was united in marriage, near Wynnewood, to Miss Coila L. Rader, and four children have been born to them, namely: Willie Buchanan, Linnie, Seba Olin, and Coila Louise. The family have a wide acquaintance here and the genial foreman of the Wynnewood Republic is very popular.

A. E. DAVENPORT, M. D.

Among the medical practitioners at Paul's Valley is Doctor A. E. Davenport, who was born in Mt. Vernon, Franklin county, Texas, on the 3d of June, 1873. His father, W. H. C. Davenport, was a native of Virginia and acquired his education in Georgia, being graduated in a college in Milledgeville. About the year 1866 he emigrated to the southwest, locating in Mt. Vernon, Texas, where for many years he engaged in merchandising. At the time of the Civil war he defended his loved southland as a member of the Confederate army. He married Julia Kemron, who lost her parents during her early girlhood and was reared by her uncle, Governor D. J. Johnson. She is a graduate of Bloomfield Seminary, for which Governor Johnson was contractor for about fourteen years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Davenport were born four children who are yet living: Charles, a merchant of Mt. Vernon, Texas; R. E., an attorney at law practicing in Mt. Vernon; Oscar E., who is engaged in business in partnership with his father; and the Doctor.

A. E. Davenport completed his literary education by his graduation in the University of Nashville, at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1894. He also spent one year in Bethel College, in Kentucky, and then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he completed the

prescribed course and was graduated with the class of 1897. For one year he practiced his profession at Bryan's Mill, Texas, and for one year in Mt. Vernon, but in August, 1897, he came to Paul's Valley, where he has since successfully followed his chosen calling. His mind has a keenly analytical trend, which enables him to diagnose diseases with accuracy, and in his correct application of the principles of medical science he has done much to alleviate the suffering of his fellow men and restore to them their most cherished possession—health. He now has a large and constantly growing patronage and enjoys an enviable reputation among the medical practitioners.

The Doctor is a member of Paul's Valley Lodge, F. & A. M., of the Woodmen of the World at Paul's Valley and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity. He was married, on the 11th of September, 1899, to Miss Julia Chisholm, a daughter of William Chisholm, a cattle dealer, now deceased. They occupy a pleasant residence at Paul's Valley and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of the community.

BENJAMIN F. BYRD.

The name of this gentleman is actively and honorably associated with business affairs and public interests of the Chickasaw nation, and has been for many years. He was born in the Choctaw nation, January 17, 1849, and is a son of John Byrd. The family history is given at length in connection with the sketch of ex-Governor William Byrd on another page of this work. He acquired his education here and in Paris and Shiloh, Texas, and after putting aside his text-books he engaged actively in farming and stock-raising, which he has carried on extensively. He has about three thousand acres of land under cultivation and this splendid farm with its richly improved fields bring to him a handsome financial return. He also built the flouring mill at Davis, Indian Territory, and the one at Franks. The latter place was established in 1892 and is located about six miles from Stonewall. The mill was built in the year in which the town was established and its patronage has since grown to large proportions. Mr. Byrd was also appointed postmaster of Franks and has filled the office since 1892. He was well qualified for the discharge of his duties, having previously been postmaster at Stonewall.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Byrd and Miss Nannie Wilson, by whom he had one daughter, Nannie E., who was born July 10, 1872, and is the wife of Clark Wason, of Antlers, in the Choctaw nation. Mrs. Byrd died in 1872 and in March, 1874, Mr. Byrd was again married, his second union being with Molsie Colbert, a daughter of George Colbert. Four children grace their union: Lillie, who was born August 22, 1875, and is the wife of Randall Dickson; George F., born April 11, 1878; William L., born September 22, 1880; and John, who died in infancy. The mother

of this family was called to her final rest and Mr. Byrd was the third time married on the 9th of March, 1890, to Mrs. M. E. Guy. She is the widow of Douglas Guy, a brother of ex-Governor Guy, and by her first marriage she had one son, Douglas, whose birth occurred April 21, 1888. The children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Byrd are as follows: Lonnie E., born August 10, 1891; Roy Neal, born November 24, 1892; Lulu, born December 18, 1894; Hattie, who was born October 18, 1896, and died January 21, 1900; and Benjamin F., who was born August 17, 1900.

Mr. Byrd takes an active and commendable interest in public affairs, and no trust ever reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He was national treasurer of the Chickasaw nation under Governors Frank Overton, Benjamin and Burney, and under ex-Governors Byrd and Jonas Wolf; while under Governor Harris he served as national agent. An indomitable will and perseverance have enabled him to advance steadily on the road to fortune and he is now regarded as one of the most prosperous citizens of his portion of the nation.

G. G. VINCENT.

Cattle-raising is one of the leading industries of the southwest. Nature has furnished excellent opportunities to those who care to engage in that line of business, and among the number who find it a profitable source of income is G. G. Vincent, of Roff. He was born in Sheridan county, Missouri, October 2, 1850, and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. After putting aside his text-books he turned his attention to farming and in 1875 removed to Cooke county, Texas, where in connection with the cultivation of the soil he engages in the raising of stock, having a large cattle ranch, which he established in 1878 at the foot of the Arbuckle mountain. In 1889 he came to Roff and has since followed farming and stock-raising in this locality, having large herds of cattle which command a good price on the market, owing to the excellent quality of the beef. He is also proprietor of the Vincent House at the corner of Hickory and Main streets, and the hostelry is a popular one for, being well conducted, it receives a liberal patronage.

In 1880 Mr. Vincent was united in marriage to Miss Lummie McKeehan, who was born at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1862, and was reared in that state. Nine children grace their union, of whom seven are yet living, as follows: Alvah, Dixie, Ernest, Harry, Rubie, Glenn and Brooks. Mr. Vincent is a member of the Woodmen of the World and is highly esteemed in social as well as business circles. He is of a genial, cordial nature and has the faculty not only of winning friends but of retaining them as the years pass by.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of his family history. He is a son of James G. and Martha (Maupin) Vincent, both of

whom were born and died in Madison county, Kentucky. The father served in the Confederate army for four years. He died in 1865, only a few days after the close of hostilities. His wife long survived him and was called to her final rest in 1899, when a resident of Wynnewood. One of their sons, Garland Vincent, was also in the Confederate army, serving under Quantrell. He was killed east of Purcell by John Swain, ex-deputy United States marshal, and the marshal was killed by Charlie Vincent, a son of Garland Vincent, who is now a citizen of the Chickasaw nation.

ANDREW M. COOTER, M. D.

It is of interest to note the methods followed by successful men. Every individual wishes to achieve success, and it is of those who have won prosperity that we learn that it does not depend upon fortunate environment, wealth or influential friends, but results from earnest purpose, guided by sound judgment, and these qualities can be cultivated by every one. It is these which have been the important elements in winning for Dr. Cooter the leading place which he now occupies as a representative of the medical fraternity. He is practicing in Miami and through the surrounding country and his large practice is indicative of his professional skill.

The Doctor was born in Missouri, in December, 1868. His father was Albert Wesley Cooter, who had three brothers, Philip, William and George, who were Union soldiers in the Civil war. The Doctor's father was born in Tennessee in 1831 and is still living, his home being in Columbus, Kansas. He married Miss Julia Hamilton, a native of Kentucky, whose death occurred in Columbus in 1895. The Cooter family is noted for the number of distinguished professional people who are its representatives. The brothers and sisters of the Doctor are as follows: Rev. James T. Cooter, a Presbyterian minister who graduated in Wabash College, of Indiana, in Princeton University, of New Jersey, and in McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago, and is now president of Washington College, in Greene county, Tennessee; Mrs. Ida May Elliott, the second of the family, resides in Kansas; William H., a lawyer, and John H., a minister, were twins and were graduates of the Wabash College, but both died in 1893, only a few days elapsing between the dates of their death; De Witt, a practicing attorney of Miami, Indian Territory; Guy is engaged in the practice of law at Columbus, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Ranier, now living in Fort Scott, Kansas, was for a number of years a successful teacher in Columbus, Galena and Pittsburg, that state; Hugh Philip, also engaged in the work of the ministry, is a graduate of Washington College and of the McCormick Theological Seminary; Julia Belle, the youngest of the family, resides with her father in Columbus. Of this family Guy was a member of the Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers in the Spanish-American war.

The Doctor acquired his early education in the public schools of Colum-

bus, and thinking to devote his life to the healing art he matriculated in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he pursued his studies for one year, after which he took a medical course in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, being graduated there in 1894. He is a representative of the regular school and from the beginning of his professional career he has steadily advanced. He began practice in Columbus where he remained for about a year, and in 1895 came to Miami. Here he has built up a large practice among an appreciative clientele in the city and surrounding country. He is a well read physician, having a thorough understanding of the great scientific principles which underlie the profession. He keeps in touch with modern progress and thought and his labors have been attended with excellent success.

The Doctor was married in early manhood to Miss Mamie Williams, a daughter of Richard Williams, a prominent resident of this section of the Territory. In 1897 the Doctor was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away leaving many friends. In his political views the Doctor is a stalwart Republican. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a Mason, in which order his father and brothers are also representatives. Endowed by nature with a strong mentality he has developed his talents, made the best of his opportunities and steadily worked his way upward until he has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

ROBERT L. GIBSON.

Robert L. Gibson, one of the highly respected farmers and stock-raisers of the Chickasaw nation, was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 20th of December, 1866. His parents were Eden and Cassie (Sugg) Gibson, and they had three children,—two sons and one daughter,—all now living. The father died in 1875, and the mother now makes her home with our subject in Sugden.

Robert L. Gibson, whose name introduces this review, received a common-school education, and in 1875 removed from his native state to Texas. He was reared in the home of his uncles, E. C. and I. D. Sugg, wealthy cattle men of the Chickasaw nation. After remaining in Texas for a short time he came to the Indian Territory, where he is now regarded as a prominent agriculturist and stock-raiser of the Chickasaw nation. He owns about six thousand acres of land, and is a prominent breeder of thoroughbred Durham cattle, his efforts in that line proving very satisfactory. He is also a member of the Sugden Gin Company and is a stockholder in the Bank of Sugden. In all these various interests his business ability has been constantly manifested in one phase or another, showing unlimited possibilities, nothing too great to grasp and master, and his extensive interests stand as monuments to his wonderful power. He has traveled extensively through the west,

spending several years in Wyoming, where also he was engaged in the cattle business.

In December, 1894, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gibson and Miss Nora Brisco, and their union was blessed with two children,—Dougherty and Wren. Mr. Gibson has been a second time married, wedding Deana Brisco, a sister of his first wife, and they have one son, J. D. Socially Mr. Gibson is a member of Duacan Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., and of Myrtle Lodge, No. 19, K. of P. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which his mother is a worthy member.

ARTHUR N. LEECRAFT.

Arthur N. Leecraft was born in Unionville, South Carolina, November 22, 1866. His father, Benjamin Leecraft, was born in North Carolina, was a prominent merchant there for several years and afterward removed to Texas, taking up his abode in Denison, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1880. In early manhood he married Miss Susan E. Stowe, who is a native of North Carolina and is yet living in Denison.

Arthur N. Leecraft was in his fourth year when he left his native state, being taken by his parents to Grayson county, Texas, in 1870. At the usual age he entered the public schools and acquired a good practical English education. His business training has been along mercantile lines. He became a salesman in the "Old Star" store, a large establishment in Denison, and the fact that he was there employed for twelve years indicates most clearly that he was most faithful, loyal and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He mastered the business in every detail, becoming thoroughly familiar with commercial methods. In 1893 he came to Colvert, and with the capital which he had acquired through his industry and economy he embarked in business on his own account, and is now proprietor of the largest general merchandising establishment in this portion of the Chickasaw nation. His trade is constantly increasing, forcing him to enlarge his stock, and his straightforward dealing has secured to him a creditable reputation in business circles. He has been remarkably successful for so young a man. He also buys cotton and other products raised in this section of the country and conducts all the necessary transactions, financial and otherwise, that grow out of his large mercantile business. His landed possessions are quite extensive, his farms comprising large tracts of land, which are now rented to tenants.

Mr. Leecraft was joined in wedlock to Miss Lelah Maupin, who was born in Colbert, and is a daughter of John R. Maupin, a native of Kentucky, who went to Missouri and afterward came to the Chickasaw nation. He was an extensive farmer, cattle man and merchant and was very prominent and successful in his business. His death occurred in the year 1882. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Eastman, belonged to a Chicka-

saw Indian family and is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Leecraft are now the parents of three children, namely: Bertram M., Mildred and Frances Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Leecraft hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and he is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Modern Woodmen of America; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternities. He is now treasurer of the Odd Fellows lodge at Colbert and clerk of the Woodmen's camp. He has a nice home and fine business in the town in which he is located and his activities are of benefit to the community as well as the potent factor in his own success.

LEROY LONG, M. D.

The attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the medical profession is not an easy task, and it requires strong mental force, close application and keen discrimination. The possession of these qualities has brought to Dr. Long enviable prestige as a representative of the medical fraternity, and he is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1869. His father, William T. Long, is also a native of North Carolina, but his ancestry were from Maryland. He is still living in Lincoln county, where for many years he has followed agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Mary E. Burch, who was born in North Carolina and is still living there.

At the usual age Dr. Long entered school, beginning his studies in the county of his nativity, a part of his instruction being received from a private preceptor. He mastered the branches of learning in the public schools, but pursued a course in mathematics and the classics under the direction of the private teacher. With a good general knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he went to Kentucky in 1891 and entered the Louisville Medical College, where, after studying for three years, he was graduated in March, 1893, with the first honors of his class. His high scholarship is also indicated by the fact that in his first year's study there he was awarded the Rice medal for the best work in anatomy, also the first honor medal for the best first-course student. His college course was made possible through two years spent in teaching in Lincoln county, being thus employed from 1889 until 1891. After his graduation he returned to his native county and successfully passed the medical examination before the state board of health. He then opened an office and practiced there from the spring of 1893 until the fall of 1894, when his alma mater elected him to the position of demonstrator of genito-urinary diseases. Accordingly he returned to Louisville, where he delivered lectures along that line during the winter of 1894-5.

In March of the latter year Dr. Long came to the Indian Territory, locating first in Atoka, where he remained until June. He then came to Caddo, where he has been practicing continuously since with increasing success. In

September, 1890, he was appointed by Governor Green McCurtain to the office of president of the board of health for the Choctaw nation, which position he is now filling with great efficiency and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In June, 1900, he was elected president of the Indian Territory Medical Association. He is also a member of the North Texas Medical Association, and his connection with these organizations keeps him in touch with the advanced thought and progress that are continually being made in the medical profession. He is also local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and his private practice is very large and remunerative. In addition to his professional duties he is interested in the Choctaw National Bank and other enterprises in Caddo, and he owns a fine farm west of the town, which is occupied by a tenant.

Dr. Long was united in marriage, on the 20th of April, 1896, to Miss Martha Downing, a daughter of George and Mary (Armstrong) Downing. Her father was originally from Texas, and her mother, who was a member of a Chickasaw Indian family, was reared in Indian Territory. Both are now deceased. The wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Long was celebrated in Atoka, and their marriage has been blessed with two children, LeRoy Downing and Wendell McLean. The Doctor is a valuable resident of Caddo in both business and social life. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church, and they are earnest Christian people, aiding in a large measure in the uplifting of their fellow men. Socially the Doctor is connected with the Odd Fellows society and with the Masonic fraternity. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, of broad humanitarian principles and of practical views, and his worth is widely acknowledged in Caddo, where he has a very large circle of friends.

JOHN H. COODY.

John H. Coody was born at Coody's Bluff, a settlement named for the family in the northern part of the Cherokee nation, in 1855. His father, a Cherokee Indian, was born in Tennessee and became one of the first settlers of the Cherokee nation in the Territory, taking up his abode here during his boyhood. When he had reached years of maturity he became identified with business affairs, following farming and cattle-raising, and was highly successful in his work, winning a comfortable competence. He was also known as one of the prominent citizens of the community, exercising a strong influence in molding the public policy. His death occurred in 1862, but his widow, who bore the maiden name of Belinda Riley, is still living. She, too, is a member of a Cherokee family.

In taking up the personal history of John H. Coody, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in the Cherokee nation. In his youth he became familiar with the business which his father followed and is now a farmer and cattle man of prominence, own-

ing a valuable tract of land, which is conveniently located about three miles northeast of Nowata. Although he resides in the town he makes almost daily trips to his farm and gives to it his personal supervision and the benefit of his experience along the line of agricultural pursuits. His home is presided over by a most estimable lady, who prior to their marriage bore the name of Mary A. Wilkinson. She, too, belongs to a Cherokee family and was born in Tahlequah, her parents being George W. and Susan (Grapevine) Wilkinson, both of whom are now deceased. By a former marriage Mr. Coody had one son, Richard A.

Our subject has always taken an active interest in the politics of the Cherokee nation, but has steadfastly refused to become a candidate for office, seeking not such rewards in return for his services. However, he accepted the appointment as deputy sheriff of the district and is now capably serving in that capacity. He votes with the Democracy and is in hearty sympathy with its measures. His wife is a prominent and active member of the Southern Methodist church. Mr. Coody is regarded as one of the influential residents of the Cherokee nation and is in every respect a man deserving the entire confidence and esteem of those with whom he is associated.

ISAAC N. JOURNEYCAKE.

Isaac N. Journeycake was born in Wyandotte county, Kansas, in 1859. His father, Isaac Journeycake, was born on the old Delaware reservation in Ohio and was a Delaware Indian of great prominence who removed westward with the tribe when they located in Wyandotte county, Kansas. In the spring of 1868 he came to the Indian Territory, settling in the Coo-wee-scoo-wee district, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1875. He was a successful and well-to-do man and for a long time acted as Indian interpreter for the government. His brother, Charles Journeycake, was in his day the chief and the leading spirit of the Delaware tribe. The mother of our subject was a full-blood Delaware Indian who never took an English name.

Isaac N. Journeycake was afforded excellent educational privileges, which he improved, thus becoming a man of broad general information. After attending the neighborhood schools he entered the Cherokee Male Seminary, at Tahlequah, where he remained from 1875 until 1880. During nearly his entire life he has resided in the Coo-wee-scoo-wee district, where he has followed farming, being a reliable, practical and progressive agriculturist. He has a nice home two miles east of Nowata and about six hundred and forty acres of the land are under fence and cultivation. He is especially interested in fruit-growing and has a fine orchard, to which he is constantly adding. It yields fine fruits in season and the fields yield to him excellent harvests, so that his sales of fruit and grain annually bring to him a good income. He thoroughly understands horticulture and agriculture in

their various departments and his work is carried on along most progressive lines.

Mr. Journeycake was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Ann Daniels, who was born in the Cherokee nation and is part Indian. They now have four sons: Robert J., Jesse D., Isaac and Bender. In his political views Mr. Journeycake is a Republican, in hearty sympathy with the principles of the party. A Mason, he exemplifies its benevolent spirit in his life and is a valued member of Nowata Lodge, of which he served for one year as secretary. Both he and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Baptist church. Mr. Journeycake is a gentleman of high character, sterling worth and unquestioned business integrity and well deserves mention in this volume, which is devoted to the representative citizens of the Territory.

WILLIAM R. HUME.

William R. Hume is one of the extensive land owners of the Chickasaw nation, having about two thousand acres. He resides about four miles northwest of Woodville, where he has a very attractive home and a splendid farm supplied with all modern improvements. Mr. Hume is a native of Grayson county, Texas, where his birth occurred in 1865. His father, Alfred Hume, was born in Virginia and was a farmer and merchant. In early boyhood he emigrated to the republic of Texas, for the Lone Star state was at that time an independent commonwealth, having separated from Mexico and had not yet been admitted to the Union. He became a wealthy and influential citizen of Grayson county and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1867. He left an estate valued at sixty thousand dollars. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary E. Watkins. She was born in Texas and is now living in Ardmore, Indian Territory.

In the county of his nativity, William Robert Hume entered school and pursued his studies until a liberal education well fitted him for the practical duties of life. He remained in Grayson county until nineteen years of age, when, in 1884, he came to the Territory and located upon a farm in Pickens county in the Chickasaw nation. His entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and to-day his property is supplied with all the modern accessories and conveniences and with the latest improved machinery that will facilitate his farm work and make it profitable. In 1884 and 1885 he served as permit collector of Pickens county and was also deputy marshal under United States Marshal J. T. Covington.

Mr. Hume has been twice married. He first wedded Lucy McLaughlin, who was a representative of a prominent Chickasaw Indian family. She was a niece of ex-Governor Burney, also of the Hon. J. J. McMeister, in whose honor the town of McMeister was named. Her death occurred in 1892 and Mr. Hume afterward married Miss Leora Purcell, but in 1896 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his second wife. He has four children, namely:

Lena, Ben, Paul and Leo. For two years after coming to the Territory he resided at Ardmore, but for fifteen years he has resided at his present home. He is a prosperous, well educated and enterprising farmer and business man and is an ideal citizen in every respect. To him friendship is inviolable and no trust ever reposed in him has been betrayed.

ALBERT PIKE COYLE.

Albert Pike Coyle was born in Tishomingo, in the Chickasaw nation, August 14, 1857, and died December 10, 1897. He was a very upright and highly respected citizen and his loss was deeply and widely felt throughout the community in which he lived. He was educated in Harley Institute at Tishomingo, and from his youth was always prominently identified with all matters pertaining to the advancement of his people and the welfare of the nation. He was a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, carrying on business along progressive lines, which brought to him excellent financial returns. On the 11th of September, 1886, Mr. Coyle was united in marriage to Miss Clara McMahan, a daughter of John and Frances (Means) McMahan, of Oklahoma Territory. She was born in Texas, but when about a year old was taken to Missouri, where they resided for ten years, returning to Texas on the expiration of that period. In 1879 she accompanied her parents to the Indian Territory, a settlement being made in Burneyville. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coyle were born eight children: Mary Ella, who married Dave Alexander, of Magee, Indian Territory, and has one child, Ernest Lee; James Thomas; Albert Pike; Benjamin Harrison; Ernest Earl; Mabel Pearl; Lillie Audrey and Violet Teresa.

Mr. Coyle was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, true to the teachings which he exemplified in his daily career. His untimely death was greatly regretted by all, for he was rich in those qualities which constitute an upright manhood and a loyal citizenship. Mrs. Coyle is now conducting the home farm, which comprises fifteen hundred acres of land near Pike. The principal crops there raised are corn and cotton and large harvests are annually gathered. She manifests splendid business ability in the control of her affairs and is a lady of sterling worth, enjoying the high regard of many friends.

EVERETT M. LOWRANCE.

The subject of this sketch, who is one of the most prosperous and substantial farmers of the Cherokee nation, his home being near Al-hu-wa, was born near Kirksville, Schuyler county, Missouri, on the 1st of November, 1860, a son of Abner Ezra and Mary B. (Latham) Lowrance. The mother is now deceased, but the father still survives and makes his home in the Cherokee nation.

During his boyhood and youth Mr. Lowrance pursued his literary studies in the public schools of Sheridan and Schuyler counties, Missouri, in the meantime working on the home farm. After his mother's death he managed the affairs of the place until 1886, when he came to Indian Territory, and located in the Cherokee nation, where he at first rented a farm for two years, but at the end of that time settled upon his present property. In 1897 he embarked in the agricultural implements business at Nowata, carrying on the same for two years, but at the end of that time he returned to his farm and has since remained thereon, his time and attention being devoted to farming. His is one of the model farms of the territory, and that he thoroughly understands the occupation which he has chosen as a life work is evidenced by the neat and thrifty appearance of his place. He is now the owner of twenty-three hundred acres of land, a large part of which is under a high state of cultivation.

In 1888 Mr. Lowrance married Miss Emma Worrels, a daughter of William and Catherine Worrels, both now deceased. They have a family of three children, namely: Edith, Artie and Addie. In his political affiliations Mr. Lowrance is a Democrat, and in his social relations is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He is widely and favorably known, and as an agriculturist has been eminently successful.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE VALLEY.

Mrs. Josephine Valley, of Miami, was born at Wakarusa, Shawnee county, Kansas, February 8, 1848, a daughter of Peter and Madeline Moose, both of whom were members of the Pottawatamie tribe and were natives of Michigan. They had twelve children, but only one of the number is now living: Joseph, who resides in Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma. The father died March 3, 1899, on North Fork, west of Shawnee, Oklahoma, and the mother passed away October 2, 1864.

Mrs. Valley was twice married. In Kansas she became the wife of Thomas Bourassa, of the Pottawatamies, the wedding ceremony being performed on the 2d of November, 1865. This marriage was blessed with five children: John Daniel, born September 4, 1866, resides with his mother. He married Ollie Harris, a white lady, and a native of Ohio. They were married August 20, 1893, and have three children: O-setta, born February 18, 1894; Laretta, born May 7, 1896; and Thomas, born March 12, 1898. Peter, the second son, was born October 31, 1868, and was married, in 1890, in Jackson county, Kansas, to Miss Ellen Trumbley, a Pottawatamie, by whom he has three children. Patrick, born September 3, 1870, and died October 4, 1877. Elizabeth Madeline, born April 21, 1873, and died May 21, 1880; and Lewis Ambrose, born July 2, 1875, and died March 20, 1884. The father of this family passed away on the 24th of March, 1875. Four years after the death of her first husband Mrs. Bourassa was again married,

her second union being with Lovely Valley, the wedding ceremony taking place July 9, 1879. Mr. Valley was a son of Frank and Elizabeth Valley, of the Peoria tribe. He was the second chief of the tribe and a member of the council, a very prominent and influential man among his people. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity and died in 1894. By this marriage there were five children: Frank, born May 6, 1880, and died the following month; Joseph E., born May 5, 1881; Alexander, born in 1882 and died in 1883; Josephine, born January 13, 1884; and Lawrence, born in 1887 and died in 1888. Mrs. Valley made her home in Miami, where she was widely and favorably known. She had considerable valuable property which brought to her a good income, and she was numbered among the substantial citizens of the community. She died February 25, 1901.

CHARLES F. SULLIVAN, M. D.

Dr. Sullivan, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Lone Grove, Chickasaw nation, was born in Oakville, Alabama, June 6, 1863. Neither of his parents, James and Mary Sullivan, who were natives of North Carolina, are now living. The Doctor spent the first twenty-three years of his life in the state of his nativity, residing upon the home farm with two brothers and three sisters younger than himself. He then removed to Texas, settling in Ellis county, where he followed farming one year, after which he sold his property there and entered school at South Italy, Texas, on the 11th of January, 1886. When he had completed his course there he returned to Alabama and began studying in the Moulton high school, in Lawrence county. After thus acquiring a broad literary and general knowledge he began preparation for his chosen profession, in June, 1888, as a student in the office of Dr. C. A. Crow, of Moulton, Alabama. On the 21st of October, 1888, he entered the medical department of the State University at Mobile, Alabama, and was graduated in that institution on the 29th of March, 1890. He then located in Landersville, in his native state, where he practiced until December, 1891, when he moved to Trinity, Alabama, there continuing until the 20th of December, 1893.

At a later date Dr. Sullivan came to the Indian Territory, establishing an office at Lone Grove, where he has since remained. He has been in general practice ever since and his patronage has steadily increased, both in volume and importance. He is also largely interested in the stock business, raising about four hundred head of cattle annually. He belongs to the Lawrence County Medical Society and keeps in touch with the progress and advanced thought of the day so that his labors may be very effective in alleviating suffering.

On the 20th of December, 1890, Dr. Sullivan was joined in wedlock to Miss Eugenia B. Stover, a daughter of Elijah and Narcissus (Stroup) Stover, of Danville, Alabama, the latter now a resident of Lone Grove. Three chil-

dren grace their marriage: Paul, born January 5, 1802; Ruth, born September 7, 1803; and Jerome, born May 23, 1806. The Doctor belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Baptist church, his family attending its services.

JERRY CARSON.

Jerry Carson was born in Fort Gibson, April 15, 1840. His father, Lindy Carson, was a brother of Kit Carson, the famous Indian fighter, explorer and mountaineer. He came to the Indian Territory in a very early day and died in California in 1849. His wife, who in her maidenhood was America Monk, was a native of Fort Gibson, born in 1827. Her parents died in the Indian Territory. The death of the paternal grandfather of our subject occurred in Missouri.

Jerry Carson pursued his education in the territory, and throughout his entire life has been engaged in dealing in cattle. He has a large farm and pasture lands. His cultivated fields comprise about six hundred acres. In the pastures are now extensive herds of cattle of good grades, and his familiarity with the business, his enterprise and keen discernment have brought to him good success. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Lulu McCaughey, a daughter of John McCaughey, who is mentioned on another page of this work in connection with the history of Mrs. Frank Murray. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Carson has been blessed with six children, namely: Hibernia, Cora, Rose, James, Juanita and John Milton. The children were all given good educational advantages in the territory, and Hibernia and Cora have also attended Arkadelphia College. Hibernia is now the wife of Charley See, of the Indian Territory, and they have one child, Lulu. Mrs. Carson was called to her final rest in 1893 and her death was deeply mourned by her many friends as well as her immediate family. In religious faith the family are Methodists. Socially Mr. Carson is connected with Purcell Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F. He is a man of sterling worth, strong purpose and marked individuality, and in the control of his business interests he has won creditable success.

W. H. MINTER.

W. H. Minter is one of the most prominent and the oldest physicians of the Chickasaw nation. He has prepared for his profession with great care and by extensive reading and study, and is continually advancing on the high road to perfection. His marked ability is widely recognized and the public confidence is indicated by the liberal patronage which is accorded him.

Dr. Minter was born in Kentucky, November 21, 1850, and pursued his education in Benton, Marshall county, that state. On completing his literary course he entered upon the study of medicine, preparatory to making it

practice his life work, beginning his reading in Louisville; later he entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which institution he was graduated, and being thus well equipped for practice he came to the territory in 1877 and opened an office. For twenty-four years he has been a successful and widely recognized representative of the medical fraternity in this portion of the country. He was the second physician in Chickasha and now retains a large and lucrative patronage in this locality. He is correct in the diagnosis of disease, seldom, if ever, at fault in anticipating complications, and in the discharge of his duties his efforts have been attended with excellent success. In addition to his professional work he is also engaged in farming and stock-raising and thus adds materially to his income.

On the 8th of March, 1899, Dr. Minter was united in marriage to Mrs. Charles L. Campbell, a widow, and a most estimable lady of culture and refinement. They now have one child, Sina Leota. The Doctor is a well-known Mason, belonging to Chickasha Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M., and De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. T. His name is also on the membership roll of Chickasha Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. He is a worthy representative of these fraternities and in his professional life finds ample opportunity to exemplify the principles of benevolence and brotherly kindness. He is genial in manner, charitable to all and has a very large circle of warm friends who respect and esteem him for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

ALMARINE E. MCKELLOP.

Almarine Edward McKellop was born in the Creek nation, near Muskegee, April 1, 1861, and is a son of James McKellop. His early education was acquired in the Tallahassee Mission, which he attended for three years, when the institution was destroyed by fire. He afterward entered Dickerson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he continued his studies for three years, when he became a student in the Poughkeepsie Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. On his return to the territory he accepted a clerkship with H. C. Hall & Company, general merchants of Sapulpa, with whom he continued for ten years, a most trusted and competent employe. On the 9th of December, 1891, he was appointed tax collector and filled that position for two years. On the 4th of December, 1894, he was elected a member of the board of education and was its president for four years, while on the 6th of December, 1897, he was once more chosen tax collector, again filling the position for a two years' term. On the 9th of January, 1899, he was appointed revenue inspector of district No. 5, by the secretary of the interior, and is now acting in that capacity in a manner which shows that the trusts reposed in him are well merited.

While Mr. McKellop has been prominent in public affairs he has at the same time capably controlled his real-estate interests. He is the owner of some of the choicest business property in Sapulpa and also has a beautiful



A. E. Mc Kellop.

home overlooking the city. In addition he is the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land on Polecat creek, ten miles west of the town. Of this, two hundred acres is under a high state of cultivation, while the remainder is used for pasturage, and he has upon his place about four hundred head of cattle, horses and hogs.

On the 17th of July, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. McKellop and Miss Martha Letitia Harriet Smith, a daughter of William Anderson and Polly Ann (Lanternman) Smith. They now have three children: Ruth Annie, James Edward and Grace. Theirs is one of the most desirable homes in this portion of the territory.

RICHARD M. WALKER.

Richard M. Walker has since 1893 been engaged in merchandising in Fort Gibson. Previous to that time he was actively connected with mercantile interests in the Cherokee nation, and filled the position of clerk of the district, circuit and supreme courts for twelve years. He was also a member of the Cherokee legislature for two years and is now representing his district in that honorable body. In public office he has ever been found true to the duties and trusts reposed in him, and in mercantile circles he has also won an enviable reputation for his straightforward dealing. For seven years he has been proprietor of a store in Fort Gibson and enjoys a large and constantly increasing patronage.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Mr. Walker and Miss Lizzie Pettit, of Fort Gibson, and to them were born five children, but two of the number died in infancy, the others being Allie, who was born on the 19th of February, 1881; Bessie, born August 16, 1883; and Rosie, born March 1, 1884. Mr. Walker belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

JOHN COYLE.

John Coyle, who follows farming and cattle-raising near Rush Springs, and is a prominent and influential citizen of this portion of the territory, is a native of the old world, his birth having occurred in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 12th of January, 1836. The schools of his native land provided him his educational privileges, and in 1854, when eighteen years of age, he crossed the broad Atlantic to America. For four years he remained in the east, working in Massachusetts and New York at the trade of a stone mason, which business he had mastered in his native country. He followed that calling in Boston and New York city, but after four years spent in the east he emigrated westward and in 1858 took up his abode in the territory. He erected a house for Smith Paul at Paul's Valley, and afterward worked at Fort Sill and other places. Soon, however, he turned his attention to farm-

ing and stock-raising, which pursuit he has followed. The rich land has yielded to him excellent crops, so that he has been successful in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Coyle was married in Kansas in 1866 and for a short time resided in that state. The lady of his choice bore the maiden name of Sarah Squires and was a resident of Kansas. They became the parents of two children. Edwin, a farmer and stock-raiser, is also engaged in the meat business, conducting a market in Rush Springs. He married Miss Bessie Washan and they have three children,—Mary, John and Edward. The second child of our subject also bore the name of Mary. For his second wife Mr. Coyle chose Miss Maggie Bowen and unto them were born two sons, John L. and Charles R.

In 1866, in Iola, Kansas, Mr. Coyle was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry and subsequently he became a member of Rush Springs Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Rush Springs Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M.; De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. T., and Indian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City. He is now ranked as one of the leading representatives of these fraternities in this section of the territory and is past grand master for the territory. He is also past grand master of the Cryptic Masonry and is the present captain general of the grand commandery. He likewise belongs to Rush Springs Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., and is indeed prominent in all these fraternal organizations. The perseverance, thrift and industry so characteristic of the Scotch nation are manifest in his career and have brought to him a comfortable competence in life.

JAMES P. TAYLOR.

One of the most prominent and enterprising business men of Berwyn, Indian Territory, is James P. Taylor, who was born in Kentucky April 12, 1852. He was reared and educated in his native state and that of Texas, to which he went in 1875. When a young man he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed for a number of years in Texas, and in January, 1879, he came to the Indian Territory, locating on the Washita river, near where the town of Berwyn now stands. Later he went to that town and succeeded by his earnest efforts in getting a postoffice established there in 1887 and was appointed to take charge of the office, which he successfully conducted for seven years and eight months, when he gave up the position to his successor. About five years later, in February, 1899, he was again appointed to the office and now holds the same, being the present incumbent. He was also instrumental in securing the establishment of the postoffices at Glenn, Springer and Pearl, and had the honor of naming them, but the name of the last named has been changed to Doyle. He is also identified with the mercantile interests of Berwyn, having conducted a general

merchandise store and is now carrying on the furniture and undertaking business. He is also interested in farming and cattle-raising.

In 1878 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Saddler, of Iowa, by whom he had five children, namely: Albert P. and Euberta R., twins; Samuel H. and Charles C., twins; and Minnie May, who died at the age of two years. Both the parents are active members of the Christian church, and Mr. Taylor is a member of Berwyn Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., in which he is serving as secretary, and is a most worthy citizen of the Indian Territory.

LEE McDANIEL.

Lee McDaniel, a farmer residing six miles east of Paul's Valley, was born in the Indian Territory July 15, 1853, his birth occurring in Red River county, of the Choctaw nation. He was reared, however, in the Chickasaw nation, although educated in the Choctaw nation. His parents, Colwell and Eliza McDaniel, were both of Indian blood, the former a half-breed Choctaw, the latter a full-blood Chickasaw and Choctaw. From Mississippi they came to the Indian Territory and the father died about 1866, his wife surviving him only about three months. They were buried in Choctaw, near Rock Comfort, in Red River county. Mr. McDaniel was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his active business career. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate service and fought for the south throughout the period of hostilities.

Lee McDaniel, of this review, is the only surviving member of the family of four children. His entire life has been spent upon a farm. He early became acquainted with the work of the fields and at the present time he is the owner of one hundred acres of valuable land within eight miles of Wynnewood and six miles east of Paul's Valley. His attention is devoted to the cultivation and improvement of his fields and he now has a valuable property, supplied with many of the modern conveniences known to farm life.

In 1886 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McDaniel and Miss Mollie McDonald, a daughter of George McCarty, a native of Indiana, and on leaving that state he removed to Texas, where his wife died. His death occurred in Arkansas. Mrs. McDaniel has been twice married, and by her first husband she has one child, Lewis McDonald. Of the Masonic lodge of Paul's Valley Mr. McDaniel is a member and closely follows the teachings of the order.

THOMAS BYNUM.

Thomas Bynum, who is a member of the firm of West, Bynum & McFarlin, is actively associated with mercantile interests in Ada. He was born in Alabama on the 10th of November, 1855, and acquired a common school education, which has been supplemented by reading, study and experience in

later life. He was twenty years of age when, in 1875, he came to the Indian Territory, here following farming and cattle-raising. At Hird he entered a new field of labor, becoming connected with mercantile interests as a partner of A. J. West. They carried on their store there for two years, but in 1880 came to Ada, where the firm of West, Bynum & McFarlin was established. Although this industry is of a comparatively recent date they have already become established in a good business and their trade is constantly increasing, for their reliable methods, courteous treatment and earnest desire to please secures for them a liberal and well-merited patronage. The new McFarlin Hotel is a monument to the enterprise of the firm, by which it was erected, at a cost of four thousand dollars. It is equipped with all modern conveniences and is up-to-date in every particular.

Mr. Bynum was married, in October, 1877, to Miss Ella Phelps, of Enfaula, Indian Territory, and unto them have been born seven children: Henry, Minnie, Nellie, Leona, Jesse, Arthur and Willie. Mr. Bynum is a member of Magnolia Lodge, No. 95, K. P., and is a man of genuine worth, possessing sterling traits of character, which have won for him high regard wherever he is known.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of his family history. His parents, James and Mary (Proctor) Bynum, came to the Indian Territory in 1875, and the mother died the same year, but the father survived her for a time. They had six children, of whom the following are living: Mrs. Maggie Jennings, of McAlester; Thomas, of Ada, and Robert, who is living in Tulsa, Indian Territory.

W. H. LONG.

Few men have been more active in promoting the substantial development of Indian Territory than W. H. Long, who is living in Center. He was the first merchant and the first postmaster at that place and since the establishment of the town has aided materially in its advancement and progress. He was born June 14, 1851, in Monroe county, Missouri, and pursued his education in the common schools. He became a resident of Fort Smith in 1875, and there spent four years, after which he went to Texas and remained for a similar period in the Lone Star state. He next came to the Indian Territory, locating in the Chickasaw nation, and for eleven years he has made his home in Center. He established the first store here in 1889, four years before the town had been started. He has since successfully conducted his store and has secured a large and profitable trade. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of the postoffice, on the 2d of September, 1893, and was appointed its first postmaster. He is also a farmer and has valuable landed interests in this locality.

On the 23d of November, 1870, Mr. Long was united in marriage to Miss Lou Gentry, who was born in Andrew county, Missouri. Her grand-

father, James Gentry, was a native of England and fought for the colonies in the Revolutionary war. Her father was a resident of Kentucky until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Missouri, there spending his remaining days, his death occurring in 1888. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Murphy, was born in Virginia, and died in Fulton, Missouri, January 28, 1900. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Long have been born six children, but Evalina, the third, and Jesse, the youngest child, have both passed away. Those who still survive are James W., Charles C., Anna L. and Minnie M.

Mrs. Long also has some property interests in Center, being the proprietor of the National Hotel. She was the first notary public appointed in the Indian Territory and is a lady of excellent business and executive ability. Both Mr. and Mrs. Long possess sterling qualities, which have gained for them a large circle of friends. Socially he is connected with Center Lodge, F. & A. M., and with the Knights of Labor, of Center.

W. L. COCHRAN.

W. L. Cochran is identified with both commercial and agricultural interests, being the proprietor of a general mercantile establishment in Stonewall, while at the same time he follows farming and stock-raising. He was born in Tennessee on the 11th of January, 1844, but was reared and educated in Mississippi. In 1861 he came to the Indian Territory, raised a cavalry company and joined the Confederate army. For about eighteen months he was commissary. After the war he became interested in farming and stock-raising, following those pursuits until 1868, when he embarked in merchandising at Pontotoc. After a year or two the postoffice was removed to what is now Stonewall, where he has since engaged in business, conducting a well-appointed general mercantile establishment. He carries a line of goods suited to both the country and town trade and his reliable business methods have secured to him a liberal patronage. He also has landed interests and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, which bring to him a good financial return.

Mr. Cochran was married, in 1865, to Miss Jincy Bohanan, of Choctaw blood, and unto them has been born a daughter, Eugene, now the wife of Dr. James Ray, of Denison, Texas. For his second wife Mr. Cochran chose Ella Redmond, a white woman, and they have a daughter, Ella F., who is now a student at Denison, Texas.

JAMES H. WOLVERTON.

James H. Wolverton, of the firm of Wolverton & March, the oldest law firm at Duncan, Indian Territory, was born in Clay county, Alabama, March 31, 1867. He is of Anglo-Saxon lineage, his ancestors having settled in England before the days of William the Conqueror, and came to America

with William Penn in 1686, settling on the Delaware river in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where Charles Wolverton, the seventh generation removed from our subject, bought a large tract of land, married Mary Sedgwick, by whom he had nine children: Charles, Roger, Mary, Daniel, Isaac, Dennis, Diana, Joel and Thomas. The father of this family was a large property owner and judge of the quarter session court, which is now the supreme court of New Jersey. His youngest son, Thomas, had a son named Andrew, who came to Virginia, there married Ann Stone and soon went to Kentucky, and after the Revolutionary war settled in Somerset, that state. They became the parents of six children, namely: Thomas, John, William, Elizabeth, Nancy Mary and James. The last named was born in Somerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky, May 12, 1797, and died in 1878 in McNairy county, Tennessee. He was married, in Maury county, Tennessee, to Agatha Williams, by whom he had the following children: Elizabeth, William L., Robert Houston, Emeline, Nancy, James Monroe, Mary Jane, Martha, John Thomas and Julia.

Of this family Robert Houston Wolverton, the grandfather of our subject, and who is mentioned at length on another page of this work, was born in 1824 in Tennessee, and married Eliza Hughes. They became the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Sarah E.; James Thomas, the father of our subject; William Skelley; Abbey J., a physician of Ardmore; and America. The second child, James Thomas Wolverton, and the father of our subject, was educated in Tennessee and was a Union soldier during the Civil war, and his father was in the Confederate army. James Thomas now lives at Adamsville, Tennessee, and is United States pension attorney. He married Charlotte E. Linton, of Hardman county, Tennessee, the wedding being celebrated November 15, 1865. Their union was blessed with one child, James H., the subject of this sketch. His mother died and his father was again married, to Sallie E. Holman, on the 3d of May, 1871. By his second marriage he had eight children, namely: Horace M.; Florence S.; Oscar T. W., deceased; Ruby C., also deceased; Maud O.; Olita V., deceased; Georgia L.; and Eugene L.

James H. Wolverton, whose name introduces this record, was educated at Centenary College, in Lampasas county, Texas, and studied law in Montague, that state; was admitted to the bar in January, 1891, and began the practice of his profession at Ardmore, Indian Territory. In 1892 he went to Duncan, in the same territory, where, in 1896, he formed a partnership with Robert L. March, of that place. Mr. Wolverton is the owner of considerable real estate and is one of the most substantial citizens of that section of the country.

On the 30th of August, 1893, Mr. Wolverton was united in marriage in Sherman, Texas, to Miss Nannie Pulty, daughter of J. T. and Sarah E. Pulty, formerly of Texas, but now residing at Duncan, Indian Territory. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton have been born two interesting little daugh-

ters, Mary E., born September 20, 1896, and Annie M., born September 21, 1900. They are the light and joy of their pleasant home, over which their mother presides with gracious hospitality, being a devoted wife and loving mother, whose noble and winning traits of character have endeared her to a host of warm friends and acquaintances. The subject of this review is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining public right, and his success in his chosen profession affords the best evidence of his capabilities as a lawyer. Fraternally he is a member of Duncan Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., and in every respect he is a true and loyal citizen, well worthy of representation in this volume.

ALMON A. KINNEY.

Almon A. Kinney was born in Lone Jack, Mississippi, July 20, 1872, and is a son of Henry V. and Jane (Davis) Kinney, both of whom are residents of Oklahoma. During his infancy his parents removed to Raymore, Missouri, where he resided for eight years, afterward spending two years in Nebraska, on the expiration of which period the family became residents of Huron, South Dakota. He pursued a preparatory course of study there and an academic course in the State Agricultural College, at Brookings, and when that was completed he taught school for three years, and then went to Wichita, Kansas, where he pursued a commercial and shorthand course in the Southwest Business College. Thus well equipped for any duties that might devolve upon him as he entered the business world, he was made the assistant secretary of the Kansas State Fair Association, in which capacity he served for a year, and then came to Muskogee, in 1894, believing that he might find a favorable business opening in this portion of the country.

For one year Mr. Kinney was a stenographer for the law firm of Shackelford & Sheperd, and then opened the first real-estate office in the territory. He had previously read law under the direction of C. M. Irwin, of Wichita, and continued his reading in the office of the firm with which he acted as stenographer, and in May, 1897, he was admitted to practice. A year later he entered into partnership with Sam Bucklew, in the real-estate business, the association being maintained for one year, when Mr. Kinney joined Jeff Davis in the practice of law. They were associated for one year, after which Mr. Kinney joined John Dill in the real-estate business, their relation being ended in 1899, since which time Mr. Kinney has been alone. He does a general real-estate business and handles considerable property for non-residents. He has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the value of realty and has conducted some very important real-estate transactions.

In 1898 Mr. Kinney was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Estes, a

daughter of H. T. Estes, the efficient and popular postmaster of Muskogee. They now have an interesting little daughter, Agatha, who is a year old. Mr. Kinney holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also in the I. O. O. F., and the Woodmen of the World, and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat. He is a young man whose resolute character and diligence make it safe to predict that his will be a successful future.

WINFIELD SCOTT AUDRAIN.

The subject of this review is one of the most progressive and successful farmers and stock-raisers of the Delaware district, his home being near Fairland. He was born four miles east of where he now lives, October 20, 1855, a son of James P. and Mary (Wilson), Audrain, and a grandson of George and Ruth (Dungould) Wilson. His great-grandparents on the maternal side were Thomas and Betsy (McCrary) Wilson, the former a Cherokee, while the latter was a native of Tennessee and of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Ruth Wilson, was a daughter of Alexander and Nancy Augusta Dungould, the former a white man, the latter of Cherokee blood. James P. Audrain was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, of French ancestry, his parents being Peter and ——— (Frazier) Audrain. Peter Audrain was agent for the Creek Indians. The father of our subject died March 10, 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother passed away the following September, at the age of seventy-two. She came to the territory from Tennessee in 1835 with the first Cherokees to locate here. In her family were only two children, Winfield Scott and Frank.

W. Scott Audrain obtained his education in the schools of this territory. At the age of twenty-one he embarked in the cattle business in company with his father and brother, and together they also engaged in farming, being the first to introduce the raising of wheat in the Cherokee nation on an extensive scale. Throughout life our subject has also been interested in the raising of fine horses and has owned several fast runners, which have carried off many prizes. One of the most noted of these was Jeraldine. The Audrain running stock is widely known throughout this section for hundreds of miles around, and occupies a prominent place at county and state fairs, where they have been exhibited.

On the 26th of December, 1883, Mr. Audrain married Miss Eliza J. Williams, a Shawnee, who was born in April, 1861, and is a daughter of Richard M. and Maggie (Parks) Williams. Her father died April 1, 1884, and her mother departed this life October 30, 1895. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Audrain one died in infancy. Those living are Maggie Edna, born September 18, 1885; Frances Cleveland, February 25, 1889; Clyde Winfield, December 22, 1890; Richard Owen, April 25, 1893; Scott Randall, August 30, 1895; and Charles Lewis, August 18, 1900. There being no town or school-house within five miles of Mr. Audrain's home, he

has fitted up a school room on the second floor of his large residence and employs a teacher who can educate his children in music as well as the regular studies. There is nothing lacking in his home for the entertainment and edification of his family. Goats and ponies are broken to ride or drive double or singly, and other amusements are provided. The family is one of much prominence in the community where they reside. Mr. Audrain is widely and favorably known as a business man and citizen, and in his political views is a Democrat.

C. B. CAMPBELL.

C. B. Campbell was born in the Chickasaw nation January 28, 1861, his parents being Michael and Adelaide (Johnson) Campbell. The latter was a daughter of Charles Johnson, a native of England, who came to America in an early day and was living in Mississippi at the time of the transfer of the Indians from that state to the territory. He married a Chickasaw lady, who was born in Mississippi, and with her people he came to the territory, occupying a government position. He was for many years engaged in merchandising and he spent his last days in New York city. Michael Campbell, the father of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and after crossing the Atlantic to the new world he resided for a time in Texas, whence he came to the territory, where his death occurred in 1865. His widow is still living and now makes her home in Minco. He left only one son and one daughter, the latter now the wife of William Renney, of Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

The only son is C. B. Campbell, of this review. He was educated in the state of Nebraska, but has spent his entire life in the territory, and has been an extensive cattle-man, having large herds and making extensive sales that bring to him annually a handsome income. He is now numbered among the wealthy men of the territory by reason of his careful conduct of his large business interests. In 1890 he went to the town of Minco, just established, taking up his abode there, and has since made it his home. He is one of the directors of the Bank of Minco, and is the owner of the only brick block in the town.

In 1884 occurred the marriage of Mr. Campbell and Miss Margaret Williams. Their marriage has been blessed with six children: Belle, Winfred, Ella, Milton, Stella and Bernadina. Mr. Campbell is a leading and influential member of the Masonic fraternity of the territory. He belongs to Minco Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M.; the El Reno Chapter, R. A. M.; the De Molay Commandery, No. 4, K. T., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the Consistory of Chickasha. He is also identified with social organizations whose members are all Masons, being representatives of the Indian Temple, No. 73, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Oklahoma City. Mr. Campbell is a worthy follower of the craft, exemplifying its teachings in his life.

N. H. LINDSEY, M. D.

Engaged in the practice of medicine in Elmore, Dr. Lindsey is one of the younger members of the medical profession in the Chickasaw nation, yet his years seem no bar to his professional skill and rapid advancement as one of the leading members of the medical fraternity here.

The Doctor was born in Alabama on the 13th of July, 1870, and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools there, after which he became a student in the Buena Vista Normal of Mississippi. His choice of a life work fell upon the practice of medicine, and he began to familiarize himself with its principles as a student in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, where, on the completion of the regular course, he was graduated in 1898. He began practice in Texas, but after about two years came to Elmore, in the latter part of 1899, and has here met with gratifying success, having already acquired a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Chickasaw Medical Association, and he keeps in touch with the advanced thought and discoveries in connection with his profession, being a close and discriminating student of the medical journals and references.

On the 10th of September, 1899, Dr. Lindsey was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen Giddens, a native of Texas, and they now have an interesting little daughter, Beatrice. The Doctor and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist church, and socially he is connected with Triangle Lodge, No. 126, K. P., of Bennington, Alabama, and with the Woodmen of the World, of Elmore.

ROBERT B. HUTCHINSON.

One of the leading representatives of the mercantile interests in Checotah is Robert B. Hutchinson, a partner in the well-known firm of H. B. Spaulding & Company. He was born in Hillsboro, Illinois, March 10, 1862, and is a son of James B. and Mary C. (Beeler) Hutchinson. His father is now deceased, but his mother resides in Checotah. During his early boyhood the family removed to Cairo, Illinois, where he acquired his early education in the public schools, and on putting aside his text-books he learned the more difficult lessons in the schools of experience. Subsequently he spent one year as purchasing agent for a railroad contractor, and in 1890 he came to the Indian Territory, locating in Muskogee, where he entered the employ of the Patterson Mercantile Company, with which he continued for six years. His experience made him well qualified for the successful conduct of his own business. At length he came to Checotah and purchased an interest in the general mercantile establishment of H. B. Spaulding & Company. He then assumed its management and under his guidance the business has been increased until it has assumed extensive proportions, the store being one of the largest concerns of the kind in the territory. The firm has under

lease a tract of land thirty miles long and twelve miles wide and thereon they are extensively engaged in the cattle business. In addition to this they have a large lumber yard in Checotah and their lumber trade adds materially to their income.

Mr. Hutchinson is married and has one son, David, who is now fifteen years of age and is a student in the college at Columbia, Missouri. In his political affiliations our subject is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office. A prominent Mason, he belongs to the commandery and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is also a member of the Episcopal church. His business record is one of which any man might be proud, for his advancement has come as the reward of his own efforts, while his diligence and perseverance have brought to him a handsome competence. His honorable dealings have secured to him the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

PATRICK H. LITTLEPAGE.

Among the residents of the Choctaw nation who are numbered among the native sons of Alabama is Patrick H. Littlepage, who was born in 1854, in Choctaw county in that state, his parents being Robert and Mary (Graham) Littlepage. His father was born in Kentucky and died in Alabama four years ago. He was a farmer and carried on stock-raising on a very extensive scale, meeting with a high degree of prosperity in his undertakings, and became a very wealthy and prominent citizen. His wife, who was a native of South Carolina, died at the old homestead in Alabama in 1890. This residence, which is still standing, became during the lifetime of Mr. and Mrs. Littlepage a typical southern mansion, with wide balconies and every comfort and convenience commensurate with refinement, culture and wealth.

Reared in the state of his nativity, Mr. Littlepage, of this review, enjoyed excellent privileges in his youth. He spent his boyhood amid the refining influences of a good home and received mental training in the public schools and attended Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tennessee. The father left the family in very comfortable circumstances and after putting aside his text-books Mr. Littlepage, of this review, turned his attention to farming and the raising of cattle, which lines of endeavor proved to him a profitable source of income. They have been his life work and he is now the owner of a valuable tract of land in the Choctaw nation, whither he came in 1879. He is thoroughly conversant with the business of cattle-raising, keeps a large herd, and, as he has only good grades of stock, he finds no trouble in disposing of them in the market.

Mr. Littlepage has been twice married. He first wedded Emma Dunn, who was a member of a Choctaw family, and died in 1885. The only living child of this marriage is now Mrs. Mary (Littlepage) Owens. There was also one son, Patrick, who died in his sixth year. After the death of his

first wife Mr. Littlepage was again married, his second union being with Lucy E. Kingsbury, a white woman, who was born and reared in the Indian Territory, her birthplace being Doakesville. She was a daughter of Rev. John P. and Hannah M. (Hotchkiss) Kingsbury, who were natives of Mississippi, but died in the Indian Territory. Her father was a very prominent missionary and one of the noted influential men of the Choctaw nation. He was a loyal friend and wise counselor of the Indians, whom he often defended against the wily schemes of unscrupulous white men. He was therefore greatly beloved by the Indians. Mrs. Littlepage was a lady of superior intellectual attainments and native culture and refinement. She presides with gracious hospitality over their home and it is the scene of many delightful social functions. Her friends in the community are many, and her influence in social circles is ever on the side of right and culture. Both Mr. and Mrs. Littlepage hold membership in the Presbyterian church and have a very large circle of acquaintances, whose high regard is given them by reason of their fidelity to their convictions as well as their social qualities.

HUGH R. BONNER.

The law has been long well represented in Indian Territory, some of whose legal lights would have done credit to any state in the union. Among the prominent lawyers of the younger generation who are coming to the front in the territory at this time is Hugh R. Bonner, city attorney of Wagoner, Creek nation.

Hugh R. Bonner was born in Paris, Texas, September 16, 1869, a son of W. J. and Harriet (Porter) Bonner. His father is dead and his mother is living at Quanah, Hardeman county, Texas. He attended the public schools at Paris, Texas, until he was eighteen years old and then went to Vernon, Texas, where, though a mere youth, he established himself successfully in the real estate and insurance business. After a few years he took up the study of law under the direction of Judge J. A. Lucky, of Vernon, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. After a year's professional practice at Vernon with Harry Mason as a partner he went to Muskogee, Creek nation, where he was admitted to practice in the territorial courts, and he came immediately afterward to Wagoner, where he at once entered upon a successful and promising career.

In 1898 Mr. Bonner was appointed city attorney by the city council of Wagoner to fill an unexpired term, at the expiration of which he was endorsed by both Republicans and Democrats, and was, in April, 1899, elected to succeed himself in that office, in which he has acquitted himself with great ability and credit. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias and takes high rank as a patriotic and progressive citizen. He was married, February 14, 1898, to Miss Annie Newton Johnson, a daughter of S. K. Johnson, of Wagoner, and they have a little daughter, named Anna Louise.

